# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1885—TWELVE PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.



MANDEL BROTHERS

GREAT SALE OF BLANKETS.

Extraordinary Low Prices.

We were among the largest buyers in this country of Blankets at the late Auction Sales, and will offer today and the week

6,000 Pairs

10-4, 11-4, and 12-4

White Blankets, Red Blankets, AND Gray Blankets, AT PRICES FROM

$1.95 to $6.90

PER PAIR,

And fully 25 per cent less than last week's prices.

A LOT OF Soiled Blankets AT VERY LOW PRICES.

COMFORTERS.

Large Variety—Greatly Reduced.

To better accommodate the public this sale will be in our

Basement Salesroom.

117 to 123 State-st.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND UNDERWEAR, FOR MEN.

LARGEST STOCKS and LOWEST PRICES can be found at

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.

They also offer unusual attractions to buyers of practical

HOLIDAY

Presents for Gentlemen.

Neckwear, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Diamond Studs, Kid Gloves, Street Gloves, Driving Gloves, Silk Pajamas, Dressing Robes, Smoking Jackets, Silk Suspenders, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Silk Mufflers, Silk Handk'fs, Silk Hosiery, Silk Night-Shirts, Embroidered Night-Shirts, &c., &c.

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TO RENT, IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING,

A FRONT OFFICE WITH GOOD VAULT.

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FOR RENT.

Store and basement, 231 Wabash-av. Possession given now. Corner Flat containing all modern improvements in "Newport," corner Pine and Ontario-sts.

JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO., 60 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 8.

BETHESDA.

The Purest Table Water in the World. Unequaled for all diseases of the kidneys.

BOTTLED AND IN BULK.

Delivered in any part of the City. Telephone, No. 1324 Adams-st.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Business, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application.

BARNES & CO., 36 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Deeds Count. Truth Wins. Facts Tell.

Open Until 10 P. M. Saturdays.

WILDE'S




Tailor-Made Clothing

Has no competitor. The best quality of Foreign and Domestic Cloths is none too good for us to buy for our customers, and the result is, after we make it up into Suits and Overcoats, we have the best Clothing to sell. We began months ago, and our care, watchfulness, and forethought have given us a wonderful business. We began our war on Sham Clothing about two years ago. We ask, Hasn't your experience taught you that Reliable Goods prove the cheapest? We will not sell sham clothing. We will sell you the best clothing at a very low figure, for we want your trade.

Rare bargains in Children's Overcoats at $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $10, $12, $15.

Rare bargains in Boys' Suits at $3, $4, $5, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20, $25.

Men's Suits at $10, $12, $15, $18, $20; worth just $5 per Suit more.

Men's Ulsters, warm as a buffalo robe, $10, $12, $15.

Extra Quality Ulsters that have the quality and comfort that gentlemen want, $20 and $25.

Ulsters with fur collars and cuffs, fine cassimere lined, plush pockets, $35, $40, $45.

Magnificent Brown Kersey Overcoats, $20.

Irish Frize Overcoats (best goods), $18.

$25 and $28 Blue and Brown Beaver Overcoats for $18 and $20.

If you want to see a big rush for Suits and Overcoats for Men, Boys, and Children, step into

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.'S,

State and Madison-sts.

FRANK REED.....Manager

Santa Claus' HEADQUARTERS.




OPEN

From 8 in the Morning Until 8 in the Evening. Saturdays, 9 p. m.

STEINWAY.

The Standard Pianos of the World.

DOUBLE TRIUMPH AT LONDON 1885. Grand Gold Medal of International Inventions Exhibition, also Grand Gold Medal by the Society of Arts for "Best Pianos and several meritorious and useful inventions."

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

LYON & HEALY,

Warerooms, State & Monroe-sts.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, ATTENTION.

A party of responsibility and the experience of fourteen years in the grocery business desires to represent as agent some good house in Kansas City, where he will soon locate. References given. Address Z 66, Tribune office.

The Chicago Exchange FOR WOMAN'S WORK

Will have an exhibition of dainty and pretty articles suitable for Christmas Gifts at their salesrooms, 219 Wabash-avenue,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Dec. 7 and 8. All are invited to come and buy.

Sea & Co.

Christmas Shop,

118 & 120 Wabash-av.

Three Floors Fancy Goods, Dolls and Toys, Books and Cards.

SANTA CLAUS

Will Remain All This Week,

And will give presents to all children who with their parents visit

Jolly Old Kris Kringle.

100 Bargain Counters.

IT IS EASY TO COMPARE PRICES.

The Largest Book Store Is Just Across the Street.

The Largest Toy House Is Right Next Door.

FIRST ASK THEIR PRICES, THEN Visit Sea's.



The Dolls' Reception AT THE Bee-Hive

Yesterday was universally acknowledged to be the greatest success ever known.

In spite of the cold weather over ten thousand persons were in attendance to view this extraordinary exhibition.

To oblige the many who were unable to see it the display will be continued DURING THIS WEEK.

SPECIAL.

Before purchasing a

WINTER CLOAK

Of any kind or description visit the

BEE-HIVE.


## CONGRESS CONVENES.

### The Nation's Lawmakers Open Their Forty-ninth Session with the Usual Ceremonies.

### Mr. Sherman Chosen to Preside Over the Senate, While Mr. Carlisle Wields the House Gavel.

### Both Branches Adjourn Out of Respect for the Dead Vice-President—Lawler Draws a Prize.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The Forty-ninth Congress met at noon today and organized. The Democratic party in the House, for the first time in twenty-five years, finds itself in nominal political harmony with the Chief Executive, a fact of which the newly-elected Speaker, in his inaugural address, took notice. The growth of the country during the last decade was shown by the presence of thirty-two more members than were in the House when the Republicans last had a majority; but the Democratic majority of seventy in the last House has fallen to about forty in this.

The presence of Congress was not needed to indicate that December had come. A more severe winter's day is seldom seen in Washington. The thermometer had fallen nearer zero than those who have been accustomed to a more temperate climate relish, while the Congressmen from the North moved about with quickened steps, and the new members wondered at the first frigid demonstration of the Sunny South. The frosted air and the brilliant sun brought in clear relief the beauties of the Capitol Building. Around the columns near the dome one could see faint lines of black, while about the columns below broad black bands—the mourning drapery for the late Vice-President—were visible.

At an early hour the chief approaches to Congress were thronged with people, who walked briskly, while public and private conveyances were rapidly driven to the Capitol. Inside the building the scenes which are usual at the opening of a Congress were witnessed. There was in the corridors leading to the chambers of the two houses a much greater throng than could be accommodated with seats, and the overflow blocked the passages to the galleries. The diplomatic corps seems to have been radically changed, for in the large gallery reserved in the House to the foreign legations there were but two males, and many of the women had very American faces. The galleries themselves presented a much less brilliant appearance than usual, owing to the sombre colors which were worn.

The election of Speaker and of the officers of the House proceeded without unusual incident. While the long roll was called an opportunity was given to study the new faces. Perhaps the most noticeable feature in the new House is the increase in the number of younger men. There were not so many gray beards and bald heads as there were in the last Congress. The new members were certainly not inferior in appearance to their predecessors. Their quality is yet to be tested. It was not difficult to tell the new members from the old. The older members seemed to fit better into their places. The new ones betrayed a pardonable curiosity in the proceedings which attend the organization of a new Congress.

While the roll-call was in progress a page walked down the centre aisle bearing in his arms a huge floral design representing a section of a canal navigated by a canalboat laden with diminutive bags of grain, the whole being inscribed, "Hennepin." As he placed it on the desk of Mr. Murphy of Iowa, the especial champion of the Hennepin Canal project, the House broke out into applause and laughter.

DRAWING FOR SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

In the House Mr. Mills of Texas asked unanimous consent that Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania, the "Father of the House," be permitted to choose his seat in advance, but Mr. Bennett of North Carolina objected. Mr. Reed then suggested that Mr. Kelley leave his hat upon his desk and assured him that his wish would be respected. The members then retired behind the circle of desks and waited eagerly while a blindfolded page drew from a box the numbered marbles which corresponded to the numbers attached to their names. The first marble drawn was 237, and Stahlnecker of New York proved to be the lucky man. He selected a seat on the Democratic side, a little to the left of the Speaker's chair and three rows from the front. Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas was the next fortunate one, and he took possession of his old desk. The next dozen names drawn were those of new members, and the faces of the older men lengthened as they saw their chance of securing prominent seats lessening. On the Democratic side, however, Mr. Warner of Ohio, Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey, Mr. Springer and Mr. Eden of Illinois, and Mr. Bland of Missouri were able to secure good positions. The name of Mr. Mahoney of New York was called in time to allow that gentlemen to obtain a front seat, but he contented himself with a seat far in the rear. Mr. Adams of New York located on the main aisle directly in the rear of Mr. Weaver, the Greenback member from Iowa. Mr. Blount of Georgia was somewhat disappointed in not being able to recover his old seat, but contented himself with choosing one in the same neighborhood. Mr. Randall was fortunate enough to secure his old position, while Mr. Holman obtained a commanding place. Pennsylvania was the fortunate State on the Republican side, Messrs. Negley, Harmer, Bingham, and Bayne being among the first called. Mr. Cannon of Illinois chose a seat in Mr. Kelley's neighborhood in close proximity to Messrs. Brown of Indiana, Goff of West Virginia, and Parker of New York. Mr. West of New York will strive to catch the Speaker's eye from a seat on the front row, while Burrows of Michigan will have to make the attempt from one of the last rows. Mr. Reed of Maine will be obliged to take part in the debate from a rear seat. Mr. McKinley of Ohio was able to secure a front seat, but too far to the side to be desirable. He was, however, more fortunate than his colleague, Mr. Butterworth, who was relegated to the last row, where he was soon joined by Mr. Hiscock of New York. Messrs. Tucker of Virginia and Hewitt of New York were late in having their names drawn, but nevertheless secured rather good seats, taking position well to the fore on the extreme right of the Speaker. Among the last names called was that of Mr. Kelley, and he took the seat which his hat and the courtesy of his fellow-members had reserved for him. Messrs. Long of Massachusetts and Phelps of New Jersey were obliged to go far to the left, and finally located in Mr. McKinley's neighborhood. Mr. Van Eaton of Mississippi was the first Democrat who was obliged to look for a resting-place on the Republican side, where he was soon joined by Gibson of West Virginia. The last name called was that of Mr. Geddes of Ohio.

The Illinois members, with one or two exceptions, were fortunate in the lottery. Frank Lawler was called early and took a seat in the front row at the right of the Speaker, behind a barricade of floral horseshoes and one floral shield bearing the inscription in many-colored flowers, "Our Frank." In that same front row, separated from each other only by a seat or two, are Morrison and Eden of Illinois. Springer was not successful and secured a seat at the rear of the Democratic side, while Townsend, the last of the Illinois Democrats called, and almost at the foot of the long list, took Hobson's choice, one of the rear seats on the Republican side, and selected it amid the hearty applause of the House. Stahlnecker, a new member from New York, had the luck to draw the first seat. Of the Republican members from Illinois, Henderson was more fortunate than usual; he was called early and secured what was called Garfield's old seat. Cannon obtained a seat near the rear of the hall. Payson had the luck to get near his old seat in a somewhat improved location. George Adams, the first on the roll as it is called, was given a choice four down on the list, but secured a good seat. Hitt was called late and got a bad seat near the door. Dunham was also near the foot of the call, but secured a pleasant seat in midst of a colony of Massachusetts Congressmen who come from near his old home.

THE SENATE IN DETAIL.

The Senators were promptly on hand this morning, and for half an hour before noon gathered in friendly groups around the Senate Chamber exchanging greetings and discussing the situation. The galleries of the Senate have not for many years been so crowded on the opening day of the session. The walls of the Senate Chamber were draped in deep black out of respect to the memory of the late Vice-President. Promptly at noon Gen. McCook, Secretary of the Senate, called the body to order and prayer was offered by the Chapiain, the Rev. Dr. Huntley, after which Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution declaring Senator John Sherman the President pro tem. of the Senate. Mr. Voorhees moved an amendment to strike out the name of John Sherman and insert the name of Isham Harris. The amendment was voted down by a party vote—yeas 29, nays 3—and Mr. Sherman was, without division, declared duly elected President pro tempore. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Harris both abstained from voting.

Upon the request of Secretary McCook, Mr. Sherman was escorted to the chair by Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Voorhees, and the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Sherman then said:

SENATORS: I return you my grateful thanks for the high honor you conferred upon me. In common with all the people of the United States, I feel profound sorrow for the sudden death of the Vice-President, who, by the Constitution, is also declared to be the President of the Senate. The contingency has now arrived when it becomes the imperative duty of the Senate to elect a President pro tempore. In accepting the position assigned me I feel that there are many Senators on either side of the house more apt in the discharge of the duties of this position, more experienced in the rules and orders of the Senate, than myself. Still, I accept, with the sincere desire that I may be able to enforce the rules with kindness and impartiality, so as to ascertain if possible the sense of the majority of the Senate, and to give to the minority its full constitutional rights and protection. With the sincere desire of performing this duty I appeal to each individual Senator for his courtesy and forbearance.

Mr. Cullom presented the credentials of Mr. Logan as Senator from Illinois and Mr. Pike presented those of Mr. Blair as Senator from New Hampshire. The credentials were read and Mr. Logan and Mr. Blair were at once sworn in by the President pro tempore.

Twelve o'clock, noon, was fixed as the hour of daily meetings, unless otherwise ordered.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the President of the United States and the House of Representatives that the Senate had chosen John Sherman as President pro tempore.

Senators Edmunds and Harris were appointed a committee to join such a committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of each was assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

While waiting information of the action of the House of Representatives the Senate took a recess. At 2:40 p. m. the newly-chosen President pro tem. called the Senate to order.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives brought a message from that body announcing the election of its Speaker and Clerk and the appointment of a committee to wait on the President in conjunction with the committee already appointed by the Senate.

Mr. Voorhees then offered the following resolutions, prefacing with the remark that in doing so he was performing the saddest duty of his public life:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has received with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice-President of the United States, and for a number of years a distinguished member of this body.

*Resolved*, That the business of the Senate be suspended in order that the eminent public services and the representative virtues of the deceased may be appropriately commemorated.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Voorhees asked that the resolutions be permitted to lie on the table subject to be called up at a future day, of which the Senate should have due and timely notice. The resolutions were accordingly laid on the table.

Mr. Harrison then moved an immediate adjournment of the Senate "out of respect to the memory of the late Vice-President." The motion was agreed to, and the Senate at 2:48 p. m. adjourned till tomorrow noon.

THE HOUSE.

At precisely noon the House was called to order by J. B. Clark, its Clerk, and the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress began. When order was secured the Clerk proceeded to call the roll of members-elect. The call disclosed the presence of 320 members, the only absentees being Messrs. Miller of New York, Henderson of North Carolina, Aiken of South Carolina, Craig of Texas, and Croxton of Virginia.

Nominations for Speaker were then in order, and Mr. Tucker of Virginia was recognized, who presented the name of John Griffin Carlisle of Kentucky.

Messrs. Hiscock of New York and Cannon of Illinois then arose, but the latter was recognized, and he placed the name of Thomas B. Reed of Maine in nomination.

Messrs. Morrison of Illinois, Tucker of Virginia, Hiscock of New York, and Brown of Indiana were appointed tellers to count the vote, which was immediately proceeded with. The result was announced as follows: For Carlisle, 177; for Reed, 138; and, amid loud applause, the Clerk declared Mr. Carlisle elected, and appointed Messrs. Tucker and Reed as a committee to conduct the Speaker to the chair.

On taking the chair Mr. Carlisle said:

*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:* In assuming the duties and responsibilities of this place for a second term I beg to return my most profound thanks for the manifestation of your continued confidence. It is a compliment which I shall always remember with pride and gratitude.

Nowhere else in the world can there be found a legislative assembly representing so great a constituency as that represented by this House, and certainly no similar body consisting of an equal number of members is its superior in point of ability and devotion to the interests intrusted to it. The privilege of presiding over the deliberations of such a body is a very high and honorable distinction—the highest and most honorable it can confer on any of its members—and I appreciate it as such.

But, gentlemen, my full appreciation of your action today can best be shown by a conscientious and impartial discharge of my official duty, and, although it may not be wise to make pledges in advance, I venture to promise that to the fullest extent of my ability the law governing the proceedings of the House shall be evenly administered, with a view to the preservation of order and decorum, the protection of the personal and representative rights of members, and the prompt transaction of public business. None of these results, however, can be obtained without your active cooperation and support. In a body so large as this, representing such vast and sometimes conflicting interests, a constant observance of established rules and precedents is imperatively required not only by the considerations vitally affecting the public welfare, but in order to maintain the honor and dignity of the House itself. In the sharp contests for priority which unavoidably occur in such a body the restraints imposed by fixed rules are sometimes quite severely tested, especially if there has been a large accumulation of business. But experience has shown that the necessity for order and regularity in the consideration of legislative measures is so fully appreciated by gentlemen on the floor that they can always be relied on to sustain the presiding officer in every proper effort he may make to obtain that result. In view of this fact I feel much more confident of a reasonable degree of success in this trying position than would otherwise be justifiable. Questions of order must be decided promptly as they are raised, generally without much opportunity for deliberation, and, consequently, whoever may occupy the chair and however careful he may be, mistakes must frequently occur. But, fortunately, this House has at all times in its own hands the power to correct them and preserve the integrity and consistency of its practice; and I am sure, gentlemen, you will not hesitate to exercise that power whenever the occasion may demand.

Gentlemen, we are about to enter upon the work of an important session—more important, perhaps, than any that has preceded it for many years. The political relations heretofore existing between the two sides of the House and the Executive Department of the Government have been reversed, and this of itself imposes new duties and obligations on both. Under a popular form of government like ours a political change in the Executive branch necessarily, to a greater or less extent, involves altered methods of administration, inaugurates new legislative policy, and consequently presents new questions for the consideration of the people and their representatives. It is probable, therefore, that many subjects not heretofore prominent in our deliberations will engage a large share of your attention during the present Congress. It may reasonably be anticipated, also, that wide differences of opinion will exist on many of these questions, resulting in long, earnest, and perhaps exciting contests on the floor; and it may be that these differences will not always be defined by recognized party lines. Under these circumstances a proper appreciation of the integrity and patriotism of each other, a sincere respect for the honest opinions of opponents in debate, and the cultivation of a spirit of mutual forbearance will be necessary to enable the House to conduct its proceedings with order and deliberation and avoid unpleasant incidents, which are always—in my experience, at least—most seriously regretted by those who participate in them. The House is the only custodian of its own peace and dignity and without its cordial support no presiding officer can preserve either.

And now, gentlemen, before taking the oath of office, allow me to renew the expressions of my sincere acknowledgment of the great honor you have conferred and the great trust you have confided to my hands. I accept both with a proper sense of the obligations they impose, and certainly with the earnest desire to discharge these obligations without prejudice to any public interest.

Mr. Carlisle's remarks were received with loud applause, and the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania. The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll of members who, as their names were called, appeared at the bar of the House and were sworn in by the Speaker. No objection was raised to any member, and the ceremony was performed promptly and quietly.

The election of officers of the House being then in order the names of those selected by the Democratic caucus were presented by Mr. Tucker, while Mr. Cannon moved to amend by substituting those chosen by the Republican caucus. The amendment was rejected, and the gentlemen named in Mr. Tucker's resolution were elected by a viva-voce vote. Thereupon they appeared at the bar of the House and qualified, as follows:

Clerk of the House—John B. Clark of Missouri.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John R. Leedom of Ohio.
Doorkeeper—Samuel Donnelson of Tennessee.
Postmaster—Lycurgus Dalton.

On motion of Mr. Morrison of Illinois the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House had organized and was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Blount of Georgia the Speaker was authorized to appoint a committee of three members to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that the House had organized and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to transmit. Messrs. Blount, Randall, and Reed were appointed as such committee. While waiting for the committee to report the House proceeded, on motion of Mr. Springer of Illinois, to save time, to draw for seats, as detailed elsewhere.

Mr. Holman of Indiana then rose and said:

Mr. Speaker, the melancholy duty has devolved upon me of announcing to the House that Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, at his home in the City of Indianapolis, Ind., the 25th day of last month, departed this life. The death of this eminent citizen, after a long period of public service, holding the second office in the gift of the people, with a reputation in public and private life of unsullied goodness, has occasioned a widespread expression of grief throughout the whole of the Republic. Undoubtedly Congress will, at an early moment, acting through both of its Houses, provide an occasion for a proper expression touching the life, character, and public services of the deceased. Out of respect to his memory, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to unanimously, and accordingly the House adjourned.

GEN. LOGAN.

It is understood that Gen. Logan will take the lead on the Republican side in opposition to the confirmation of what he conceives to be improper nominations. He has been making investigations, and has a list of all ex-soldiers removed from office by the present Administration. The use he will make of this need not be explained, and his friends say that the speech he made in Baltimore not long ago was the key-note to his course. Several of his intimate friends in Illinois and elsewhere have been suspended from office and superseded by Democrats, and he proposes to prevent the confirmation of their successors. He also intend to make a fight against every Democrat who has been appointed to succeed soldiers, and will take up the case of Postmaster Huidekoper of Philadelphia as a test. The confirmation of Mr. Kimball, the Director of the Mint, for whom Mr. Burchard of Illinois was turned out, will be a fair subject for controversy he thinks.

[THE TRIBUNE'S Freeport, Ill., correspondent telegraphs: Ex-United States Marshal A. M. Jones of Chicago, referring to the action of Gen. Logan in declining the Presidency of the United States Senate, said: "His head is level, and there is no doubt in my mind but Logan is the coming man in 1888, and if he is the nominee of the Republican party for President he will surely be elected."]

NATIONAL NOTES.

Harvey P. Cushman has been appointed Storekeeper in the Fifth Illinois District.

Minister Winston, who is here preparing for his trip to Persia, was on the floor of the House today.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed in Illinois: W. H. Desanna at Lilly, Tazewell County; W. W. Gilmore at Crompton, Lee County; O. M. Foltz at Berry, Sangamon County; G. B. Loar at Cropsey, McLean County; Ernest Meyer at Deer Plain, Calhoun County.

The appointment of Hervey as Postmaster at Carlyle, Ill., settles a very animated although rather ridiculous fight. The office is just above the $1,000 limit necessary to make it Presidential, but there were a number of candidates, and Gen. Sparks and Congressmen Morrison, Springer, and Townshend all indorsed the successful applicant.

The delegates to the American Public Health Association, which meets here next week, are already here in large numbers. The association is composed of representatives of various State Boards of Health and leading physicians from all parts of the country. The principal subjects of discussion will be the proper organization of health boards and local sanitary service and recent sanitary movements in connection with the prevention and suppression of epidemics.

Gov. Warren of Wyoming Territory in his annual report refers to the Rock Springs Chinese labor riots of Sept. 30. The white miners who engaged in the massacre were, he says, nearly all aliens. He states the action he took in suppressing the riots, and says that public sentiment in those places where Chinese are employed in the mines is decidedly in favor of the rioters. Several arrests were made, but no indictments were found. He suggests that the Insurrection act be amended by the insertion of the word "Territorial," so that the doubt about the power of the Governor to summon troops in cases of emergency might be removed. The Governor says Wyoming believes in and indorses woman suffrage.

The statement put out with a good deal of circumstantiality on the authority of a Cincinnati dispatch that the Hon. George H. Pendleton, our Minister to Berlin, was dissatisfied with his post, and that both he and Mrs. Pendleton were disappointed with the nature of the reception they received in Berlin society, and that consequently their early return to this country might be looked for, is entirely at variance with all the dispatches received from Minister Pendleton at the State Department. So far from being dissatisfied with the reception he has met with in Berlin society, Minister Pendleton writes that the social and official courtesies he has received have even surpassed his expectations, although he had anticipated much pleasure from his mission. He further says that Prince Bismarck has treated him with marked personal and official kindness and courtesy. Assistant Secretary of State Porter, therefore, regards the Cincinnati paragraph as, to say the least of it, erroneous in its alleged facts.

Much apprehension has been manifested in the West in respect to the scope of Commissioner Sparks' recent decision to the effect that homestead claimants who have previously had the benefit of the Preemption law cannot "commute" their homestead claims. Members of Congress have received many letters on the subject, indicating a widespread fear that this decision was to be made retroactive, which would have the effect of upsetting the titles to many claims which had passed by purchase into the hands of third parties. Senator Van Wyck, on behalf of many of his constituents, recently made inquiry of Gen. Sparks in regard to the matter, and was informed that the decision will unless reversed by higher authority be a guide for the future action of land officers, but that the Commissioner is not inclined to go into the actions of his predecessor nor interfere with claims which have already been secured under former rulings of the Land Office in this respect unless fraud is shown to have been perpetrated in securing such claims.

## THE REV. BARBER DOWNS.

HE ADDRESSES A MULTITUDE OF HIS BROTHER KNIGHTS OF THE RAZOR AND DISPLAYS A "FLASH OF HUMOR."

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Parson Downs talked to about 8,000 people in Mechanics' Hall Sunday night. His talk was addressed to barbers, to whom he had sent during the previous week postal-cards inviting them to be present. The profession was an ancient one. "I don't know," said the parson, "whether Adam shaved, but from the earliest records we learn that men used the razor and trimmed their beards. In olden times barbers wore swords and were the confidants of Kings. It is a good thing to feel that there is such a thing as royalty in one's business. Every generous impulse of the barber ought to be stirred to know that his profession extends so far back in history. The Bible speaks often of it, but never once to its discredit."

The speaker then gave the barbers some good advice. He told of his first experience in scraping his face with a razor, and exhibited the strop he used on that occasion. After expatiating upon it at great length, he said: "I know no better use to make of it than to give it to the reporters who have said so many bad things about me. I will give it to them, and they can put it in the paper, too!" saying which the parson struck an attitude, and, with a dramatic gesture, cast the strop at the reporters. The strop hit one of them on the ear and fell on the table. The thousands assembled fairly howled themselves hoarse with delight and rose up in their seats to see what the scribes would do. The stamping of feet, clapping of hands, and whistling did not cease for fully five minutes. One of the women adorning a seat in the front row clapped her hands and kicked her feet with delight and cried in a hoarse whisper: "He served you just right, you horrid things; I only wish it had been a razor he flung at you!" After the benediction Mr. Downs explained that what he did was prompted by one of the flashes of humor which sometimes slip through his brain, and he meant it only as a joke.

## A MAGIC WAND.

THE DISCOVERY OF NATURAL GAS AT CLEVELAND, O., DUE TO AN ENGINEER'S WITCH-HAZEL DIVINING-ROD.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—An interesting fact comes to light in connection with the discovery of the big volume well of natural gas on the property of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company a few days ago. All the opinions of the local scientists were against the presence of gas in large volumes at the spot where it was struck at a depth of 3,160 feet except Charles Latimer, Chief Engineer of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, on whose advice boring for gas was resumed ten years ago. The company got a small well, but it was flooded and abandoned three years ago. Charles Latimer, whose experiments with the divining-rod have awakened much interest and curiosity all over the country, advised Mr. William H. Chisholm, President of the rolling-mill, to resume work in the old well. This Mr. Chisholm was not inclined to do, but he determined to drill another well. Mr. Latimer and his witch-hazel wand were called upon. He made examination and predicted gas at 3,000 feet. Sure enough it was struck, and soon in great quantity. Under Latimer's advice the old well will be resumed. It also transpires that Latimer's rod indicated gas on the grounds of J. H. Wade, the millionaire banker, and a well of sufficient volume to heat his great mansion and conservatories has been bored.

## KILLED IN A SHAFT.

FOUR MEN CRUSHED TO DEATH AND ONE FATALLY WOUNDED BY A FALLING TIMBER.

MERRIT'S CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Another accident has happened on the new Croton aqueduct. It occurred early this morning at Shaft No. 3 and resulted in the death of four men and the probable fatal injury of a fifth. The men were descending to work in one of the buckets used for lowering them down the shaft. The start was made all right, but before the bucket had descended many feet the cross beam, or "billy," as it is called, caught in the shaft and remained fastened till the bucket had almost reached the bottom of the shaft, when it shook loose and came crashing down a distance of over a hundred feet on the heads of the unfortunate men. The following men were instantly killed:

Francis Carr, single.
Frederick Dresser, single.
Lorenzo Dobbins, married; leaves a wife and family at Hibernia, N. J.
Patrick Moran, married.

John Boardman, the other unfortunate man, will probably die of his injuries. When the cross-beam struck the bucket he was knocked out, but in his descent fell on a shelving constructed near the bottom on the side of the shaft. This in all probability saved him from instant death.

## FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

THE TELEPHONE WIRES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS PUT OUT OF JOINT BY THE ELECTRIC FLUID.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—A singular accident occurred about 8 o'clock tonight. The roof of the Bell Telephone Exchange was set on fire, it is presumed, by one of the wires of the Brush electric light coming in contact with a telephone wire. A heavy current ran into the telephone exchange and set on fire all the insulation connected with more than a thousand wires, so that in a few seconds every telephone wire was out of circuit. A large force of linemen was put to work at once, and by midnight nearly half of the wires had been restored, and it is promised all will be in order by daylight. The city is being overrun with a network of wires, in which electric, telegraph, and telephone wires are very closely mixed. Several lines have already been lost by contact with electric wires, and more than a dozen fires have occurred in the same way. A Council committee is considering a proposition to order all electrical wires underground.

## THE VIRGINIA GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—Gov. Cameron sent his message to the Legislature today. It is devoted almost exclusively to State matters. In the matter of the public debt he reiterates his previous expressions in indorsement of the Riddleberger plan, believing that every consideration, moral and legal, was met by this plan for funding the debt. The amount of the debt outstanding (other than Riddleberger bonds), principal and interest to Oct. 1, 1885, is $30,758,232. The Governor recommends a pursing of the election laws by the passage of an act making it mandatory that judges of election shall be chosen from both political parties, and that the representatives of opposing candidates shall be present when the votes are counted.

## TALES OF THE WIRE.

THREE VICTORIES CHRONICLED FOR THE BALTIMORE & OHIO TELEGRAPH COMPANY OVER ITS GREAT OPPONENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 7.—The suit of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company vs. The Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia, involving the right of the former to a telephone connection with the local exchange, was today decided in the affirmative and a peremptory mandamus issued requiring the telephone company to furnish connection on the same terms as apply to the Western Union. The Bell Company will appeal.

The American District Telegraph Company, which has for many years collected and delivered telegrams from the Western Union Company, cut loose from that company at midnight last night and transferred its business to the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 7.—Saturday the Supreme Court rendered a decision in favor of the Arkansas Telegraph Company on the appeal of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company from the decision of the lower court, which gave the Arkansas Telegraph Company an injunction to restrain the Iron Mountain Road from interfering with the new telegraph line to Hot Springs, Ark., in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio system. Competitive telegraph at Hot Springs is promised before Christmas.

# SALT LAKE QUIET.

## No Trouble Anticipated from the Saints, Who Are Sullen, Yet Cowed.

## A Military Demonstration Makes Them Think Better of Their Former Intentions.

## What Gen. Schofield Says—The Mormons a Cowardly Set—An Ex-Government Detective's Views.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—At military headquarters today Gen. Howard was as calm and serene as ever, and his calmness and serenity were ably seconded by Adjutant-General Breck. Both refused point-blank to give any definite information, but they patiently underwent a severe process of reportorial pumping, and tacitly admitted that the troops already forwarded and those held in instant readiness for orders to move have Fort Douglas and the land of the Saints for a destination.

The five companies at Fort Omaha are held in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and Company E has been detailed to garrison the post. The effects of the first alarm are fast disappearing at the fort, and among the troops it is now pretty generally believed their services will not be required to quell any uprising among the Mormons.

Gen. Howard looks at the situation through a pair of rosy-hued glasses and considers it not at all serious. "From advices received today through various sources," he said, "I believe there will be no outbreak. I am confident that the military authorities and the citizens of Utah will not clash. Gen. McCook and Gov. Murray, believing that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, have taken the proper precautionary measures, and in doing so I think they were wise."

"Do you think any attempt has been made to suppress the news from Salt Lake and the gravity of the situation thereby greatly modified?"

"No. By my advices, which come from trustworthy sources, you may rest assured I believe that there will be no trouble, except what may occur in public resorts during heated discussions. I do not feel alarmed over the situation. Of course there may be a big riot. There may be one in Omaha or anywhere else for that matter."

When asked as to the disposition of the troops, their numbers, and their actual destination, Gen. Howard said that the embargo of secrecy had not yet been raised.

"The first telegram," said he, "that came here placed a seal upon my lips, and only Gen. Breck and myself know what it contained. Even my children are in total ignorance. I cannot tell you where the troops are going, when they are going, or how many are going, nor, indeed, whether they are going at all. But I don't believe there will be any trouble."

Tonight Adjutant-General Breck remains at headquarters with one clerk and a messenger ready to act on any information forwarded to him from Gen. Schofield.

IT WAS A MAGNIFICENT SIGHT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 7.—Battery D, Fifth Artillery, arrived here today at 11 a. m. Five companies from Fort Douglas waited for them at the depot and escorted them to the camp, three miles out on the Bench, this afternoon. A blinding snow-storm prevailed all day, but the military display attracted great crowds, which stood sullenly by without sign. As the band reached the corner of Temple Block it struck up a lively air, which continued until past that and the Tithing Block. Gen. McCook was at the head of the column with his staff colors flying, and the magnificent accoutrements of the battery made a grand and pleasant sight. The battery comprises four guns and seventy men, under Maj. Rawles. The city is absolutely tranquil. Everybody is housed from the storm.

THE SAINTS ARE A COWARDLY SET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—S. H. Gilsen of Salt Lake City, who was employed as a detective for many years by the United States Government in ferreting out Mormon crimes, speaking today in regard to the present trouble in Utah said: "I left Salt Lake City nine days ago and trouble was in the air then. I know very well United States Marshal Collin, whose murder was attempted, and have worked with him frequently in making arrests. Ever since McMurrin's sister, the wife of Royal B. Young, Brigham Young's adopted son, was indicted for perjury and put under a $3,000 bond, McMurrin has been on the rampage and dangerous. I suspected that he and several others meditated a murderous attack on Collin, and before I left I advised the latter to be prepared and shoot them down. McMurrin is a Saint, employed in the Tithing House. He is vindictive, mean, and murderous, like the rest. The Mormons are assassins, but not soldiers. Their available force in Salt Lake City at a moment's warning will reach 3,000. They are called "minute-men," and are a remnant of the old Nauvoo Legion. This force, in case of an emergency, could come forth well equipped, but, in my opinion, a few United States troops could defeat them easily. The whole Mormon army numbers 20,000. I maintain that 500 regulars could put them down. The Mormons are natural cowards. The concentration of troops in the Territory will keep them in check thoroughly. They would undoubtedly have murdered Collin if he had been delivered over to them. Taylor, their chief, is in hiding, but he is directing affairs."

WHAT A MORMON SAYS ABOUT IT.

The following dispatch was received yesterday by Franklin MacVeagh & Co. from one of their customers in Salt Lake City, who, though a Mormon, is married to but one wife. The dispatch does not, and of course cannot, contradict the statement that troops are being moved to Salt Lake City, and that trouble is apprehended by the military authorities—whether justly or not remains to be seen:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 7.—*Franklin MacVeagh & Co.:* All reports as to any excitement here are positively false. Never in the history of Utah was there less occasion for such reports as to any threatened uprising here. It is all a fabrication.
S. P. TEASDEL.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S VIEWS.

Gen. Schofield was seen by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday and asked as to the gravity of the situation in Utah and the reported movement of troops.

"As to the movement of troops I should prefer to say nothing. I am inclined to think that the dispatches published in the newspapers are greatly exaggerating the true condition of affairs."

"In what way?"

"Well, I do not believe that any serious trouble is likely to occur—that is, no trouble that would bring the Mormons and the Government troops together in conflict."

"Have not troops been ordered to Salt Lake City from the different military posts in the West?"

"I should rather not say anything about that."

"If, then, General, troops are on the move, and secretly, do you not think the public will have good ground for believing the reports not exaggerated?"

"I do not know that troops are on the move."

"Were such action taken by the Government the orders would come through you, would they not?"

"Yes. And as I state that I as yet know nothing of troops having been ordered there, it is safe to presume that none have been."

"Is it true that they have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march?"

"Perhaps. The Government, you know, would be apt to take steps to prepare for trouble where there was a probability of any occurring, and it is not unlikely that orders may have been sent to five different posts on the frontier ordering the men to prepare for action, and hold themselves in readiness for further orders. It is easy to understand how such orders would stir things up at an ordinarily quiet garrison. The bustle in camp that would follow, the polishing and cleaning of guns, and the general air of activity that would result, would be a change from the usual routine of camp life well calculated to result in comment and speculation. Some sutler's clerk at the post telegraphs to the nearest station that troops are on the march, and thus the report is circulated."

"Have you had any advices from Salt Lake City within the last twelve hours?"

"Nothing; save that everything was quiet."

"You think, then, that there will be no necessity for sending troops to Salt Lake City?"

"The fact of the matter is that we anticipated just such trouble as this some months ago, and took measures so far as we were able to prevent more serious outbreaks. I instructed the military there to protect the United States officers in case of a conflict between the latter and the Mormons, knowing as I did that the City Government was composed of Mormons. When the conflict occurred, the Deputy-Marshal, Collin, went to the fort, and the mob followed him, thinking that they could take their man from there as easily as from the jail. When they found the soldiery prepared and disposed to resist them, however, they simply retired, and that is all there is to the matter so far as I have heard."

"Is there not some ground for the report that the Mormons propose to resent the interference of the Government authorities in what they claim to be a crime against the city and Territorial laws?"

"They may oppose it, but will not resist it forcibly. I am quite sure that the Mormon authorities will do all in their power to prevent a conflict with the Government. Of course, even they could not prevent a street riot between their people and the Gentiles, and if such were to occur it would be difficult to tell what the result might be."

"Have the Mormons a well-drilled body of men equipped for service, or have they any artillery, as reported?"

"Not that I am aware of," replied the General, with a smile indicative of his poor opinion of Mormon fighting strength. "I cannot understand how it would be possible for them to maintain a well-drilled body of troops secretly. No, I have no belief in any such statement; and I never heard before that they had any field pieces in their possession. Come to think of it, I believe that this is about the time of year for the special observance of some of the religious rites of the Mormons, and the reports that have been published, of large bodies of polygamists coming in from outer settlements, are probably due to a few of the saints and churchmen coming into town to be present at a religious festival of some kind. The slightest probability of trouble between the Mormons and the Government would naturally raise the feeling and excitement that I see this has created. The American people harbor a sentiment of strong dislike against the Mormons and their practices, and I have no doubt would be glad to see them removed from the land. Hence every report, no matter how correct or incorrect it may be, is published and read with interest, and the excitement over what is really, in my opinion, a very small matter, is running high, principally because of the strong public feeling that exists against the sect. Then, I have no doubt but that a fight with the Mormons would be welcomed for other reasons. If the Government really anticipated any serious trouble, it would spend a million of money down there in a jiffy, and this, I have no doubt, would be regarded with satisfaction by not a few. But I really do not anticipate any immediate trouble. It is true this feeling between the Mormons and the Gentiles has been growing and festering in Salt Lake City for years, and it has seemed to be the general opinion that at some time or other it would have to come to a head and the evil wiped out or corrected. That time may now have arrived, but I see no indication of it as yet strong enough to warrant my saying so.

"The probabilities are that the matter will quiet down and that the Deputy Marshal will have his trial when the present excitement has blown over. Collin claims that he was attacked by four Mormons and acted in self-defense when he killed his man. The Mormons, on the other hand, look upon him as a murderer. If investigation should prove that the Deputy Marshal's statement is true I think the Mormon authorities will wisely hold their peace."

ANOTHER OFFICER'S OPINION.

An officer of rank in an adjoining office talked freely to THE TRIBUNE reporter upon condition that his name be not given in connection with the interview. When asked as to the movement of troops, he said gravely:

"I do not know anything about it."

"Individually, then, what is your opinion of the situation at Salt Lake City?"

"O, individually. Well, I believe that the present trouble there will either prove a very little thing or will develop into a very big thing within the next few days. I took particular care when there last to inquire into the fighting strength of the Mormons, and I believe now that, were it necessary, they could easily raise a force of considerably over 20,000 men. Not a drilled body, understand, versed in military tactics and maneuverings, but 20,000 well-built, desperate men, each armed with a gun and knife that they know only too well how to use. I do not believe the Mormon authorities desire a conflict; they want rather to avoid it. But the great body of that sect believe, as they have been taught to believe, that should they ever go to war with the Government that the Lord will help them, and they are fanatical enough to allow this belief to blind them to a more common-sense view. Old Taylor, Cannon, and the other heads of the church, among whom there are undoubtedly some able and bright minds, believe with Cromwell that the Lord is always on the side of the strongest battalion and the best shooting; but the ordinary Mormon is blind to any other teachings than those of his religion and bitter in his hate of the Gentile. These are my personal views of the trouble."

## A CHIVALRIC

THE BURNING OF THE COLORED SCHOOL AT QUITMAN, GA.—SOUTHERN TREATMENT OF NORTHERN WOMEN.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Congregational ministers today the Rev. Dr. Powell of New York, of the American Missionary Association, gave a statement in regard to the recent burning of the school building at Quitman, Ga. He said a benevolent woman in New England gave not long ago a hotel property valued at $10,000, located in the heart of Quitman, Ga., for the establishment of a school for colored people. Quitman is situated in the southern tier of counties in that State, and lies in the midst of a population of 60,000 blacks and a relatively small number of whites. The region is called "The Black Belt." There was no suitable provision of any sort for the education of the colored race in this whole region. Great difficulty was encountered in securing a place to hold the school, but finally one was opened in the hotel building. From the opening of the school the teachers of both sexes were treated with insults every day and whenever they appeared in public. The local paper had each week some scurrilous jests or evil hint against the teachers. Once four bullets were fired through the window into the Principal's sitting-room. Finally, the morning of Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock, the building was set on fire, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that the occupants, including five teachers, four of them women, and twelve boarding scholars, barely escaped alive. Three minutes after the women rushed from their rooms the floor fell in. It was a very chilly night, there had been time for only the most scanty dressing, and for two hours these women stood with bare feet and bare heads, clad in scarcely more than their night clothes, shivering in the open air. In all that time no one offered them shelter. At length a German photographer, who had been but a few days in the village, asked the teachers to take shelter in his car. One of the teachers thus persecuted was a member of a church within a few miles of Boston, a church of which he was formerly pastor, and was pastor when she joined the church. Her parents were wealthy, cultivated, and influential citizens, she being herself a girl of rare beauty and accomplishments. Her mother in her dying hour took a diamond ring from her own finger and placed it on that of her daughter. Only two or three days ago Dr. Powell called upon the young woman in Chicago, where she lies at the point of death, in consequence of congestion of the brain, caused by the terror and exposure of that awful night when she fled from the flames. She still wears the diamond ring given her by her mother, yet a Quitman paper, published immediately after the burning of the building, contained a scurrilous paragraph which purported to tell the story of a flirtation between a young negro man of the village and one of the teachers, in the course of which flirtation she allowed him to take a splendid and costly diamond ring from her finger and carry it away with him. The article did not mention the teacher's name, though it did mention that of the negro, and the teacher is so described as to unmistakably identify her, the description being accompanied by many insulting epithets.

A LEAGUE OF COLORED MEN.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—The Colored League of Massachusetts held a public meeting in Faneuil Hall tonight, John L. Ruffine presiding. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the colored voters of the country to act for themselves in the future, independent of political parties, and to vote for no man who is not pledged to assist the colored people to attain their rights as citizens.

# AFTER THE STORM.

## The Propeller Oconto Is Not Lost but Only Aground on an Island.

## With the Shifting of the Wind the Gale Has Abated—A Schooner's Terrible Trip.

## Three Indians Drowned—Minneapolis' Danger—Pittsburg's Experience—New York Touched.

CASEVILLE, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The propeller Oconto, that had been given up for lost, is at the Charity Islands. All of her crew and passengers are safe. Shortly before dark tonight the life-boat belonging to the Charity Island lighthouse-keeper hove in sight displaying a signal of distress. It contained five persons, and a shout of joy went up from those who had gathered on the beach, as it was at once conjectured that the persons in the boat were part of the crew of the missing Oconto. Soon a boat was speeding over the breakers, and when it returned with four persons from the Oconto it was soon learned that those who were given up for lost were safe on the islands, the steamer having gone aground in shoal water there after a terrible experience in the disastrous storm of Friday night and Saturday.

THE GALE HAS ABATED.

The severe northerly gale of Sunday night died away yesterday morning, and when day broke the sea was rapidly running down. The predictions of the signal service were verified in every particular. The biting sting of the December air moderated when the wind shifted to the southward, and although Chicago creek was covered from source to mouth with a thick coating of new formed ice, the tugs continued to move about the channel and transfer vessels from the unloading docks to their winter berths. The wind was still blowing from the southward last night, but old sailors predict that it will not hold in that quarter long. It is one of the traditions of the lake marine that whenever the wind has been blowing from the northward and backs up, so to speak, around the western horizon to the south, it will not remain long, but will flit from one point of the compass to another in rapid succession. On the other hand, they claim that when the wind hauls around with the sun, fair and settled weather is pretty sure to follow. Consequently, if sailors' traditions and weather signs are reliable, the comparatively mild weather of yesterday afternoon may be but a brief intermission between two blizzards. Several of the missing vessels known to have been out in the severe storms of the last few days were heard from yesterday, but there are yet quite a number of which no tidings have been received. There are, however, so many places with which there is no telegraphic communication where these vessels may have obtained shelter that it would be cruel to even intimate that they are lost until more definit information is received.

A FRIGHTFUL EXPERIENCE.

Two vessels, long overdue, reached Chicago yesterday. The first of these was the schooner Morning Star, which arrived from Manistee with a cargo of lumber. She had a rough experience outside, but sustained no damage. The other was the schooner C. Amsden, which came in last night in tow of the tug Waters. The Amsden loaded lumber at Frankfort for Chicago nearly two weeks ago, and twice got away for this port, but was driven back each time by heavy weather. Finally she sailed out of Frankfort last Friday morning and squared away for Chicago under a full head of canvas. She had gone but a few miles when the wind freshened up in the northwest and the dense bank of leaden clouds that skirted the northern horizon denoted the approach of a storm. All hands were soon industriously engaged in taking in sail, but work as hard as they could they had barely time to get the vessel in trim when the storm struck her. First came a great wall of water that almost resembled a tidal wave. It rolled up over the vessel's stern and then spread over her decks, nearly sweeping the crew overboard. For an instant the vessel was borne down by the immense weight of water until she was nearly buried from sight. But her cargo buoyed her up and she lifted with the seas, shook the water from her decks, and sped away on her course. By this time the tempest had overtaken her, and while the wind screeched through her rigging like a thousand raving maniacs the crew lashed themselves to the masts and sheltered themselves as best they could from the icy spray that was continuously thrown over the vessel. Presently everything was shut out from sight by the vast curtain of snowflakes that was driven like a solid mass of fleece before the furious gale. Throughout that tempestuous night the vessel drove along through a mass of seething foam, with a pitiless December gale thundering behind her. Drenched to the skin the crew, who thus risked their lives for a pittance, clung to the ice-coated rigging, while their clothing became rigid from the frozen spray. Her cabin was stove in by the seas and was at times half full of water, as was also the forecastle; but in these water-logged holes all who could be spared from the deck sought shelter. The following noon the gale had abated, and an effort was made to set sufficient canvas to bring her into Chicago, but sails and rigging were as rigid with ice as though they had been made of steel instead of hemp and manila. There was no alternative but to drive along before the gale and trust to Providence to find shelter at St. Joseph or Michigan City. Finally the latter port was sighted, but the vessel would surely have been driven on the beach but for the opportune arrival of Capt. Campbell and his tug, which picked the vessel up with great difficulty and towed her safely into the harbor.

THE LUCINDA VAN VALKENBURG.

Thomas Hood, owner of the schooner Lucinda Van Valkenburg, received a dispatch from St. Joseph yesterday stating that his vessel was lying in distress off that port with her rudder gone. The crew were safe, having been taken ashore by the life-saving crew. A Michigan City tug was engaged to bring her to Chicago. The Van Valkenburg has had more hair-breadth escapes from serious disaster than any vessel on the lakes, and some superstitious sailors believe that she has a charmed life. The most notable of her many escapades occurred a little over a year ago. She left Buffalo one day with a cargo of coal, bound for Milwaukee. Soon after a terrible storm swept Lake Erie, and after it had cleared away the Van Valkenburg was reported missing. Every one, including her owner, gave her up for lost, and the friends and relatives of the crew believed the vessel had gone to the bottom with all hands. Two weeks later she ran into Detroit, partially disabled and leaking some, but with her entire crew aboard. The sailors said she was a "Jonah," and deserted her at Detroit, and much difficulty was encountered in shipping another crew. Again she set sail for Milwaukee, but after passing through the straits nothing was heard from her for more than a week, and a second time she was reported lost, with all hands. She turned up at her port of destination, however, and won the distinction of having consumed more days in making a trip from Buffalo than any vessel that has ever floated on the lakes. She is now 23 years of age.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Great excitement prevailed here yesterday over the discovery of a schooner drifting helpless off this shore. The weather was extremely cold and a high sea was running, making it impossible for anything in this port to go to the rescue. This morning the sea had run down enough for the tug Bird, accompanied by the life-saving crew, to go out. The vessel proved to be the Van Valkenburg, which left Muskegon Friday night for Chicago, lumber-laden. When a few miles off Chicago she lost her rudder and drifted towards this port. The crew were brought here and the tug Campbell of Michigan City telegraphed to come and tow her to Chicago.

TROUBLE AT THE CRIB.

Capt. Charles McKay, keeper of the Water-Works Crib, is having a peck of trouble to keep him company in his isolated island home. Yesterday the tug Commodore, with several city officials aboard, made a trip to the crib and brought back Mrs. Hanson, Capt. McKay's eldest daughter. Mrs. Hanson says the severe weather of the last few days has played sad havoc at the crib and caused no end of discomfort to its occupants. The furious seas were hurled against the solitary structure with greater force than was ever known before. The gates were battered down and the main floor of the structure flooded. The water swept into every compartment below the living-rooms, destroying the entire stock of provisions that had been laid in for the winter. Scarcely a whole pane of glass was left in the structure, even the glass windows in the extreme top of the lighthouse tower being broken by the crushing force of the gale. A supply of window-glass was sent out yesterday to replace the broken panes, and Mrs. Hanson was commissioned to order a fresh stock of provisions. The latter will probably have to be paid for out of Capt. McKay's limited income, as there is no available appropriation that the city can use for such purpose. This comes pretty hard on the valiant Captain, as the loss was occasioned by no fault or neglect of his, and his salary, which amounts to only $1,000 a year, hardly warrants the increased expenditure. Capt. McKay, however, bears his loss with becoming good nature, and philosophically says that dried apples are cheap and water plentiful.

A MOST UNCOMFORTABLE EXPERIENCE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 7.—Quite a commotion was created among consumers of natural gas throughout the two cities today by the sudden cessation of the supply of fuel. There was a lively scampering about to secure coal, and dusky diamonds were in great demand again. Many consumers were unable to build a coal fire in time to keep up the proper temperature of their houses, and hundreds of families had to resort to laundry stoves for cooking purposes or eat cold meals. Several factories suspended work; clerks in business-houses wore overcoats; and scholars in the public schools where natural gas was used were dismissed. The shortage in the supply is attributed to inadequate pipage, the demand being much larger than usual on account of the cold snap. The gas company will connect with twenty-four-inch pipes from Murraysville Wednesday, and after that say there will be no more trouble.

From 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 10 o'clock last night the Towns of Beaver Falls and New Brighton were cut off entirely from natural gas to make connections with Rochester mains. The weather was intensely cold, and much suffering and inconvenience resulted. Many families went to bed to keep warm. No food could be cooked, and restaurants using coal did a land-office business. Hotel guests abandoned the hotels, and the churches held no evening service. Manufactories running night turns had to shut down, and it is thought considerable loss will be experienced at the glass houses and potteries from the cooling of pots and kilns. At 10 o'clock the gas was turned on, and many got out of bed to cook supper.

CANADIAN DISASTERS.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The schooner Bolivia, grain-laden from Toledo to Ogdensburg, came down the lake yesterday in distress, a great deal of her rigging having been carried away. When abreast of this port she managed to catch her anchor, weathered the storm all night, and left at noon today in tow for Ogdensburg. But disaster overtook her. When a few miles down the river she struck a rock and commenced making water rapidly. In order to prevent her from sinking in deep water she was beached near Knapp's Point, where she now lies in about twelve feet of water. It is thought most of the cargo will be wet. Tugs, with a lighter and steam-pump, have been sent from here to her relief.

PORT ELGIN, Ont., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The tug Alice Brooks of this port ran ashore at the mouth of the Saugeen River in trying to release the schooner Mary S. Gordon of Kincardine. The Brooks is a total loss and the schooner is in bad condition. A very severe gale is raging.

PICTON, Ont., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Last night closed navigation here. The thermometer this morning marked 4° below zero. The steamer Hero went to Glenora last night. There being quite a quantity of freight here for her she returned this morning and made an effort to reach the dock, but the ice was too strong and she had to leave for Kingston without it. She will lie up there.

GODERICH, Ont., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—It has been blowing a blizzard since Friday night, the wind varying from southwest to northwest, accompanied by a heavy snowfall. The schooner Kolfage arrived yesterday from Windsor, having made a very quick but risky voyage. The mercury is 12° above zero, but it is dropping.

MORE MISSING VESSELS.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—There is still much anxiety at this port in regard to the few vessels which, so far as known, were out in the last terrible storm, beginning with Friday night. The fate of the propeller Sanilac, which the agent at this port believes could hardly have withstood the storm, and has once been reported as almost surely foundered, was in a measure cleared up tonight by the arrival of the schooner N. C. West. The latter arrived here from the Islands between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening, and her master reports seeing a propeller pass on up the lake whose name he was unable to learn, but, on being told in regard to the leaving of the Sanilac from this port Friday night, asserts that the propeller he saw was that ship, and that she probably put in at the port of Lorain during the storm. This view of the case is supported by the fact that the Sanilac could have but little more than reached the port of Lorain when the storm of Friday night set in. The probabilities are, therefore, that she will soon be heard of at Detroit.

Another vessel about which there is much anxiety is the schooner A. C. Maxwell, which broke away from the propeller V. Swain off Goderich, on Lake Huron, in the blow of Friday night and Saturday. Her owners here have heard nothing from her, but are still confident that she has safely outridden the storm, as she came out all right after a similar experience in the same locality a little more than two years ago.

The propeller H. S. Hubbell with two barges, all lumber laden, are believed to be waiting to make this port at the upper end of this lake. The propeller M. Sicken, with four barges, for this port has not yet been heard from, but all are believed to be out of danger somewhere. The propellers Bay City with two barges and A. A. Turner with one are here waiting to get away for Detroit and Saginaw. A large amount of ice has formed in the river at this port and it is still freezing very hard, but there are fair prospects of more favorable sailing weather tomorrow.

LAKE HURON MISHAPS.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The propeller S. F. Hodge passed down at 1 p. m.

There is nothing new from the missing schooner Maxwell. A telegram from Tawas says there is a boat, either a vessel dismasted or a propeller badly iced up, at anchor off there. This is probably either the Maxwell or Oconto.

At Sand Beach they are about frozen up. The C. G. Green and consort are there without tow-lines, these having been broken and swept off the breakwater by the seas. The Concord towed the Dunford down with a line from the life-saving station. The R. A. Packer left there at 10 a. m., bound up.

The ferry Conger leaves tonight for Toledo to release the tug Castle. The schooner Wawannash and barge Walton are frozen in there. They have coal for Port Huron.

The Swain left for Cleveland at 5 p. m., having given up all hopes of the Maxwell.

LAKE MICHIGAN PORTS.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Nothing further has been learned of the schooner in distress which came so near going on the beach south of this port last night. It is believed that she has either gone to pieces or found shelter at one of the smaller harbors. The propeller Wisconsin arrived from Milwaukee today and the propeller Roanoke sailed for that port. The schooner Ottawa, which left Chicago last week in tow of the tug Morford for the purpose of taking a cargo of supplies to Spanish River, has gone into winter quarters here, her owners having abandoned the trip. The Morford will return to Chicago. The wind-bound fleet comprises the steam-barges J. C. Suit, T. W. Snook, and schooners Walter Smith, Bay State, L. B. Shepard, E. M. Stanton, E. Hart, and Roselle. All are loaded except the Roselle.

MANISTEE, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The propellers F. & P. M. No. 1, Saginaw Valley, City of Ludington, and F. & P. M. No. 2 are waiting for the sea to go down so they can get over the bar at the mouth of the channel. The schooners Goodman, Otter, and Nashton are still here. The propeller Maggie Marshall, reported lost, is laid up here.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—During the worst of the fearful storm of yesterday the schooner Sea Gem safely made this harbor for shelter. She reported the tug Andrew T. Gale, for whose safety considerable anxiety has been felt, as safely sheltered at the Manitous. The westerly gale continues and the weather is very cold.

WHITEHALL, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The steamer John C. Dewar arrived today laden with material for the new life-saving station to be erected at the mouth of White Lake. The G. P. Heath is still here, with no immediate prospects of getting away. Wind south-west, brisk.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The snow-storm abated early this morning, but the temperature remained far below freezing and a stiff westerly wind prevailed all day and into night. Considerable ice was formed on Buffalo River and above the Erie Elevator. The coating was strong enough for foot travel. There were no arrivals here excepting the steamer George King and barges L. Rawson and C. L. Young, from Tonawanda, which are lying up. The lumber-laden steamer Queen of the West went to Tonawanda and after discharging her cargo will return. The vessels yet expected here are the propellers Portage, Siberia, and Oceanica from Chicago; the S. F. Hodge from Green Bay; the tug Music's lumber-tow and the schooner Erastus Corning, from Cheboygan. The vessels yet intending to leave here are the propellers Nashua, Mineral Rock, and Toledo for Detroit; the Kasota for Cleveland; and the schooner Plymouth for New Baltimore, Detroit River. The barges S. Bolton and G. Pendell of the Mineral Rock's tow have abandoned the idea of going up, and are being stripped here. The Nashua and Mineral Rock have been waiting four or five days for weather; the Toledo is to be unloaded tomorrow night, and the Kasota will need two days longer to finish discharging her cargo. The Plymouth is ready for a start. Should the weather permit all but the Toledo and Kasota will leave tomorrow. At 9 tonight the temperature was only 10° above zero, and ice was making fast. Capt. Henry today received advices from Erie that the steamers Fred Mercur and H. E. Packer were ready to start for Chicago, but as the bay was frozen over they made no attempt to get away. Unless the weather moderates in a day or two they will remain there through the winter.

PORT OF MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The overdue schooner Rob Roy arrived this forenoon. She was sheltered during a gale early last week at North Bay and put into Sheboygan, where she remained until 3 o'clock this morning. She was considerably iced coming up the lake, and her crew suffered from the extreme weather. The northwest gale subsided during the night and the wind shifted to the southwest. Early this morning the propellers Wisconsin, F. & P. M. No. 1, and De Pere got away, and tonight the steam-barge George Burnham sailed for Burnham's Pier and the schooner Mocking Bird for Charlevoix. The Roanoke arrived during the afternoon from Grand Haven, and the schooners Odd-Fellow and M. N. Dunham towed up from Racine with the tug Sill.

The appointment of William M. Daley as Supervising Inspector to succeed Joseph Cook in this district has aroused several aspirants for the local inspection offices, and several petitions are in circulation. It is reported that Capt. Dennis Sullivan of the schooner Moonlight, Capt. J. V. Tuttle, and Capt. Jasper Humphrey aspire to succeed Mr. Fitzgerald as Inspector of Hulls, and Philip Roth, formerly chief engineer of the steamer City of Milwaukee, and Mr. Bruce, his successor, are looking for Mr. Reed's position as Inspector of Boilers.

AT THE STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The Portage passed down last evening. The Siberia left Mackinaw during the night, bound down. The Rhoda Emily passed up this morning, badly covered with ice. She is lumber-laden for Chicago. The schooner Orphan Boy left St. Helena in Friday's gale, bound up, and nothing has been heard of her since. A northwest gale accompanied by a winter blizzard has been raging here for several days. The mercury is below zero. The Messenger is several days overdue from the Sault.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—It was the propeller Tioga that anchored in the bay at 6 o'clock last night. She is badly iced up and will not leave until wind and weather moderate. The B. W. Blanchard, also bound for Chicago, is still here. The wind has blown a gale from the west all day, and there has been a tremendous sea rolling down the straits. The wind has veered to the southwest tonight and it looks as though it might get warmer at midnight. Last night the mercury was 1° below zero; it is 14° above tonight.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Rhoda Emily is at this port, waiting for favorable weather to complete her trip. She has lumber from Alpena for Chicago. The storm and intensely cold weather gave her a rough experience and iced her considerably. A northwest gale has been blowing all day and the weather remains cold. The bay is full of ice.

AROUND THE LAKES.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The propeller Portage, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, arrived this afternoon. Her Captain reports the roughest passage he ever had. The wind was blowing a gale and it was snowing most of the time. The only boat he saw was the steamer Siberia, which was lying at South Manitou Island, bound from Chicago to Sarnia with grain. The Portage came through about five miles of ice on Lake St. Clair two to three inches thick. Part of the iron on her bows was carried away. After the iron is replaced she will continue on her course. The weather is still cold, and indications are that the foot of Lake St. Clair and the head of Lake Erie will be frozen over by morning.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Navigation for the season of 1885 closed here last night, and the steamers from this port have laid up for the winter. A steamer has been trying all day to work her way through the ice to Washburn and Ashland, but has thus far been unsuccessful.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The propeller Sanilac, reported lost off Cleveland, is all right at Black River. The schooner Corsican is full of water off Monroe. Nothing has yet gone to her assistance. The propeller Hodge arrived down from Lake Huron tonight and proceeds to Buffalo without any insurance.

WINTER NAVIGATION.

Old vesselmen of unlimited experience in navigating the treacherous waters of the inland seas say that the disasters that have overtaken the belated fleet during the last few days ought to teach owners that they cannot send vessels on long trips with impunity after the winter season has set in. Some owners, however, are like the Napoleon who figures so conspicuously in the Stoddard lectures—that is, they care nothing for traditions, and do not profit by the experience of others. Year after year they read of vessels being lost with all hands after the regular season of navigation is at an end, but they shrug their shoulders, throw the paper contemptuously aside, and send their rotten old hulks out to share a similar fate. What do they care for the lives that are sacrificed? Sailors are cheap. If Jack is willing to risk his life and face the perils of a December blizzard in a precious old tub of a boat that is hardly fit to carry a cargo of life-preservers, there are owners who are anxious to ship him, and the temptation to earn a few extra dollars to help him through the winter is more than Jack can resist. He shoulders his bag, boards the vessel, and sails out into the vast waste of icy waves to encounter furious gales and storms of snow and sleet. The hardship and exposure he must endure before the trip is completed would kill the average landsman, but at this season of the year, when winter stares Jack in the face and he realizes that his season's earnings have been thrown away in riotous living and drunken sprees, he would almost barter his soul, to say nothing of risking his life, for the price of a month's board and grog. But the vessel-owner watches his ship leave port, and gives himself no further concern after the insurance-policy is extended. Jack will banquet on worm-eaten biscuit and earn $15 or $20 if the boat gets back, while the owner will clear several hundred on the freight. If the vessel encounters a storm, as she is almost sure to do, and is lost, Jack may find a grave at the bottom of the sea with his employer's boat for a coffin. His employer, however, will suffer no qualms of conscience, but will pocket his insurance money and devoutly offer up a prayer, thanking the Divine Providence for the blessings that have been bestowed upon him, winding up with "Bless me, my wife, my son John and his wife; us four and no more." But the vessel-owner is not released from moral responsibility, even though he has a legal right to send men out to encounter frightful suffering and hardship and possibly death. The world will characterize him as mercenary and a man who is utterly devoid of sympathy for his fellow-men. He is about on a par with the mine-owner who sends men down into the bowels of the earth to operate with dangerous explosives, knowing that there are ninety-nine chances in a hundred that they will never reach the surface alive. From a moral standpoint they are criminally responsible for the lives that are sacrificed, and it does seem as if Congress ought to enact a law to cover just such criminality. The number of vessels caught out in the recent gales is a pretty fair illustration of the mercenary character of some vessel-owners. The first gale did not materialize until four days after season insurance policies had expired by limitation. Up to that time the weather had been remarkably favorable for lake navigation, and there is no earthly reason why every vessel on the lakes should not have been safely stormed away in winter berths by the 1st day of December. But, relying on the privilege granted by insurance companies, some avaricious vessel-owners got an extension of their policies, sent their boats out, knowing that they could not possibly get back before the first week of December had expired. Perhaps they relied upon the mild weather continuing without interruption. Perhaps they did not care. Storms will come and ships will go down, but vessel-owners will live on forever. The argument that the first half of December is just as favorable for lake navigation as the month of November or the early part of spring is no argument at all. The very fact that shrewd underwriters, who have made a lifelong study of the perils of navigation during the various months, exact an additional 20 per cent on the full season's premiums for each five days' period the policy is extended after Nov. 30 is of itself conclusive evidence that the risk on vessel property from Dec. 1 is just as great for a period of five days as it is for one-fifth of the entire season. One owner of vessel property in Chicago numbers five lake-going schooners among his possessions. This particular owner is also the proprietor of an extensive lumber-yard, and his only interest in the lake marine is the earnings of his boats. All five of his vessels were sent out on long trips after nine-tenths of the Chicago lumber fleet had been laid up for the winter. When remonstrated with by other owners he sneered at their advice and said he would teach them how to make money out of floating property. This was a week ago. Since then three of his boats have reached Chicago after frightful encounters with wind and wave, and the damage sustained by each far exceeded their earnings. A fourth boat is lying windbound with her pumps in constant motion to keep her afloat. The fifth struggled into a port of refuge after a narrow escape from going to pieces in the gale. This is how he has taught more cautious owners the way to make vessels pay. Another owner of vessel property that defies the perils of winter navigation is the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company. This is a wealthy corporation that never bothers with insurance, but assumes all risks of wreck. Its boats are still in commission. The employés on the company's boats also assume their individual risks, but that, of course, is no concern of the stockholders. One of the company's boats, the R. A. Packer, is now struggling up Lake Huron in the teeth of a gale of wind, bound for Chicago from Buffalo with a coal cargo. Or at least she was last night. Heaven only knows where she may be by this time. Another of their steamers, the Oceanica, left Chicago for Buffalo yesterday with 68,000 bushels of corn. Her cargo may be delivered to its consignees. It is just as liable to be deposited on the bottom of the lake, together with forty or more lives. The schooners Robert Howlett, L. B. Coates, and L. A. Simpson also left Chicago for points on the east shore of Lake Michigan, and the steam-barge Hattie B. Pereue, which came so near foundering Sunday, got away for South Haven. The experience of this vessel illustrates the foolhardiness of some vessel-owners. She left Milwaukee for South Haven Saturday night before the frightful storm of that day had subsided, and with barely enough fuel in her bunkers to carry her across the lake. She failed to make the harbor and was forced to turn back for shelter, arriving here after her supply of fuel had been exhausted.

A LITTLE WARMER IN CHICAGO.

While yesterday was rather chilly and sharp and pedestrians were compelled to keep a close watch on their noses and ears to keep them from being frost-bitten, the thermometrical observations showed a marked rise in the temperature, and late last night the mercury was still climbing up the tube. Manasse's readings for the day were as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 10° below zero; 9 a. m., 8° below; 10 a. m., 5° below; 11 a. m., 2° below; 12 m., 1° above; 1 p. m., 5° above; 3 p. m., 7° above; 6 p. m., 9° above. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.50; 6 p. m., 29.52.

Inquiry at the office of the Relief and Aid Society developed the fact that there has been but little demand for aid thus far this winter. After the holidays Mr. Trusdell thought there would be more of a rush for assistance, and added that the society was rather short of funds. Capt. O'Brien of the County Agent's office said that he had not had any cases of extreme destitution, but they had relieved a good many families.

The Eastern mails were from an hour and a half to four hours late and those from the west an hour late yesterday.

The Superintendent of Lincoln Park said yesterday that the loss to the park by the storm was over $5,000, and might reach $10,000. No new damage was done yesterday, as the storm had abated. The ice-capped posts standing in fantastic groups and rows out in the lake near the south end of the park are a grand sight. There must be tons of ice on the head of each of these tall piles. The ice in the park lakes is five inches thick, and skating was allowed yesterday. The flag announcing to the public that free skating on the lakes was allowed was ordered hoisted last night, and hundreds of skaters will amuse themselves there today. Work was begun on the shelter-house for the skating public, and it will be finished today. Saturday night one of the park wild geese was missed, and in the morning the bill, feet, and feathers were found just as they had been left by the carnivore which had eaten him. Yesterday morning one of the big swans of the park was found partly eaten. The bloody work was traced to one of the foxes, which had escaped. Reynard was tracked into an old sewer, but he could not be got at. An old fox-hunter's advice was asked as to what should be done to catch the cunning thief, and he recommended tobacco-smoke. One of the hands was set at work with a hand-bellows to blow strong fumes into the sewer and the fox-hunter conducted the outdoor campaign. The smoke was blown in for two hours, but without success, for Reynard did not emerge from his hiding-place.

THE COLD CAUSED HIS DEATH.

James Hickey, aged 53, left his house at the corner of Forty-seventh and West Lake streets at 8 o'clock Sunday night to call a tinsmith to his house to fix a stove-pipe. On the way back he fell down dead, and his little son, who was with him, ran home and told what had happened. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and the verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death from paralysis of the heart, caused by violent exposure in the cold air. Hickey leaves a wife and six small children, the youngest only six weeks old.

THE TRAMPS.

The armory is the favorit lodging-house of poverty-stricken bums on cold nights. The cell room will hold over 100 on a pinch, and when filled the court-room, with its fifty long settees, is thrown open, and the men who are too proud to work stretch themselves out on the hard seats. Ten or fifteen of them locked in a cell spend an hour or more in spinning stories about their experiences during the last summer. One of them pulls out a needle and thread and mends a tear in his coat. Another with awl and waxend, sews up a rip in his well-worn shoes while the stories go around or some fellow musically inclined regales the gang with

O, we are two bums,
Too jolly old chums,
We live like Royal Turks;
We have good luck
With bumming or chuck,
To —— with the man who works.

"They are terrible fellows, these same tramps," said Dan Hogan, the genial desk Sergeant, "and we have to lock them up or watch them all night to keep them from stealing from each other. If one of them should take off his coat to make a pillow, the chances are that if we did not guard his companions he would wake up to find it gone. Why, one fellow who had a pair of gold-bowed spectacles kept them on when he went to sleep, but they were pulled off his face in the night and secreted in the thief's clothes until the men were let out in the morning. O, they are terrors."

The severe weather of the last two or three days has had the effect of filling the stations nightly. At 11 o'clock last night there were thirty at the armory, eleven at Cottage Grove Avenue, and one at the Thirty-fifth Street Station. At Desplaines Street Station the gas froze up early in the evening, and the officers admitted only thirty-three as many as could be locked up in the cells. Over thirty were turned away before midnight. Lake Street and West Chicago Avenue Stations each sheltered four. At Twelfth Street there were fifteen, Hinman Street three, and Deering Street four. The North Side furnished lodging to twenty-two at the Chicago Avenue Station and twenty-eight at the various sub-stations.

Last year at some of these stations the city provided a breakfast of hot soup and bread. But no such arrangement has been made this season. It looks too much like putting a premium on bumming.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The gale of yesterday and today caused considerable damage to vessels, not only at sea but also in the harbor. The British steam-yacht Walkna was driven ashore at Sandy Hook this morning. The yacht arrived from Sunderland, Eng., six weeks ago. She took on a cargo at Communipaw and left for Spanish Honduras yesterday afternoon. Both owners were on board, and one was accompanied by his wife. The yacht anchored off Sandy Hook, with both anchors. The gale was so severe that these parted, and the vessel went ashore. All on board were landed safely.

MINNEAPOLIS IN A BAD WAY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The regular winter fall of water in the river began Saturday night as a sequence of the severe weather, and has continued to a point where there is only about a six feet stage. The total fall has been in the neighborhood of ten feet, or pretty near the bottom of the river, and the result is a scarcity of a water, which has made it necessary to shut down two of the pumps at the pump-house, and which effectually precludes "Jumbo" from working, however much it may be needed. The water went down eight inches in less than an hour this afternoon, but on the whole has been about stationary today up to this writing. The cause of the fall is the sudden freezing of the creeks, and also probably a jam up the river backing up the water. The mill company expect plenty of water again in a day or two, they say, but in the meantime what would be the result of a serious fire no one can say, as it would probably be difficult to get fire pressure. Tonight the electric-light service of the city has been cut off, the water being too low to drive the power furnishing the current. Great anxiety is felt, and the fire department has taken extra precautions to guard against fires.

BROKE THROUGH THE ICE.

BISMARCK, Dak., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The Missouri River closed at this point yesterday morning, and today, while attempting to cross on the ice five miles north, a party of Indians broke through and three were drowned, one squaw escaping. The Indians were en route to their camp on the west side of the river, where they were accumulating their winter supplies. They broke the ice near the middle of the stream, and for over twenty minutes kept their heads above water, notwithstanding the terrific current and frigid atmosphere. The squaw who escaped was first to disappear below the ice, but her husband, a famous warrior named White-Antelope, drew her back so that she could grasp the ice, and in the effort he was carried away by the stream. The drowning was witnessed by several hunters, who say that the scene was pitiable. The lamenting squaw kneeled upon the ice near where her husband and friends disappeared wailing and praying until nearly frozen.

THE GALE OFF COLON.

PANAMA, Dec. 7.—The gale at Colon continues. Last night the sea washed over the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharf. Heavy seas are breaking over pier No. 4. No reliable information as to the number of persons drowned is at present obtainable.

BLIZZARD BRIEFLETS.

SAUGATUCK, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Kalamazoo Lake is frozen over.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—It has not been so cold the first week in December since 1880. Cattle suffered severely.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—About twenty inches of snow are on the ground.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 7.—The river closed last night. This morning the St. Paul & Omaha winter bridge lost about 120 feet in the channel by an ice gorge. It will take about a week to repair the break.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The snowstorm still continues, and snow is now fourteen inches on the level. Farmers are glad of the cover for their winter wheat.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The wind blew a perfect gale all yesterday and last night.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The Mississippi River is frozen. The season of navigation has embraced 252 days.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—James Larkin, an old switchman, was found dead in a lumber-yard at 9 o'clock this evening. He had frozen to death.

A TEMPERATURE TABLE.

The following table shows the lowest temperature at the points given for yesterday:

| | Hour. | Temperature. |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois— | | |
| Atlanta | 5 a. m. | —10 |
| Rockford | 6 p. m. | —18 |
| Freeport | 7 a. m. | —15 |
| Bloomington | 7 a. m. | —10 |
| Dixon | 7 a. m. | —14 |
| Aurora | 7 a. m. | — 8 |
| Ottawa | 3 a. m. | —10 |
| Blackberry Station | 5 a. m. | —12 |
| Indiana— | | |
| Elkhart | 7 a. m. | — 8 |
| Minnesota— | | |
| Rochester | 7 a. m. | —20 |
| Wisconsin— | | |
| Milwaukee | 5 a. m. | —18 |
| Watertown | 2 a. m. | —18 |
| Ripon | 5 a. m. | —20 |
| Elkhorn | 7 a. m. | —20 |
| Michigan— | | |
| Holland | 7 a. m. | —17 |
| Coldwater | 5 a. m. | —12 |
| Iowa— | | |
| Davenport | 7 a. m. | — 6 |
| Canada— | | |
| Ottawa | 7 a. m. | —15 |
| Toronto | 5 a. m. | —15 |

WARMER WEATHER COMING.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, increasing cloudiness and light snow, warmer, southerly winds, becoming variable.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, light snow, rain in southern portion, generally warmer, southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

For the Missouri Valley, light snows, slightly warmer, windy, warmer winds, becoming variable, rising barometer.

The indications for Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., threatening weather, with snow or rain, and warmer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

| Place of observation. | Hight of barometer | Thermometer | Direction of wind | State of weather. | Rainfall during last 8 hrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| El Paso | | | | | |
| Alpena, Mich | 30.03 | 7 | S. W. | Clear | |
| New York | 29.27 | 16 | N. W. | Clear | |
| Bismarck, Dak | 29.81 | 17 | E. | Cloudy | * |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 30.17 | 10 | W. | Hvy. Sn. | .05 |
| Cairo, Ill. | 29.92 | 30 | E. | Cloudy | |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. | 29.86 | 26 | N. | Cloudy | |
| Chicago | 30.07 | 18 | S. E. | Cloudy | |
| Cincinnati, O. | 30.15 | 10 | S. E. | Cloudy | |
| Cleveland, O. | 30.25 | 4 | S. | Clear | |
| Deadwood, Dak. | 29.33 | 31 | S. | Hvy. Sn. | .08 |
| Boston, Mass. | 30.14 | 14 | W. | Clear | |
| Denver, Colo. | 29.86 | 31 | N. | Cloudy | .04 |
| Des Moines, Ia. | 29.87 | 18 | S. E. | Cloudy | .06 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 30.17 | 17 | S. W. | Clear | |
| Dodge City, Kas. | 29.66 | 30 | N. | Cloudy | |
| Duluth, Minn. | 29.98 | —4 | S. W. | Clear | * |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 29.70 | 47 | S. E. | Hy. rain | * |
| Escanaba, Mich. | 30.01 | 0 | S. W. | Clear | |
| Fort Assinniboine | 30.04 | 19 | N. | H. snow | .03 |
| Fort Buford, Mont. | [illegible] | 11 | N. | Cloudy | .01 |
| Fort Garry, B. A. | 29.95 | —12 | S. W. | Clear | |
| Galveston, Tex. | 29.68 | 68 | S. | Clear | |
| Grand Haven, Mich. | 30.03 | 8 | S. E. | H. snow | .01 |
| Halifax, N. S. | 29.70 | 22 | W. | Clear | |
| Salt Lake | 29.97 | 29 | N. W. | Cloudy | .10 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 30.10 | 16 | S. E. | Clear | |
| La Crosse, Wis. | 29.97 | 10 | S. E. | Cloudy | * |
| Louisville, Ky. | 30.09 | 25 | E. | Cloudy | |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 30.33 | 19 | S. W. | Clear | |
| Marquette, Minn. | 29.99 | 3 | W. | Clear | |
| Memphis, Tenn | 29.88 | 41 | E. | Cloudy | .02 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 30.04 | 5 | E. | Clear | |
| Montreal, Que. | 29.66 | 6 | W. | Hazy | |
| Moorhead, Minn. | 29.86 | 8 | S. E. | Lt. snow | .04 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 30.01 | 33 | E. | Cloudy | |
| North Platte, Neb. | 29.77 | 28 | S. E. | Lt. snow | .21 |
| Omaha, Neb. | 29.87 | 11 | S. E. | Cloudy | .03 |
| Oswego, N. Y. | 30.16 | 14 | S. W. | Cloudy | * |
| Pittsburg, Pa | 30.23 | 12 | S. | Clear | |
| New Orleans | 29.89 | 62 | S. E. | Cloudy | .13 |
| Quebec, Can. | 29.91 | 3 | W. | Clear | |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 30.17 | 11 | W. | Fair | |
| Washington | 30.35 | 18 | W. | Clear | |
| Shreveport, La. | 29.64 | 57 | S. E. | Clear | |
| Springfield, Ill. | 29.96 | 25 | S. E. | Thr'n'g. | * |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 29.94 | 26 | S. E. | Cloudy | |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 29.97 | 7 | S. E. | Cloudy | |
| Toledo, O. | 30.18 | 8 | S. E. | Clear | |
| Toronto, Can. | 30.17 | 9 | S. W. | Clear | |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 29.78 | 56 | E. | Clear | |
| Yankton | 29.85 | 13 | S. E. | Lt. snow | * |
| Minnedosa | 29.96 | 14 | S. E. | Clear | |
| Helena, Mont. | 29.96 | 32 | S. W. | Cloudy | |
| Mackinaw | 29.92 | 20 | S. W. | Fair | |
| Elliot | 29.51 | 38 | S. E. | Clear | |
| Stockton | 29.65 | 59 | S. W. | Clear | |
| Lamar | 29.56 | 38 | S. E. | Cloudy | |
| Las Animas | 29.66 | 30 | E. | Cloudy | |
| El Paso | 29.66 | 61 | W. | Clear | |

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu. | Dir. | Vel | Rain | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 a. m. | 30.169 | —2.2 | 79.4 | W. | 10 | ...... | Clear. |
| 6 a. m. | 30.204 | —2.7 | 68.0 | W. | 8 | ...... | Clear. |
| 10 a. m. | 30.224 | —1.3 | 72.0 | S. W. | 10 | ...... | Clear. |
| 2 p. m. | 30.245 | 12.2 | 63.8 | S. W. | 8 | ...... | Fair. |
| 6 p. m. | 30.102 | 15.1 | 84.6 | S. | 9 | ...... | Clear. |
| 10 p. m. | 30.062 | 19.2 | 68.2 | S. E. | 6 | ...... | Cloudy. |

Maximum thermometer, 21.5.
Minimum thermometer, 3.6.
Mean daily barometer, 30.170.
Mean daily thermometer, 9.6.
Mean daily humidity, 65.3.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Arrived, the Aurania and Celtic, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Dec. 7.—Arrived, the State of Georgia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 7.—Arrived, the City of Berlin, from New York.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Arrived, the Grecian Monarch, from New York.

## LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

FINDLAY HALE SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND HER LOVER—A WIFE KILLS HER HUSBAND.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Dec. 7.—Findlay Hale shot and killed his wife and wounded Abraham Lorne, who was sitting in her lap. Hale and Lorne are both in jail.

SCOTTSBORO, Ala., Dec. 7.—Mrs. D. D. Lofland, wife of a grocer of Chattanooga, eloped Friday night with James Wilson, taking with her $1,400 of her husband's money. Lofland went in pursuit and overtook the woman before she reached Scottsboro. She succeeded in snatching his pistol from him and shot him through the head, inflicting a fatal wound, and then put spurs to the horse and escaped into the mountains.

ELECTED TOBACCO INSPECTOR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—W. B. Longridge of Louisville was elected Tobacco Inspector tonight by the Tobacco Board of Trade. Two other Inspectors are to be elected.

# MONOPOLIES IN COURT.

## Important Decisions from the United States Supreme Bench as to Gas Franchises.

## Two Cases, One from Louisville, the Other from New Orleans, Which Involve Interesting Points.

## An Opinion Affecting the Question of Railroad Taxation—Other Litigation at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The business of the United States Supreme Court today, in addition to a number of decisions reported below, was as follows:

[illegible] Clay County, Iowa, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States ex rel. Hugh McAleer Sr. and Jr., administrator, etc., in error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa; judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court, Southern District of Iowa, for further proceedings to be had therein according to law; opinion by Chief-Justice Waite.

1,163. George A. Bowman et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; in error to Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois; dismissed for want of jurisdiction; opinion by Chief-Justice Waite.

1,008. William S. Hassall, trustee, appellant, vs. A. W. Wilcox et al.; appeal dismissed as to all appellees except Wilcox; opinion by Chief-Justice Waite.

851. Mathias Simmerman, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Nebraska; in error to the Supreme Court, State of Nebraska; dismissed for want of jurisdiction; opinion by Chief-Justice Waite.

555. Robert C. Hewitt, appellant, vs. Lewis S. Filbert et al.; motion to dismiss submitted by W. F. Mattingley and C. C. Cole in support of motion and S. S. Henkle in opposition thereto.

432. A. S. Core et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John F. Vinel; on motion of C. C. Cold, advanced under thirty-second rule.

922. The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Oregonian Railway Company (limited); motion to advance submitted by A. H. Garland and G. F. Edmunds in support of motion and by J. C. Carter in opposition.

84. Joseph F. Field, appellant, vs. Oliver de Comeau et al.; submitted by Eugene N. Elliot for appellant, no counsel appearing for appellees.

1,034. The Union Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. the United States; petition and motion to remand cause to Court of Claims for specific finding, etc.; argument commenced by John F. Dillon in support of motion and continued by Solicitor-General Goode in opposition thereto.

668. The Western Union Telegraph Company, plaintiff in error, vs. George F. Hall; motion to dismiss submitted by C. A. Clark in support of motion and by Wager Swayne in opposition thereto.

1,061. The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Oliver Beckwith; motion to dismiss submitted by Oliver Beckwith in person in support of motion and by Jeff Chandler and Eppa Hunton in opposition thereto.

On motion of M. W. Fuller, David Fales of Chicago was admitted to practice.

### WARRING GAS COMPANIES.

In No. 489, the Louisville Gas Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Citizens' Gaslight Company, in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky, the appellant contended that the charter granting certain exclusive rights and privileges constituted, within the meaning of the National Constitution, a contract, the obligation of which has been impaired by the charter subsequently granted to the appellee. The court below maintained as constitutional the legislation under the authority of which the Citizens' Gaslight Company is exercising the rights, privileges, and franchises conferred by its charter. By an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, approved May 15, 1838, the Louisville Gas Company was created a corporation to continue for a term of twenty years, and a new charter was granted to the same company, to take effect Jan. 1, 1869, and continue in force for twenty years. One provision of the act granting a new charter gave to the company the exclusive privilege of erecting and establishing gasworks in the City of Louisville during the continuance of its charter; and it was further provided that no alteration or amendment to the charter could be made without the concurrence of the City Council and the directors of the gas company. By an act approved March 21, 1872, the Citizens' Gaslight Company of Louisville was incorporated for the term of fifty years, with authority to make, sell, and distribute gas. The Louisville Gas Company claimed the exclusive right of erecting and establishing gasworks, etc., in the City of Louisville until the expiration of its charter in 1889, and the present suit was brought in the Louisville Chancery Court by the new company for the purpose of obtaining a perpetual injunction against the assertion of any such exclusive privilege. The court of original presentation maintained the claim of the Louisville Gas Company and dismissed the suit. Upon appeal to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky the decree was reversed, with directions to issue a perpetual injunction restraining that company from claiming and exercising the exclusive right to manufacture and supply gas to the City of Louisville. Two of the four Judges of the State Court held that the bill of rights of Kentucky forbade the General Assembly of that State to grant to a private corporation such exclusive privileges. The other Judges were of the opinion that that did not prohibit a contract between the State and a private corporation whereby certain privileges are conferred upon the latter in consideration of its discharging a public duty or of rendering a public service; that the municipality of Louisville, being a part of the State Government, there was a public necessity for gas lights upon the streets, etc., and that the services to be performed by the corporation was an adequate consideration for the grant to it of exclusive privileges; and that consequently the grant was a contract, the rights of the parties under it to be determined by the same rules that are applicable to contracts between individuals.

Justice Harlan, in delivering the opinion of the court, held that such services as were performed by the company were of a public nature and that the grant of exclusive privileges to the defendant in consideration thereof was not in violation of the Constitution of the State of Kentucky. In behalf of the Citizens' Gaslight Company it was also contended that the charter of the Louisville Gas Company, granted Jan. 30, 1867, and amended by the act of Jan. 22, 1869, was at all times subject to amendment or repeal at the pleasure of the Legislature. The court held that the act of 1869 plainly expressed the intention that the company should enjoy the rights, privileges, and franchises conferred by the act of 1867, as modified and extended by that of 1869, without its charter being subject to amendments or repeal "at the will of the Legislature."

The remaining questions at issue were determined by the principles announced in the case of the New Orleans Gaslight Company against the Louisiana Light & Heat Producing & Manufacturing Company, decided today. The decision of the lower court was reversed.

### ANOTHER CASE.

In No. 18, the New Orleans Gaslight Company, appellants, vs. The Louisiana Light & Heat Producing & Manufacturing Company et al., appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, the plaintiff, the New Orleans Gaslight Company, claimed that by grant of the Legislature it is entitled for fifty years from April 1, 1875, to the sole and exclusive privilege of manufacturing and distributing gas in that city, and asked that the defendant be perpetually enjoined from supplying or attempting to supply gas to the people of New Orleans until after the lapse of fifty years. The New Orleans Gaslight Company was formed by the consolidation in March, 1875, of a company under that title with the Crescent Gaslight Company. The former, by act of Legislature, had the exclusive right to vend gas until April 1, 1875, and the latter from that date. Several years after the consolidation the Louisiana Legislature passed an act prohibiting the granting of monopoly or exclusive rights, and in consequence of this the Louisiana Light & Heat Producing Company was organized. It claimed the right to vend gas: First, because under its charter the Crescent City Company did not come into existence until April, 1875, on which date the New Orleans Gas Company expired, and therefore had no right to consolidate; and, secondly, that its exclusive rights were abrogated by the monopoly clause in the State Constitution. The court, in regard to the first proposition, holds that immediately upon the passage of the act the company became an existing corporation, with power to lay pipes and prepare to fulfill its contracts. It had the right to do everything except to sell gas within the territory over which the New Orleans Gas Company had exclusive control, and could, with the consent of the latter, vend gas within its territory. It is, therefore, held that it had the right to consolidate under the act authorizing companies with similar objects to combine and enjoy all the privileges of each.

The court then proceeds to the second point, which is that, under an article of the State Constitution, adopted in 1879, providing, "That the monopoly features in the charter of any corporation except railroad companies now existing in the State are abrogated," the rights of the Crescent City Gaslight Company to the exclusive right to manufacture and vend gas was abrogated and at an end. It was asserted that this was not in violation of the National Constitution forbidding the State law impairing the obligation of contracts because the supplying of gas is a matter as to which one Legislature cannot restrict the power of subsequent Legislatures. The court holds that the supplying of gas is a public matter, etc., and that it is proper to give particular corporations exclusive privileges. Legislation of that character, the court says, is not open to the objection that it prevents the citizen from engaging in a business open to all upon terms of equality, because such business is a public matter and may be either a benefit or an injury to the public. It is therefore a proper subject of legislation. The court recognizes the authority of the State to exercise without interference what is known as "police power," but says this gives it no right to intrench upon the authority of the General Government or violate rights granted or secured by the supreme law of the land. In conclusion the court says:

If, as the monopoly clause of the Constitution indicates to be the judgment of the State, the public interests will be best subserved by an entire abandonment of the policy of granting exclusive privileges to corporations other than railroad companies in consideration of service to be performed by them for the public, the way is open for the accomplishment of that result. With respect to corporations whose contracts with the State are unaffected by that change in the organic law, let the rights and franchises which have become vested upon the faith of such contracts be taken and paid for by the public under the State's power of eminent domain. In that way the plighted faith of the public will be kept with those who have made large investments upon the assurance by the State that the contract with them should not be violated.

The decision of the lower court is therefore reversed and the cause remanded to the court below.

In No. 539, the decision of the lower court in the case of the New Orleans Water-Works Company vs. Rivers, was also reversed on the same grounds as that laid down in the preceding cases.

### A RAILROAD TAX CASE.

In No. 690, The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, appellant from the Supreme Court of Dakota, suit was brought in the District Court of Trail County, Dakota, by the present appellant against Iver L. Rockne, Treasurer of the county, to enjoin him from the enforcing of collection of taxes assessed on the lands of the company in that county. The verdict was for the defendant. The Supreme Court of the Territory affirmed the judgment. This court now reverses the judgment, and the case is remanded with directions to cause a decree to be entered perpetually enjoining the Treasurer of Trail County from any further proceedings to collect the taxes. This action is based upon the provisions of the act of Congress which prohibits the conveyance of any granted lands to the company until the costs of survey have been paid to the Government. Until these costs are paid the Government retains the title as security, and this security would be neutralized if the lands could be sold for taxes. The court says:

We are aware of the use being made of this principle by the companies who, having earned the lands, neglect to pay these costs in order to prevent taxation. The remedy lies with Congress and is of easy application. If that body would take steps to enforce its lien for these costs of survey by the sale of the lands or by forfeiture of title, the Treasury of the United States would soon be reimbursed for its expenses in making these surveys, and the States and Territories in which these lands lay would be remitted to their appropriate rights of taxation.

### MONOPOLIES FIGHTING ONE ANOTHER.

No. 24, Pullman Palace Car Company, appellant, vs. the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Missouri. This suit was brought by the Pullman Palace Car Company to enjoin the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company from discontinuing the use of the drawing-room cars and sleeping-cars of the former company on the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Company, from refusing to haul said cars on passenger trains running on such lines, and from contracting with any other person for supplying like cars for that use. The court below dismissed the bill on demurrer and from a decree to that effect this appeal was taken. The main questions involved in the case are whether the contracts made between the Missouri Pacific and Pullman Companies before the consolidation of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Companies bound the consolidated company to haul the Pullman cars over the road of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Company if that road is controlled by the consolidated company within the meaning of the contract and whether it is so controlled by the consolidated company. The opinion of the court is:

That the present Missouri Pacific Company is a different company from that which contracted with the Pullman Company: that the railroad of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Company is not controlled by the present Missouri Pacific Company in such a way as to require that company to haul the Pullman cars. The Missouri Pacific Company has bought the stock of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Company, and has effected a satisfactory election of directors, but that is all. It has all the advantages of a control of the road, but that is not in law the control itself. The directors now control the road through their own agents and executive officers, and these agents and executive officers are in no way under the direction of the Missouri Pacific Company. If they or the directors act contrary to the wishes of the Missouri Pacific Company that company has no power to prevent it except by the election at the proper time of directors or some Federal proceeding for the protection of its interests as a stockholder. Its rights and its powers are those of a stockholder only.

Decree affirmed; opinion by Chief-Justice Waite.

# SAM STILL MAKING FUN.

THE GREAT GEORGIA REVIVALIST KEEPS HIS HEARERS IN A ROAR OF LAUGHTER FOR OVER AN HOUR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Sam Jones held forth to the usual large audience at Centenary Church tonight. Said he:

If we could just eliminate the mysterious from religion we would get along much better. There is a disposition among church people to mystify. Why, I have heard them say that the birds sang much sweeter and the trees looked more beautiful after they had got religion.

If what they said was true I never knew it. The birds always did sing sweet to me, and the trees looked just as beautiful when I was the worst of sinners.

People say that they don't want to join the church until the spirit moves them. That reminds me of the man down in Georgia who set his ax before a tree and then sat down. A neighbor came along and said: "Why don't you cut down that tree?" "I am waiting until I sweat," said the man. "Take the ax and you'll sweat soon enough." "No, I want to sweat first."

Well, the result was that he sat there and froze to death. This is like the people waiting for the spirit to move them. If they would take hold they would be moved soon enough.

What the alfabet is to the man of letters religion is to God. The first step in religion is to become repentant.

The speaker then illustrated his discourse by a series of humorous stories that kept his audience in a roar for an hour. His dialect efforts were in his best vein and the points were received with merited applause.

# IN THE PRESENCE OF A MOB.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT THE HANGING OF JOE EARLY—DRUNKEN RIOTERS FIRE INTO THE CROWD AND WOUND A WOMAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, Ky., Dec. 7.—Joe Early was hanged this afternoon in the presence of 1,000 people. He was resigned to his fate and said he believed the Lord would forgive him for killing Leander Lawson. He ascended the scaffold without a tremor. Some of the crowd were very drunk and laughed and joked and a great many of them tried to climb the scaffold. The guards pushed them back, and then threats to tear the scaffold down were made. A row was started and two shots fired. The second shot struck Alice Sharp, colored, in the head, making a bad scalp wound. The woman screamed, and for a time there was great excitement, but very soon perfect order was restored. Early was asked if he had anything to say. He replied, "No; I am ready when you are." The trap fell and Early was dead in twenty minutes from strangulation. The crime for which Early was hanged was committed some months ago, when he entered a school taught by Leander Lawson and created a disturbance. Early was drunk and was put out. He returned and killed Lawson.

### HE WASN'T KILLED AFTER ALL.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 7.—Twenty-three years ago Jack O'Brien, serving in the United States navy, and who had several hundred dollars in his possession, mysteriously disappeared. A woman who lived over a saloon circulated the story that a man had been murdered in the saloon and his body carried away by four men. O'Brien was believed to be the victim. This afternoon Jack turned up and said he went to one of the Atlantic ports, going into the merchant service and staying there ever since.

### CHASSEUR MIDWIVES.

The *Military Journal* of St. Petersburg publishes a Ministerial decree ordering that each of the battalions of chasseurs shall have a midwife on the staff.

# LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

## Chairman Klehm Gives the New County Board a Talk on Economy.

## The Republican Caucus Committee List Adopted with Slight Changes—First Business.

## The Mayor Vetoes the Council Drainage Commission Ordinance—Miscellaneous Doings.

The new Board of County Commissioners was organized yesterday at 2 o'clock. County-Clerk Ryan at that hour ascended the President's desk. The ten "hold-over" Commissioners—Hannigan, MacDonald, Niesen, J. J. McCarthy, Van Pelt, Wren, Leyden, McClaughrey, Klehm, Lynn—responded to their names and took their seats, and the County Clerk made the formal announcement that it was time for the County Board of 1885-'86 "to get down to business." J. J. McCarthy nominated Lynn for Temporary Chairman, and the nomination was unanimously concurred in. Lynn appointed Commissioners Hannigan, Niesen, J. J. McCarthy, Klehm, and Van Pelt as a committee to conduct the Commissioners-elect—Hemmelgarn, Oliver, Fortune, Casselman, and Geils—to their seats. When the Temporary Chairman announced that it was time to ballot for a Permanent Chairman, Commissioner J. J. McCarthy put in nomination, with a handsome compliment for efficiency, Commissioner George Klehm. Somewhat to the astonishment of the densely-packed lobby and all who were posted with the ordinary workings of the factions in the board, Commissioner Van Pelt arose and said that on behalf of the Democratic members of the board he desired to second Klehm's nomination, "for," said he, "the day has gone by when it would be an object to make a partisan fight on the selection of a President for our body, whether the majority be Republican or Democratic. The County Board is now and should be a non-partisan body, for the new Election law has taken from us our powers as an election-machine. We are here to disburse the moneys of the taxpayers, and to care for the unfortunate poor, and I for one am in favor of doing what I can to help in the work. Therefore, I take great pleasure on behalf of my Democratic colleagues in seconding the nomination of Mr. Klehm." When the ballot was taken, much to his own surprise, Mr. Klehm found that he had received the vote of every member except himself, he voting for Wren.

After returning his thanks and promising to discharge the duties to the best of his ability, Chairman Klehm took up the county finances, which he said were in a deplorable condition. The general fund had been exhausted for several months, and $302,500 in orders on the County Treasury had been dawn up to Dec. 1. This was the first time this situation met a new board, as was shown by the following figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. 1, 1880, balance in general fund | $583,277 |
| Dec. 1, 1881, balance in general fund | 365,590 |
| Dec. 1, 1882, balance in general fund | 206,831 |
| Dec. 1, 1883, balance in general fund | 134,510 |
| Dec. 1, 1884, balance in general fund | 8,464 |
| Dec. 1, 1884, outstanding orders drawn against general fund | 8,460 |
| Dec. 1, 1885, balance in general fund | 22,682 |
| Dec. 1, 1885, outstanding orders drawn against general fund | 325,183 |
| Deficiency | 302,500 |

The population of the county has increased about 35 per cent within the last eight years, and in proportion to the increase of the population new courts had to be established and additional help employed in all the departments of the county. The maintenance of the courts, with all their appendages, the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the county, and other expenses, for which the County Board is not directly responsible, consume nearly one-half of the county's revenues. The demands on public charity had about doubled within the last five years. The charitable institutions of the county were all crowded with inmates beyond their intended capacity. It would be desirable to add another wing to the new Insane Asylum and another dormitory female ward to the infirmary. The medical staff at the hospital had for years demanded barracks for contagious diseases, and the Warden had repeatedly called the attention of the board to the fact that he has no proper place to keep meat, butter, and perishable produce for his institution. But the condition of the finances of the county would not permit any extensive building at these institutions, and the board would have to confine itself to the most urgent repairs, with the exception of the much-needed refrigerator at the hospital, which should be erected next spring. An appropriation was made for repairs on the Court-House. Action should be taken in the matter without any unnecessary delay, since there was danger that some accident may happen by falling of crumbling stone. The incomplete tract indices in the abstract department of the Recorder's office had been a subject for deliberation by nearly every board since the county commenced making abstracts, but no board so far had the courage to enter into a contract with any person to complete these tract indices. There were several propositions before the board now to do that work. There were also several matters now pending in which the county may be called on to pay large amounts of money, prominent among which was the case of P. J. Sexton against Cook County now on trial in the Circuit Court of Will County at Joliet.

"Gentlemen," continued the new Chairman, "from these statements you can readily observe that we must retrench in every department of the county. Every committee of this board must come to the firm conclusion to keep within the appropriation set apart for the various departments of the county; for this board is not able to raise $1 from any other source than the amount which can be raised by taxes and from the earnings of the offices of the county. We cannot afford to plunge the county into debts which it is not able to pay and drift it into bankruptcy. Let this new board go to work with the firm determination to redeem the county from its present embarrassment. Let us conduct the affairs of the county on business principles. Let us hold our wardens and agents responsible for the quality, and weight, and measure of all goods which are received by them from contractors. Let us cut off all extra pay-rolls. Let us appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to examine every pay-roll of the county, visit every institution, and discharge every person whose services can be dispensed with; and let the same committee consult with the honorable Judges of the Circuit Court, and the heads of the departments of the county over which this board has no control, and ascertain whether these departments cannot be managed with less help. Let us discontinue to take pay patients into the hospital, and let no one enter our charitable institutions unless he or she is a proper charge on the county. Let us see to it that the State hospitals for the insane take care of 304 patients from Cook County, as provided by law. Let us promptly remove all feeble-minded, blind, and deaf and dumb pauper children to the State institutions and let us send all inmates from our charitable institutions who are not a proper charge on Cook County to their homes.

"You have chosen me as your Chairman. I am not a stranger to most of you. I have served in this board for four years. You know the course which I have pursued. I am a friend of the taxpayer and a friend of the poor and afflicted. I shall continue in the same course. As your Chairman I shall consider it my duty to keep a watchful eye on all matters which come before the board, and I shall take the liberty to censure any members or committees if found negligent in the discharge of their duties."

When Chairman Klehm was about to announce the list of committees fixed by the Republican caucus Van Pelt arose and by a resolution moved that the matter of arranging the standing committees be left to a special committee consisting of Commissioners McCarthy, Lynn, Geils, Wren, and McClaughrey. The resolution was adopted, only Wren, MacDonald, Oliver, Klehm, and Hemmelgarn voting against it. This was a general surprise party to President Klehm, and he began to suspect that a price had been set upon his unanimous election as presiding officer of the board. However, as he was utterly powerless to overrule the resolution he had only to declare it carried, and upon motion a recess of one hour was granted to allow the special committee to report. While the committee was out Commissioners Klehm, Hemmelgarn, and Oliver were at a loss as to whether or not treachery was intended on the part of Lynn and McCarthy, who had pledged themselves to abide by the slate made out by the Republican caucus. President Klehm had made up his mind to resign the honor so recently and unanimously conferred upon him should the committee report in favor of the standing committees giving the government of the board to the Van Pelt gang. "At any rate," said Klehm and Oliver, "if men whom we have trusted have betrayed their faith the responsibility of running the county affairs for the ensuing year will rest upon them and not upon us." It was half past 4 o'clock before the committee which was so carefully selected by Van Pelt made its report, and with not so much satisfaction to the author of the resolution appointing it as he might have expected. The committees recommended by the special committee are as follows:

Printing and Stationery—McClaughrey, Lynn, McCarthy, Hannigan, Geils.
Finance—Fortune, Klehm, Hemmelgarn, Casselman, Van Pelt.
Public Buildings—Geils, Wren, McClaughrey, Hannigan.
City Relations and City Relief—Oliver, McClaughrey, Geils, Niesen, Leyden.
Jail and Criminal Court—MacDonald, Geils, Niesen, Casselman, Hannigan.
Public Charities—Wren, Klehm, Hemmelgarn, Leyden, Lynn.
Hospital—McCarthy, Oliver, Lynn, Hannigan, Leyden.
Education—Leyden, McCarthy, Wren, Fortune, Casselman.
Roads and Bridges—Hannigan, McCarthy, Geils, Lynn, McClaughrey.
Town and Town Accounts—Casselman, Wren, MacDonald, Leyden, Fortune.
Court-House and Records—Lynn, Wren, McCarthy, Van Pelt, Fortune.
Public Service—Hemmelgarn, MacDonald, Oliver, Van Pelt, Niesen.
Judiciary—Van Pelt, MacDonald, McClaughrey, Niesen, Hannigan.
Juries and Equalization of Taxes—Niesen, Van Pelt, Oliver, Hemmelgarn, MacDonald.

This announcement restored faith in the special committee to Messrs. Klehm, Oliver, and Hemmelgarn, for its members, strictly speaking, had not violated their pledge in the caucus. Their list retained the Chairmanships for the principal committees, and but few changes were made from the list fixed by the caucus, and the few changes made were principally aimed at Commissioner MacDonald, at the instigation of "Buck" McCarthy, who, with Lynn, declares that MacDonald promised before going into caucus that he would support Lynn for Chairman, but who swung over to Klehm without any warning.

Mr. Hemmelgarn's virgin motion as a Commissioner was cruelly murdered. He has an idea that the reporters have more comfortable quarters than their calling warrants in the board-room, and that their place might be better filled by the Commissioners' desks. He therefore moved that the reporters' table and comfortably-cushioned revolving chairs be removed from in front of the President's desk to one side of the assembly-room. Commissioner J. J. McCarthy, with a broad grin, seconded the motion, and a call of the roll was ordered, the result being that all the Commissioners with the exception of Hemmelgarn voted against the motion. When the vote was announced Mr. Hemmelgarn observed in a low tone that it looked as though the newspapers controlled the privileges of the board-room. The fact is Mr. Hemmelgarn was made the victim of a cruel practical joke which he himself conceived. He "kicked" from the day he was elected that the newspapers had too many privileges about the county offices, and declared that as soon as he took his seat he would make "the boys" take a back seat. "Buck" McCarthy promised to second any motion Hemmelgarn might make in that direction. "Buck" kept his promise, but it was only to teach the "fresh" member a lesson, for while McCarthy had to vote for a motion he had seconded he changed his vote before the result had been announced. The new board will visit the various institutions under its charge as follows: Tuesday (today), the hospital; Wednesday, Insane Asylum; Thursday, Feehanville Training-School; Friday, Normal School; Saturday, Industrial School at Evanston.

### AN ALDERMAN ENLIVENS THE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The City Council had an interesting three-hours meeting last evening. The Mayor presided until after the reading of his message on the Water and Drainage Commission, and then called Ald. Young to the chair. The later stages of the meeting were considerably enlivened by the action of Ald. Hildreth, who succeeded in speaking on things in general and the partiality and stupidity of the Chair in particular for the better part of an hour, in defiance of the opposition of all the rest of the house and the ruling of the Chair that another member had the floor. "The Chair won't be allowed to rule in a hoodooing manner, to the disgrace of the Chair and of the Council," said Hildreth, propping himself against his desk. "I'm in good form tonight, and if it's to be bull rule, it'll be bull rule." And so the Alderman obstinately stood there, and made it "bull rule."

The Mayor's message vetoing the order of the Council relative to the appointment of a Water and Drainage Commission at an expense of $30,000 was then read. It was substantially as follows:

No problem of greater importance could be submitted to the people of Chicago for solution than how to dispose of the city's sewerage and how to obtain an exhaustless supply of pure water. In all other cities these questions were separate and distinct. Chicago had no up and down stream. Her natural receptacle for drainage was also her water-fountain. The two questions thus hung one upon the other and formed one complex problem, which was important to the 650,000 people of today, and would be vital to the 1,000,000 or more in the near future. What would answer all reasonable demands now would be wholly inadequate at no distant hereafter. While preparations should be made to solve the problem as soon as possible, it was more important to devise ways and means to raise the money to pay for any system or systems which might be adopted. "Experts in engineering and sanitary matters" were not so much needed as legislative statesmanship and financiering ability. Able and distinguished experts had been pondering upon and planning systems almost constantly since 1857. New talent could probably add little to what had been evolved except to bring into play new machinery and appliances for putting any system into operation. A considerable outlay for formalizing a scientific system would, he thought, be not injudicious now, but would the proposed commission command the confidence of the taxpayer? He feared not. The mode of raising it was not commendable nor was its construction. The Council could not, as a body, select such experts as would command the confidence of the people. Building their hopes upon private friendships, professed experts had already been buttonholing Aldermen for the fat jobs the order contemplated. Nor could the Citizens' Association select experts. If not misinformed more than one was ready and expecting the "fat take" from that body. What the people wanted and would demand was not the filling up of swamp lands, the drainage of ponds, nor the fostering of speculative schemes, but a scientific system that would redound to the glory of Chicago and promote the health and prosperity of its inhabitants and their descendants. Five poor experts would be worse than worthless; five able ones would be in each other's way. Another objection to the order was that it appropriated $30,000, and permitted each Commissioner to receive not more than $5,000. The salaries would be determined by the commission, and, unless "five saints should be evolved," they would take the bottom dollar, leaving $5,000—an utterly inadequate sum—for surveys, plats, etc. He recommended that the Mayor be authorized to employ the best engineer he could find in the country and pay him a salary of $10,000; to select one or two consulting engineers and pay them out of $10,000 for the services they might render; and that $10,000 more be appropriated to pay for assistants to make soundings, surveys, etc., under the direction of a city department. If unwilling to trust the Mayor he suggested that the Council and the Citizens' Association each name one or two first-class representative citizens and direct them, together with the Mayor or the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works, to select the superintending and consulting engineers, to be paid as indicated. In this way a scientific concrete plan could be gotten—not a patchwork such as five inferior men would most likely bring into existence—and the $30,000 would be well spent. After referring to different plans for getting rid of the sewage so that it shall not contaminate the water supply, any one of which would cost millions, the Mayor said that none of them could be paid for out of current taxation. It was idle to expect the people of today to tax themselves to erect such works as Chicago would require fifty years hence. Works must be started for 1,500,000 inhabitants, who must be asked to pay a large part of the cost. "It is idle," said the Mayor, "to try to frighten us by talking of the rings and stealings which a bonded debt will possibly cause. We must try to guard against their coming. But come or not, we must take the chance, and must try to let them harm us as little as possible. Boss Shepherd was charged with fostering rings. The wounds left by the rings have nearly healed over, and beautiful Washington is reaping the harvest planted by his public spirit, and is repaying her taxpayers many fold. We must in some way or other build up Chicago for the first half of the next century, and make the next century foot the bill." The right to issue bonds for sewerage and water-supply purposes must be obtained. The city could not issue bonds until the assessed valuation was vastly increased without a constitutional amendment. This would be a slow process. He, however, believed the desired end could be reached by the passage by the General Assembly of an act to enable the city and territory a few miles around it to organize a new municipality simply for drainage and water-supply purposes. He suggested that the Mayor be authorized to employ a skilled publicist to prepare such a bill and to pay him out of the contingent-fund.

A motion to reconsider the order of Council appointing the commission on water and drainage was passed, and further consideration of the subject temporarily postponed. A letter on the same subject was submitted from the Citizens' Association, to the effect that the association concurred in the Mayor's opinion, that, instead of appointing a commission in the manner proposed by the Council, it would be better to appoint a committee of five, one to be nominated by the Mayor, two by the Council, and two by the Citizens' Association. The association held that the responsibility of the undertaking should be placed where it could not be evaded or disputed, as it might be were the commission too large and not under the control of a responsible head. The association also favored having the whole commission named by the Mayor in case the Council did not concur in his views as to the modification of the original order. Ald. Cullerton objected to this letter being published in the Council proceedings, but, the majority of the Council being of a different opinion, the letter went over with the Mayor's message for publication and future consideration.

The ordinance relative to the licensing or taxing of foreign insurance companies doing business in the city, which had been made a special order for this meeting, came up for discussion. Ald. Drew opposed the ordinance on the ground that such a tax was illegal, and quoted several Supreme Court decisions in support of his position. Ald. Cullerton was beginning a speech in reply to Ald. Drew, when Ald. Hildreth suddenly jumped up and assumed a somewhat belligerent attitude.

"Ald. Cullerton has the floor," said the Chair.

"I don't care what you say—I have the floor," shouted Hildreth. Several members who had been seemingly asleep here woke up and became interested.

"The Chair has recognized four gentlemen and refused to recognize me," Hildreth continued; "and if the Chair wants to turn the Council into a bear-dance there are strong hands and willing hearts to take the wind out of the Chair's sails. The Chair keeps a weather eye open for Ald. Cullerton, and the Chair is not going to get ruling in a hoodooing manner to the disgrace of the Chair and the Council. Ald. McNurney made a motion——"

"I didn't hear it," interrupted the Chair.

"I say Ald. McNurney made a motion——"

"All right; I'll take the gentleman's word for it," said the Chair soothingly.

"It's as good as yours or any other man's," yelled Hildreth at the top of his lungs. "Ald. McNurney made a motion, and because the Chair is dull and stupid is the motion to fall to the ground like the chaff before the wind?"

"Shakspeare," interjected Ald. Sweeney, as an intimation that Ald. Harry was quoting poetry.

"I made no motion," said Ald. McNurney; "Mr. Hildreth made the motion and seconded it himself."

"I say Ald. McNurney made the motion," continued Hildreth. "He made it through me; I was his proxy. Of course I seconded it; why should I not if I so desired?" [Applause.]

"Ald. Cullerton has the floor," said the Chair.

"He has not," thundered Hildreth. "If it's bull rule it 'll be bull rule," and Hildreth steadied himself for a speech. Then Hildreth stood and talked for over thirty minutes—a stupid, incoherent string of comments on parliamentary tactics, and unfair rulings, and "bull rule." Mr. Hildreth was evidently exhilarated, and was bound to talk until he got drowsy, whatever the result might be.

"Hasn't the Chair got a mallet?" asked Ald. Campbell.

"Or a club?" asked Ald Sweeney.

"Or a gun?" asked Ald Cullerton.

But the Chair was evidently afraid of a violent scene, and so Harry talked away until he got tired. Eventually he was voted out of order, and sat down with the crushing remark that "those who conduct themselves this way are beneath themselves"—a remark which Ald. Sweeney seemed to take as a quotation from the Bible. The insurance ordinance was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Chicago Passenger Railway was granted permission to test and experiment with a chemical motor on its tracks until May 1, 1886. The motor was stated to be a new invention, suitable for drawing or propelling cars; it is used inside the car; no fire is used in its operation, and there is therefore no escape of smoke or steam; it is noiseless, and it has already stood a successful test elsewhere. An ordinance granting the West Division Railway Company the right to extend its tracks on sections of Leavitt street and Ogden avenue was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Corporation Counsel Winston submitted a report on the rights of the Chicago Telephone Company, to the effect that the authority to construct lines in the city had been originally granted to the Bell Telephone Company of Boston; that permits had hitherto been issued to that company; and that the Corporation Counsel had instructed the Commissioner to issue permits in future direct to the Chicago Telephone Company, as the legal successors of the Bell Telephone Company, and in order that there might be no difficulty in holding the former company liable in case of negligence of its employés, ordered published. Commissioner Cregier submitted an estimate of the cost of extending the Twelfth street viaduct from the proposed terminus at Clark street "to Third avenue, thence north on Third avenue say 450 feet, thence through the block to State street." The total cost was estimated at $157,000. He also submitted an estimate for the same work from the proposed terminus at Clark street "to and across Wabash avenue," and estimated the total cost at $188,625. The plan embraced in the latter estimate would involve a change of the cable system on State street. Neither estimate included the property damage on the line of work. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. A motion was offered instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to proceed with the construction of a new viaduct on West Lake street, providing the contractor would wait until the Council provides money for the same in the next appropriation bill, the amount not to exceed $16,000. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys West. Ald. Sweeney submitted an ordinance granting the Garden City Steam & Power Company the right to lay down and operate mains for the purpose of supplying steam or water for power or heating purposes, the company to pay a tax of five cents per lineal foot of mains the first year laid, and two cents a foot thereafter. Referred to Committee on Fire and Water. The Mayor nominated Daniel R. O'Brien as bailiff of the East Chicago Avenue Police Court in the place of Peter Hansbrough, deceased. The nomination was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys North, recommending that North avenue from Clark street to the Lake Shore drive should be turned over to the care of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, was made a special order for Monday evening.

### NOTES FROM THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Railroads decided to recommend the passage of the ordinances granting the West Division Company authority to lay tracks on Division street, from Milwaukee avenue to California avenue; to extend its tracks on Van Buren street to Kedzie avenue; and to lay tracks on Eighteenth street from Halsted to Oakley avenue. All the roads must be completed by July 1, 1886.

There were 190 deaths in the city last week, a decrease of 30 from the preceding one and of 27 from the corresponding week last year. Of the decedents 85 were under five years of age, 48 of them under 1 year; 9 between 60 and 70, 5 between 70 and 80, 2 between 80 and 90, and 1 between 90 and 100. Diphtheria carried off 18, scarlet-fever 6, typhoid-fever 3, croup 6, consumption 21, convulsions 12, heart-diseases 5, bronchitis 9, pneumonia 11, accidents 6, and old age 5. There were 19 deaths in the Fifth Ward, 24 in the Sixth, and 24 in Fourteenth. The annual rate per 1,000 of the population was 15.68—about the lowest in the history of the city.

The Committee on Police did not have a quorum yesterday; so nothing was done regarding the charges of alleged brutality against Inspector Bonfield. The committee talk in favor of placing the matter on file, and do not seem to have the courage to act. They tried to shift the responsibility on Chief Ebersold, but he wouldn't shoulder it.

The Committee on Fire and Water were to have acted on the amendments to the underground conduit ordinance yesterday, but only two of them were present. A meeting will perhaps be held later in the week.

A delegation of property-owners called upon Commissioner Cregier yesterday with reference to a bridge over the South Branch at Canal street. An estimate of the cost is preparing, and the amount will probably be included in the Commissioner's estimates.

Superintendent Ebersold has issued an order to the police Captains to strictly enforce the ordinance requiring hackmen and cabmen to post in their vehicles a card containing the name of the owner, license number, and rates of fare. A determined effort is to be made to stop overcharging, about which there has been so much complaint recently. If, instead of paying double the legal rates, the people who are imposed upon would call a policeman the swindling could be easily stopped.

William J. Clingen, the suspended Clerk of the Armory Police Court, spent another day at the office of City-Attorney Washburne trying to explain the discrepancies in his accounts. He succeeded in one or two cases, but in nearly all shown him he got no further than "scratching his head." Ald. Appleton and Whelan called to intercede for him. Appleton said he had asked that fines be reduced in 500 cases, and that the Justices always acceded to his request. This, however, was of no benefit to Clingen, since such reductions are apparent in the records, and no attention was paid to them during the investigation. Whelan said the only trouble with Clingen was that he was a very poor clerk, and made mistakes. He told of a case where some men arrested in a house of ill-fame were fined $230, and he (Whelan) had the amount reduced to $30. He had interceded in "hundreds of cases," and had the fines cut down by the Justice. The talk of neither Alderman accounted for the alterations and substitutions heretofore referred to.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, will recommend that the following streets be improved next year:

| Street. | From. | To. |
|---|---|---|
| Chestnut | Clark | Wells. |
| Sedgwick | Division | North. |
| Franklin | Chicago | Division. |
| Townsend | Chicago | Division. |
| Lincoln place | Garfield | Webster. |
| Larrabee | Webster | Fullerton. |
| Wesson | Oak | Division. |
| Elm | Crosby | Wells. |
| Hobbie | Hawthorne | Sedgwick. |
| Menomonee | Clark | Larrabee. |
| Schiller | Clark | Dearborn. |
| Chicago | Clark | River. |
| Kingsbury | Kinzie | Chicago. |
| Sedgwick | Erie | Division. |
| Superior | Franklin | Roberts. |
| Schiller | Wells | Sedgwick. |
| Huron | Kingsbury | Roberts. |
| Huron | State | Franklin. |
| Crosby | Division | Larrabee. |
| Clark | River | Chicago. |
| Kinzie | Clark | La Salle. |
| Wells | River | Division. |
| Larrabee | Chicago | North. |
| Wisconsin | Sedgwick | Larrabee. |
| Rush | Kinzie | Illinois. |

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, will recommend that the following streets be paved next year:

| Street. | From. | To. |
|---|---|---|
| Twentieth | Halsted | Centre. |
| Madison | River | Halsted. |
| Randolph | River | Desplaines. |
| Jackson | Halsted | Rockwell. |
| Blue Island | Sixteenth | Western. |
| Nineteenth | Ashland | Western. |
| Robey | Nineteenth | Blue Island. |
| Western | Ogden | Blue Island. |
| Twelfth | Blue Island | Ashland. |
| Taylor | Ashland | Ogden. |
| Polk | Loomis | Ogden. |
| Throop | Taylor | Blue Island. |
| Robey | Ogden | Twelfth. |
| Erie | Milwaukee | Curtis. |
| Union | Kinzie | Erie. |
| Robey | Elston | Milwaukee. |
| Robey | Indiana | Division. |
| Western | Lake | Chicago. |
| Indiana | Halsted | Hoyne. |
| Twenty-second | Ashland | Western. |
| Sangamon | Monroe | Harrison. |
| Walton | Desplaines | Halsted. |
| Paulina | Lake | Chicago. |
| Morgan | Harrison | Twelfth. |

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, will recommend that the following streets be paved next year:

| Street. | From. | To. |
|---|---|---|
| Van Buren | Wabash | Fifth avenue. |
| Harrison | Michigan | River. |
| Polk | Clark | River. |
| Jackson | Dearborn | Fifth avenue. |
| Monroe | Clark | Market. |
| Washington | Wabash | Michigan. |
| Madison | Wabash | Michigan. |
| Madison | State | Clark. |
| Randolph | Wabash | Michigan. |
| Lake | Central | River. |
| La Salle | Adams | Lake. |
| Michigan | River | Jackson. |
| Randolph | Clark | River. |
| Adams | State | River. |
| South Water | Clark | Fifth avenue. |
| Washington | Dearborn | Franklin. |
| Franklin | Lake | Adams. |
| Dearborn | Randolph | South Water. |
| Wabash | Harrison | Twenty-second. |
| Clark | Polk | Viaduct. |
| Market | Madison | Adams. |
| Vernon | Twenty-ninth | Thirtieth. |
| Dearborn | Fourteenth | Twenty-seventh. |
| Archer | Halsted | Webster. |
| Ashland | Archer | Egan. |
| Indiana | Eighteenth | Twenty-ninth. |
| Indiana | Thirtieth | Egan. |
| Cottage Grove | Twenty-second | Thirtieth. |
| Twentieth | Wabash | Calumet. |

The Council is to decide upon the material to be used.

# SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

AN IDEA OF THE WAY IN WHICH THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IS SPENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury today transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. The total amount estimated as required for all expenses of the Government is $339,555,552, which is $15,678,153 more than the sum called for in the estimate submitted last year and $50,826,700 more than the aggregate of appropriations for the present fiscal year.

The estimates of 1887 are made up of the following items:

| | |
|---|---|
| Legislative establishment | $3,275,828 |
| Executive establishment | 18,491,311 |
| Judicial establishment | 408,300 |
| Foreign intercourse | 1,604,961 |
| Military establishment | 25,680,495 |
| Naval establishment | 30,836,357 |
| Indian affairs | 6,051,259 |
| Pensions | 75,830,200 |
| Public works | 26,860,016 |
| Postal service | 7,443,914 |
| Miscellaneous | 34,195,951 |
| Permanent annual appropriations | 118,910,955 |

The estimates given above, except for the legislative, judicial, foreign, and miscellaneous, are for larger sums than those appropriated for use during the present fiscal year. The appropriations for the present year amounted to:

| | |
|---|---|
| For pensions | $60,000,867 |
| For military establishment | 24,349,507 |
| For naval establishment | 21,697,729 |
| For public works | 8,926,829 |
| For postal service | 211.58 |

The differences between the estimates for the executive establishment, Indian affairs, miscellaneous and permanent appropriations, and those made for the present year are trifling. The total for civil establishment is $22,175,441. Among the estimates under the head of public works are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Court-house, Denver | $97,000 |
| Court-house, Detroit | 100,000 |
| Court-house, Erie, Pa. | 50,000 |
| Court-house, Louisville | 300,000 |
| Post-office, Minneapolis | 200,000 |
| Court-house, Pittsburg | 500,000 |
| Post-office, St. Joseph, Mo. | 160,000 |
| Court-house, Winona, Minn | 80,000 |
| Marine Hospital, New Orleans | 50,000 |
| Custom-house, New Orleans | 50,000 |
| Northwest Seal Rock light station, California | 150,000 |
| United States Jail at Fort Smith, Ark | 25,000 |
| Rock Island Arsenal | 211,000 |
| Torpedoes for harbor defenses | 552,000 |
| Preservation and repair of fortifications | 175,000 |
| Armament of fortifications | 2,100,000 |
| State, War, and Navy Department buildings | 500,000 |
| Completion of Washington Monument | 107,000 |
| Increasing water supply of Washington | 590,000 |
| Jefferson Barracks, Missouri | 287,000 |
| Surveys of South Pass, Mississippi River | 16,920 |
| Improving rivers and harbors | 10,176,920 |

# OTHER RAILROAD MATTERS.

A CONTRACTOR'S RIGHTS RECOGNIZED BY THE OHIO COURTS.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 7.—In the United States Circuit Court today in the case of Carnegie Brothers against the Cleveland, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad Company Judge Baxter decided that the claims of the Carnegie Brothers and P. P. Dickinson, the contractor, had priority in the order named over the lien of the Central Trust Company. A decree of foreclosure will be entered tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—Col. J. F. How, agent for the receivers of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, announces that the semi-annual interest due July 1, 1885, on the $6,000,000 of old North Missouri Railroad bonds will be paid Dec. 21 at the financial agency of the Wabash Company in New York.

### THE OMAHA STOCK-YARDS' EXHIBIT.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The second annual meeting of the Omaha Union Stock-Yards Company was held today. The company has since June 1 killed 21,000 cattle and 26,000 hogs, and handled in transit 150,000 cattle, 170,000 hogs, 40,000 sheep, and 5,000 horses. A dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock was declared.

### CHARGED WITH THROWING SULPHURIC ACID

GREEN BAY, Wis., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The preliminary examination of William J. Farnsworth, charged with assaulting John B. Owen of the Northwestern Road by throwing sulphur acid in his face, came up today. Owen positively identified Farnsworth. The accused was held.

### BLOWN FIFTY FEET IN THE AIR.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7.—A tar-still in the yards of the Standard Oil Company exploded this afternoon. Casper Pfeffer, foreman of the stills, was on the roof when the still exploded and was blown fifty feet into the air, with fatal results.

### $15,000,000 A YEAR.

The Sacramento *Bee* says the Chinese take $15,000,000 a year out of California and send it home.

# NEW YORK.

## Alleged Bribery of Aldermen in Connection with the New Broadway Surface Railroad.

## A Considerate Prisoner—Mr. Wilson's Resignation as Fire Patrol Superintendent Accepted.

## The Straiton & Storm Boycott Over—Cases of Trichiniasis—The Suicide of Miss Morse.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The rumors that bribery was resorted to by the persons interested in the Broadway Surface Railroad to secure the passage of the resolution granting a franchise from the Board of Aldermen are growing more and more explicit and direct day by day. This morning a variety of them, old and new, were collected and published in a morning newspaper in the form of suggestions for questions that might be asked by the Gibbs Investigating Committee. It is hinted that one member of the board received $52,000 for his vote in favor of the franchise, another $42,000, another $23,000, and others smaller amounts, but that none of those who voted for the franchise received less than $13,000.

Mr. Gibbs said today: "I have heard rumors of bribery in connection with the Broadway Railroad. Whether or not this committee will investigate the matter will be determined today. The stories that have been published and that have been current gossip for some time are not sufficient data on which to base an investigation, but if I receive today some information which I have reason to believe will be given me, the work of investigating will be begun at once and will be prosecuted as thoroughly and fully as the time at the disposal of this committee will permit. Our first step will be to summon the officers of the Broadway Surface Railroad and compel them to show the books of their company, together with their check-books, and in this way we may trace any money paid for votes in the Board of Aldermen."

### MR. WILSON'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Nearly every fire-underwriter in the city was present today at the special meeting of the board called to take action upon the resignation of Superintendent of Fire-Patrol Monmouth B. Wilson. The meeting, which was strictly private, was also very brief, the proceedings occupying not more than five minutes. After the adjournment it was announced that the resignation had been accepted from yesterday. The question of the appointment of a successor was briefly referred to, but was left in the hands of the Fire-Patrol Committee for consideration. The present drift of opinion among the underwriters is in favor of allowing the work to be done by the four Captains, under the direct supervision of the individual members of the committee. Some one of these is invariably present at any fire of importance.

### THE STRAITON & STORM BOYCOTT OVER.

Straiton & Storm opened their factory on East Twenty-seventh street today upon the understanding that the boycott placed on their goods by the Progressive Labor Union would be removed tomorrow or Wednesday by order of the General Committee of the Knights of Labor. The committee is now in session in this city. Straiton & Storm closed their factories three weeks ago on account of this boycott, though their employés were members of labor unions. They took the ground that they could not afford to employ the labor which boycotted itself. The employés sided with the firm, and did all in their power to have the boycott removed. They were anxious to return to work, and said so. Five hundred strippers went to work this morning. Five hundred bunchmakers will go to work tomorrow morning. The rollers and packers will begin work Wednesday. By the action of the union which put the boycott in force, sustained by the most radical factions in other unions, the 2,000 employés of the firm have lost about $50,000 in wages. Mr. George Storm said that he would consider the removal of the boycott a triumph of the American spirit of fair play. He did not look at it in the light of a victory of capital over labor, as the firm and its employés were a unit.

### THE SUICIDE OF MISS MORSE.

Cyrus W. Field, who is an old friend of the family of the late Prof. Morse, was seen at the Metropolitan Opera-House tonight. He said: "I am very much afraid that this report of the suicide of Miss Morse is true. Recently Mr. Morse, a brother of the girl, came to me and told me that one of his sisters, who had married a planter and is living in Cuba, was insane, and asked my advice. I told him to bring her here to an asylum at once, and offered to aid him to do so. This he declined to do, and went away. Now, I presume that this is another sister, a daughter by the second Mrs. Morse, who sailed for Cuba to be with her sister on the voyage back, and that her sister's troubles worried her so much that she also became temporarily insane."

Susan Morse, the name given in the cable dispatch, was her maiden name, her full name being Susan Morse Lynd. She was born in 1825, and was the eldest child of Prof. Morse. She married Edward Lynd, a wealthy planter of Porto Rico, by whom she had one child, a son. Mrs. Lynd had been for over thirty years a resident of Porto Rico, where her husband's large estates had kept him. She lost her husband about four years ago, and two years later her only son, a promising young man of 23, also died. This added sorrow had proved too great for her to bear, and Mrs. Lynd's mind had been slowly giving way. A few months ago her family in this country were apprised of her condition, and in October her nephew, Charles Morse Jr., was sent to her. On his arrival he found his aunt in so critical a condition mentally that he at once determined on bringing her to New York. It was while en route from Porto Rico to Havana, on their way to this country, that she came to her death.

### A CASE OF TRICHINIASIS.

Nov. 25 Frederick Weitzel, a shoemaker, and his wife gave a party. There were present their children—Oscar, aged 20; William, aged 13; Emma, aged 23; Bertha, aged 21; and Amelia, aged 17 years. Among the guests were Mrs. Margaret Pierce and her husband, William; John Lawson, husband of Matilda, another daughter; and Moses Simon. Among the edibles was an underdone ham, all of which was consumed. Since then those who ate of the half-cooked pork have been taken ill with all the symptoms of trichiniasis. The first symptoms developed the Friday following in the case of Mrs. Weitzel, who suffers excruciating pains and is unable to move hand or foot. The next day her husband came down. Monday the son William was attacked, the following Wednesday Bertha began to suffer, and Friday Oscar took his turn. Today all had so far recovered as to be able to go about except Mrs. Weitzel and Bertha, who are still very weak. All will recover.

### A KIND AND CONSIDERATE PRISONER.

Ex-Policeman Kennedy of Brooklyn, who escaped from jail July 13, directly after his conviction for betraying Miss Martha H. Wood under promise of marriage, is back in jail in that city. The Sheriff found Kennedy in Montreal, and the latter, upon learning that the Sheriff would be responsible for many thousands of dollars because of his escape, voluntarily returned to suffer, as he said, for a crime he never committed rather than have his Sheriff put to any loss.

### GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

Conductor Meyers of the Brooklyn bridge cars will probably die. The others injured are doing well. The accident did not decrease the car traffic Saturday. There were more than 60,000 car passengers that day. The bridge engineers think the wheels of the train were brought to a standstill, but that the second train slid down the wet track on the steep grade into collision.

The Carl Sahm Club of musicians reported to the Central Labor Union yesterday that Gustav Amberg, proprietor of the Thalia Theatre and manager of the German company at the Star Theatre, had agreed to employ hereafter only musicians belonging to their club and to pay $400 for the expenses of boycotting him. They asked the Central Labor Union to raise the boycott upon Amberg's two theatres, which was ordered done.

The remarkable success of the Parnellites in the English parliamentary elections was celebrated last evening by the Eighth Ward Branch of the National League. One speaker said the most noticeable acquisition of the league was Capt. Boycott, after whom the famous system of fighting Ireland's enemies was called. A large amount of money was contributed to pay salaries of Irish members of Parliament.

It is possible that there will be a lively debate at the meeting of the Western Union directors tomorrow when they discuss the subject of a dividend for the quarter. Russell Sage, Gov. Cornell, and some other directors are said to favor a continuance of the regular quarterly 1½ per cent, but Jay Gould and others are quoted in favor of a reduction at least to 1¼ per cent. Even bets were made tonight.

# The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVICKER'S—J. C. Duff's Op. Co. in "The Mikado."
CHICAGO OP.-H.—W. J. Scanlan, "Shane-na-Lawn."
GRAND OPERA-H.—S. S. Russell, "Felix McKusick."
HOOLEY'S—The Dalys in "Vacation."
COLUMBIA—"Michael Strogoff."
ACADEMY—Carrie Swain in "Cad, the Tomboy."
STANDARD—Effie Ellsler, "Woman Against Woman."
CHICAGO MUSEUM—Kelly and Mason, "The Tigers."
CRITERION—Edwin Thorne in "The Black Flag."
OLYMPIC—Kindergarten Extravaganza. Matinee.
PEOPLE'S—"In the Ranks."
HAVERLY'S—Home Minstrels.
CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Stoddard lectures.
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
ASSOCIATED SKATING-ACADEMIES—Day and even'g.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1885.

THE loss to Lincoln Park by the storm is between $8,000 and $10,000.

MULKOWSKI, the condemned murderer of Mrs. Agnes Kledzieck, is breaking down.

ACCORDING to a census completed Dec. 1 the City of Berlin has a population of over 1,316,000.

THE blizzard from the Northwest is now playfully prancing around the Atlantic coast of New England.

JUDGE SMITH retired from the Superior Court bench yesterday and was succeeded by Mr. Gwynn Garnett.

THE insurance on the Cribben & Sexton stove factory, which was burned Sunday night, amounts to $155,500.

MR. GEORGE C. KLEHM was yesterday elected Chairman of the new County Board by the unanimous vote of his colleagues.

A. J. BURRUS has been held in $10,000 bonds for the shooting of Mrs. Goode and without bail in the case of Miss Walter, who is not expected to live.

THE fall of a bucket filled with laborers down a shaft of the Croton aqueduct at Merritt's Corners, N. Y., resulted in the death of four men and the mortal injury of a fifth.

MR. TOOLE reopened his London theatre last night with a farce-comedy by Mr. Morton, who is now 85 years old, and whose "Box and Cox" has been played all over the world.

IT is announced from Belgrade that Prince Alexander's forces have resumed fighting, despite the fact that the Powers have urged Servia and Bulgaria to hasten the definit conclusion of an armistice.

FRANK LAWLER has secured a seat in the House of Representatives on the front row at the right of the Speaker. He was the recipient of numerous floral tributes, including a shield labeled "Our Frank."

NOW THAT Mr. Parnell has accomplished his object—to keep the Liberals from having a big majority in the next British Parliament—it is said that he will close out his limited partnership with the Tories.

INSPECTOR CROWLEY of the Custom-House visited the Calumet Club yesterday and seized the painting by Raphael known as the "Virgin of the Book." He claims 30 per cent import duty on a valuation of $40,000.

WILLIAM G. WETHERELL has filed a bill for an injunction against City Treasurer Devine to prevent the payment of the expenses of the new Election Commissioners. The object of the bill is to test the constitutionality of the law.

CONGRESS began the winter session yesterday. Mr. Sherman of Ohio was elected President of the Senate, while the House chose Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky for Speaker. In both branches of the National Legislature a large portion of the time was spent in organizing.

PARSON DOWNS, the disgraced Boston preacher, talked to the barbers of the "Hub" Sunday night, and enlivened his discourse by throwing a strop at the reporters. The missile struck one of the scribes on the ear, and the incident was greeted with howls of delight by the audience.

THE recount of votes in the Mayoralty contest was continued before Commissioner Windes yesterday. Nearly 8,800 votes were counted during the day and the count brought up to the end of the Ninth Ward. Judge Smith gained sixteen votes, making a net gain of forty-three thus far.

ELSEWHERE will be found an article on the need of an industrial savings society in Chicago. It is thought that an institution which could guarantee the absolute security of deposits and be content with small profits could secure a firm footing. The views of several correspondents, which are published in connection with the article, will be found interesting.

MONEY was steady and unchanged. There was a fair trade in securities. The New York stock market was rather weak, and there was a considerable decline in Northwest.—The Chicago produce markets were quiet, with more firmness in provisions, a very nervous feeling in wheat, and steadiness otherwise. The cold weather was talked of as a possible cause of winter-kill to grain, as it is not accompanied by much snow. As compared with Saturday pork closed 5 cents higher, lard and meats 2½ cents higher, wheat ⅝ cent higher, corn and oats ⅛ cent lower, rye steady, barley easy, and flaxseeds ¼ cent higher.

AT Des Moines, Ia., twenty-two injunction suits against saloonkeepers were dismissed because the Polk County Temperance Alliance, which was prosecuting, had no funds with which to continue the legal warfare.

MANY serious disasters to shipping are believed to have resulted from the furious gales that have swept the lakes during the last few days. A number of vessels, long overdue, have not been heard from since the blizzard of Friday night. Some, however, are supposed to have found shelter among the many islands that stud the inland seas and at small out-of-the-way ports, not reached by telegraph wires. The propeller Oconto is believed to be safe.

FOR the purpose of keeping it "before the people," we reiterate the statement that the only proper solution of the whisky-tax problem is to make the tax due and collectible at the time the article is manufactured. Also that there is no necessity for reducing the tax. We believe that the trade in the West are generally satisfied with the magnitude of the tax, and that the great majority would hail with satisfaction a change in the law which would render it obligatory on the distiller to pay the Government dues as soon as the spirits are ready for sale. That is practically as soon after distillation as the rectifying process can be performed—the aging of whisky not being now essential to its purification.

THE following important real-estate transactions were made matters of record yesterday: Elston avenue, northeast corner of Hoffman, 22⅛ acres to river, dated Nov. 7 (Helen E. Snow to August Wehrheim), $24,700; Indiana avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-ninth street, east front, 100x161 feet, dated Oct. 22 (Theodore V. Wadskier to Arthur Orr), $30,000; State street, fifty feet south of Harrison, east front, 50x108 feet, dated Dec. 7 (Ferdinand Zeug to Jessie Bross Lloyd), $55,000; Wabash avenue, 140 feet south of Eighteenth street, west front, 68x168 feet, improved, dated Dec. 7 (Mary W. and N. M. Wheeler to Helen E. Snow), $20,500; Egan avenue, northwest corner of Michigan avenue, south front, 369½x97 feet, dated Dec. 5 (Master in Chancery to Arthur Orr), $42,000.

### THE MORMON DEMONSTRATION.

The failure of the Mormons to carry out their scheme of entrapping Gentiles by prostitutes imported and hired by the authorities of the church of "Latter-Day Saints" for the purpose of convicting them of immoral practices has wrought them up to a pitch of frenzy, which finally culminated in an attempt to assasinate Deputy-Marshal Collin, who had been prominent in thwarting their infamous scheme. The latter defended himself like a man, killed one of the scoundrels who were lying in wait for him, and then gave himself up to the Federal authorities. The city authorities, who are all Mormons, demanded the custody of him and were refused, Collin meanwhile having been removed for safety from the Mormon mob to Fort Douglas, near the city, where he will be retained to meet any charges which may be brought against him, and whence he cannot be removed except by a force stronger than that which is protecting him.

This prompt action of the Federal authorities has incited the Mormon press to a furious onslaught against the Gentiles, the Federal court, and the military command stationed at the fort, and has inflamed the Mormon civil officials and church authorities to such a degree that they are threatening mob violence and lynch law. The situation has been regarded sufficiently dangerous by the Government for the concentration of troops at Fort Steele, near Ogden, whence they can be forwarded at once to Salt Lake in case of emergency. The Mormon hullabaloo may amount to nothing but the clamor of the excited "Latter-Day Saints," furious that they have been thwarted in one scheme after another to preserve their institution of polygamy, and in that case the excitement will die away as speedily as it arose. Should it go further than this, should the Salt Lake libidinous rabble attempt to assault the fort and take Collin from the hands of his custodians, it is to be hoped that there will be no dallying with the wretches, and that they will be met with a prompt and vigorous return which will not only squelch their demonstration but will teach them that they cannot with impunity trample the authority of the National Government under foot or defy its officials.

The position which the Mormons have always assumed is that they own the Territory of Utah, whereas they own no part of it. It belongs to the people of the United States and is administered by the National Government for the people—or at least should be. The Government has never thoroughly fulfilled its duty in this direction. It has allowed the Mormons to usurp its authority more than once. It has temporized with their violation of the Federal laws. It has allowed them gradually to obtain not only municipal but Territorial control. Their immunity from interference has encouraged them to encroach still further until at last they have gained almost absolute power and have set up their local authority against that of the General Government, and have repeatedly violated the Federal laws and escaped punishment. They have administered the laws, both municipal and Territorial, in the interests of a corrupt church and its corrupt institutions, and for the social, industrial, and religious advantage of one class of the people as against another. It is time that the General Government should take possession of the Territory of Utah in the interests of the people who own it. It is time that the authority of the Mormon Church should be compelled to yield to the authority of the people represented by the Government. Utah is now managed by a Mormon Legislature and Mormon courts. Its principal city is governed by the church, which, in effect, appoints Mormon Mayors, Councilmen, Magistrates, Sheriffs, constables, policemen, detectives, and spies, and in addition to this it keeps up an armed force to assert and defend its authority. The natural result of all this has been the suppression of the National authority and an open and infamous abuse of power, extending over a long period of years. For offenses a thousand times less serious than these the District of Columbia was placed in the hands of a Federal Commission, and this is what should be done with the Territory of Utah. Commissioners of ability, integrity, and fearlesness should be appointed by Congress and sent to Salt Lake to administer affairs, make appointments, and run the Territory in the interests of the people who own it. So long as the corrupt Mormon Church is in control, so long will it find ways of evading the laws or nullifying them altogether. Meanwhile, if the Mormons are desperate enough to attack the troops stationed there, it is to be hoped there will be no temporizing with them, and that they will be promptly met and as promptly punished. But whether they do or not, it is time that the Government of Utah should be taken out of the hands of the Mormon Church and placed in the hands of Federal Commissioners.

### PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC RAID ON THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Now that the Democrats in Congress and in the Cabinet are ready to work together on the coöperative plan it is time to look out for a raid on the Treasury. Mr. Cleveland's term so far has been passed during the recess of Congress; he has been occupied only in removing Republican officials and making Democratic appointments and transacting other "spoils" business, but now that Congress is in session the Democrats can put on a full head of steam and give the country a taste of Democratic Administration in all that the term implies. After all, the spoils of office are insignificant as compared with the plunder that may be gained by a successful raid on the Treasury. Every Democrat knows there is a surplus there, and of all things that is what a Democrat most abhors. By habit and instinct the hungry and thirsty are opposed to all such anomalies as a surplus in the Treasury. Nothing of the kind is ever permitted under strictly Democratic rule.

The first charge of the looting brigade will be made in attempting to change the rules of the House so as to break down the regular Appropriation Committee and give each one of fifteen committees an equal chance to get into the Treasury. In that way all sense of responsibility will be frittered away and each committee will be free to grab all it can, as no one in particular will be responsible for the grand total. The regular Appropriation Committee, with the responsibility fixed upon it, has proved the only check against fraud and extravagance heretofore, and every time that items were taken away from this committee and given to others there was an enormous increase in the expenditures. For instance, the appropriations for the Agricultural Department when under the control of the responsible committee averaged $190,000 per annum, but ran up to $439,000 when transferred to the Agricultural Committee. Formerly the regular committee had charge of river and harbor appropriations, and the average amount for a series of years was $7,390,000, while in the hands of another committee it proved only a trifle short of $14,000,000. These illustrations show how the proposed change would work. The regular committee, with the undivided responsibility fixed on it, labors to keep appropriations within reasonable limits, but the Congressmen on other committees aim only to grab all they can for the special interest they represent. They seize all they can reach for the benefit of the Mulhooleys of their own districts and have no qualms as to the total which the country has to pay.

Previous experiments show that the easiest way into the Treasury is to run up the appropriation bills from fifteen to fifty by tying the hands of the regular committee and giving fifteen others a finger in the pie. That is why the looting brigade demand a radical and sweeping change in the rules. They want to follow up the experiments previously made and break down the regular Appropriation Committee altogether. The current Democratic theory is that as three-fourths of all the taxes are paid by Republicans wasteful appropriations are really a tax on their political enemies and so much clear gain for the hungry and thirsty. A few Democratic leaders like Randall see that a raid on the Treasury means the early and overwhelming defeat of the party, and their problem is to divide among the hungry pack only a portion of the beefsteak that hangs within plain view and easy reach, while their followers are crying out for all the spoils.

### TREASURER JORDAN'S GOLDITE REPORT.

Jordan, the unknown worthy who was taken from a subordinate position in a Wall street bank and made Treasurer of the United States, does not seem to have a very clear perception of his new duties. In his first annual report, which has just been published, he proceeds to lecture Congress on the necessity of abolishing gold and silver certificates, suspending the standard dollar coinage, and making other preparations to regulate the currency according to the gold-bug doctrines of Wall street. Jordan belongs to the class of upstart officials whose hats suddely become too small when they are commissioned to a public office, and who imagine at once that they were called from private life to effect the salvation of the country. Jordan may have earned his diploma as a financial expert in a Wall street bank, but graduates of that school should be a little more modest when they attempt to lay down the law for the entire United States.

Mr. Jordan's report shows that when he changed his employment from Wall street to Washington he made no attempt to engage in the service of a new master. He is an unreasonable, rancorous goldite of the New York school. He believes that every device should be exhausted to make money scarce and dear while everything else is cheapened, so that the bond and mortgage holders of the East may be able to put the screws on the debtor classes of the West. Of course Jordan's education and previous experience account for his peculiar views, but it is a disgrace to the Administration that he should be permitted to incorporate his oppressive, goldite theories in an official report to Congress. If he desires to continue in the service of Wall street let him go back to his former employment, and not imagine that the people of the entire country are willing to pay him a salary while he labors in the interest of the Eastern money-changers alone.

Jordan goes a degree beyond other goldites in advocating not simply a suspension of the silver coinage, but the abolition of both gold and silver certificates. He wants to deprive the people of useful and convenient paper money, cut off the supply of silver, and issue gold only in the most inconvenient form for popular use. He reports that during the last year he has been able to retire about $28,000,000 in $1 and $2 notes, and he would like to have his plan extended so as to wipe out the gold and silver certificates. Then all the coin locked up in the Treasury would represent an absolute contraction of the currency, and the reserves held by the Government would assist powerfully in making money scarce and dear, for the benefit of the money-lenders. According to the Jordan scheme the certificates are to be abolished, the coinage of dollars suspended, and the fractional silver run through the mints again so as to make these coins high-priced. With marvelous assurance the Treasurer proposes to exhaust every scheme to cut down the volume of money, enhance the value of what remains, and so increase the burden of debts and taxes. The most rigorous and relentless contractionists and monometallists have a ready tool in the present Treasurer of the United States.

In attempting to bolster up his Wall street recommendations Jordan is guilty of the pitiful inconsistency of arguing that silver is bulky and inconvenient, losing by abrasion and expensive to ship, while in the same breath he favors the abolition of gold and silver certificates and the forcing of silver into pocket circulation. His argument, in fact, proves the necessity of certificates to represent coin in the ordinary transactions of business. In attacking the certificate, which is portable, convenient, and popular—losing nothing by abrasion, and inexpensive to ship—Jordan proves that his enmity to silver is based not on the imaginary difficulty of getting it into circulation but on the fact that it tends to make money cheap and plenty. He is opposed even to the gold certificate, apparently for the reason that this is the most convenient form of money and that the issue of coin instead would force the people to keep it locked up in vaults a good part of the time rather than in active circulation. Coin is naturally hoarded while paper money continues in circulation. Jordan's report shows that he has tortured his ingenuity for schemes to destroy the popular form of money and retain only that which is inconvenient and dear, so that all debts may be scaled up for the benefit of Eastern creditors. It is very clear that Jordan's schemes will be opposed by the solid vote of the South and West as represented in Congress, and that the Administration would stand better with the people if the Treasury were placed in the hands of less pliant tools of Wall street.

### CHICAGO SCHOOL-BOARD EXTRAVAGANCE.

The present Chicago School Board appears to be one of luxurious if not of extravagant tastes. That body also seems to be strangely unmindful of the present educational necessities of the city. At a recent meeting the board proposed to build a high school on West Congress street at the immense cost of $140,000. The advocates of this expenditure were not able to produce any convincing evidence of its necessity. There is a high school for the West Division now. It was built in 1879, at a cost of about $32,000, and it is large enough to accommodate all the high-school pupils of the West Side. It is a plain, substantial building. What is the necessity for the $140,000 building? Is it to be erected to satisfy the demands of self-indulgent teachers, to gratify the whim of the school architect, or to carry out the schemes of contractors friendly with certain board members?

It is most reprehensible on the part of the board to proceed with this costly building for high-school pupils at this time, when thousands of children of the primary grades cannot be accommodated in the public schools for lack of room, and when there are from 11,000 to 12,000 pupils in double divisions who receive only a half-day's schooling when they should be taught during the whole school day. The $140,000 proposed to be spent on the new high school would, if economically used, provide three twelve-room primary-school buildings in the overcrowded districts of the city where pupils are now denied admission to the schools for lack of room.

But economy is the last thing the present board thinks of. The board has been going from bad to worse in point of extravagance. The Throop School—a substantial and commodious fifteen-room building, well heated, properly ventilated, and admirably suited for school purposes—was put up in 1878 at a cost of $28,000. It is made to cost the tax-payers at least $50,000 to build an equally suitable school-house of the same size now. Twelve-room buildings were constructed for $20,000 each five years ago. They cost in round numbers $40,000 now. The price of material and of labor has not advanced more than 10 per cent in the meantime. The facts are that the board indulges in useless ornamentation at the expense of the public, and is too generous in its dealings with the contractors. In their transactions with real-estate dealers, also, the board members are not economical. There is opportunity for improvement in Mr. Harrison's Board of Education. Pending the improvement, the members who advocate the expenditure of $140,000 on a high school while there is lack of accommodation for primary pupils, and 12,000 of them get only a half-day's schooling, have the floor for an explanation. Have County Board methods found favor with some of the members?

IT appears that the magnitude of our receipts of wheat from Minnesota in the near future, and probably for all the winter, is largely dependent on the way in which the standards of inspection are interpreted here. A considerable quantity of that already arrived, and expected by the senders to pass as No. 2, has been rated by our inspectors as only good enough for No. 3; and it is said that the shipment of the wheat has been suspended in at least one case as a consequence. There is little doubt that the officials will be sustained by public sentiment if they act so as to preserve the integrity of the grades. There is too much wheat already held here to make it desirable that the grading be lowered—as to do so would practically reduce the selling value of the whole stock to the same degraded level. Of course it is possible to be too strict in construing the rules; but the chances are that the wheat the inspection of which is complained of has been passed on as justly as has that already in store.

IT is reported from Washington that the President in his forthcoming message will condemn the policy of having a surplus in the Treasury. If he is correctly quoted his condemnation appears to be quite superfluous, as his party has already made arrangements to farm out the appropriations to fifteen committees who are responsible to no one, and to open the Treasury doors wide to general Congressional spoliation in the shape of boodle for constituencies. Does the President imagine that there will be any surplus left after the first winter, or anything at all in the Treasury after the second? Evidently when the President prepared this clause in his message he was not aware of the arrangement for disposing of the surplus. If he was, he has vastly underrated the Democratic capacity for absorbing surpluses and devastating finances.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 14,078,554 bushels of wheat, 514,549 bushels of corn, 99,530 bushels of oats, 286,709 bushels of rye, and 200,582 bushels of barley; total, 15,179,874 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 12,557,212 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock increased 418,359 bushels, including an increase of 299,336 bushels of wheat. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 56,783,440 bushels of wheat, 4,047,238 bushels of corn, 2,356,032 bushels of oats, 714,076 bushels of rye, and 2,898,155 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,243,447 in wheat and 475,009 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 1,418,401 bushels.

WHAT influenced Messrs. McCarthy, Lynn, and McClaughrey to vote for a resolution yesterday putting the appointment of standing committees of the County Board into the hands of a committee of five?

THERE is something inexplicable to Americans in the defeat of Callan, the opponent of Nolan, the Parnellite candidate, in the Louth district in Ireland. Callan was the leader in the House of Commons of the party opposing the law closing drinking-places Sunday, and the district which he contested with Nolan was a small one, including a number of large distilleries. He should apparently have gone in with a vast majority, but he was beaten. He must have had what we call the saloon interest on his side, and the only inference to be drawn from the result is that Irish whisky is not reliable as a political factor. You may count upon bourbon or rye, but the whisky made from barley is a deceptive thing. It is potent and its effects are abnormal. The voter who has been given a drink and a ballot gets wild and belligerent, and will vote any ticket but that which has been placed in his hands. This is the theory upon which thoughtful people explain Callan's defeat; and there appears a degree of reason in it. It is at least plausible on its face. Given a distillery district and a distillery candidate in this country, and any veteran in politics would laugh at opposition. It must have been the white whisky which beat Callan. Still, there is another theory worth considering: Callan was an obstructionist in a national cause. He should have been beaten by intelligent votes anyhow; and there appears intelligence even in fighting Louth.

THE Rev. Talmage's text last Sunday was, "Is the Young Man Absalom Safe?" Our latest dispatches are to the effect that he got hurt in a tree.

THERE comes to this office a new postal-card inclosed in a letter. It is the regular postal-card, but the face at the right-hand upper corner is a mystery. In outline it resembles that lamented hero of the prize-ring, Tom Sayers, but in expression it bears a closer resemblance to some of the old cuts of Capt. Kidd, as he sailed, as he sailed. The letter is as follows;

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I send you sample of the new Democratic postal-card issued to this office. It's nasty, but it's cheap, as you can see. Whether the vignet is a likeness of Jeff Davis or some other fellow it is difficult to tell, and the inspector who examined them must have looked through a glass darkly when he passed this botch.

This is no worse than others I have purchased here. Some think it is a counterfeit. If so, it is not, like most counterfeits, well calculated to deceive, as it carries a suspicious look on the face of it. Pass it to the credit of this economical Administration that increases the public debt $5,000,000 in one month by a close saving in soap, towels, and cheap stationery. H. P.

The correspondent is fully justified in his remarks by the appearance of the card, but he should be patient. This Administration is saving money—that is, it thinks so. It is true that the receipts of the Government have gone down and the expenses have increased, but that is only because things went that way. Let us wait.

PRINCE ALEXANDER has ordered 1,000 yards of blue ribbon for decorations. It appears that the Bulgarians have gained fame at the rate of about a thousand feet a week—a record unsurpassed since Middleton marched to the wild Northwest.

SAM JONES has at last accurately defined the situation of St. Louis and accounted for the awful depravity of the wicked old town. His want of success in converting its sinners is notorious, and more than once he has been on the point of giving up the job and leaving the place to go to its certain destruction. This has been due mainly to his inability to find out just what was the matter with the old place. At one time he attributed his failure to the natural ungodliness of the men and at another time to the worldliness of the women, but neither of these assumptions seemed to go to the root of the trouble. At last, however, he has hit upon the secret of his failure in the discovery that the "Devil and his imps" have established "a branch hell" there, which is in "a flourishing condition," and he announces, with something like a burst of triumph, that he proposes "to keep up this campaign against the Devil until he is routed hand and foot." The St. Louis agency of hell seems to have animated him afresh, but we fear that Sam in the end will find himself worsted. St. Louis in her natural condition would have been a tough job for him, but if she has hell on her side and the Devil has opened an agency there, which has long been apparent to outsiders, he will find himself overweighted. The best thing he can do is to leave the old place to her manifest destiny. She isn't worth saving.

IT is interesting, from its traditions, the fact that the daughter of Mario, the famous singer, has been convicted in Germany of swindling. The cable dispatches indicate that she was rather an adept at the art. It is not often that musical parents—the girl's mother was Grisi—produce a child so strong as this young woman has proved herself, even in what is not right.

THE titles of the Hon. John Sherman of Ohio and the Hon. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky were confirmed yesterday. That was a matter of course. In modern politics what Truthful James calls "the subsequent proceedings" interest nobody. The word caucus should be spelled always with a full-faced capital C. It is a word not much over a hundred years old, but it is a dictator.

THE people of Pittsburg, who are surrounded with inexhaustible quantities of gas coal, are complaining that since natural gas was introduced the artificial gas has grown worse and worse and the bills for it larger and larger. The Pittsburg *Gazette* says:

It is held by many authorities on the subject that this change for the worse has been due wholly to the mixture of natural with artificial gas, the former having no lighting properties but possessing the desirable qualification of turning the hands on the meter indicators forward at a great rate.

The light is so poor that large numbers of the people are resorting to oil and the Common Council is preparing to investigate the matter. The average Pittsburger evidently does not think it is any special advantage to have become cleaner if he hasn't light enough to see it.

OUR esteemed contemporary, *La Presse* of Montreal, Dominion of Canada, still vigorously advocates the annexation of Maine. We trust this enterprise will be taken up by Canada, and that Maine will be promptly invaded. The only drawback to the thing will be, that, after the blizzard is over, Maine will be claiming four Senators on the ground that she has annexed British America and has a right to put on airs.

THE President's message, it is understood, does not reiterate the advice regarding our seacoast defenses given in Mr. Tilden's recent letter. Mr. Tilden is a shrewd old gentleman; but the present Administration doesn't care much for its grandfather.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says:

The startling discovery is made that the Treasury estimates for the expenses of the Government for the year 1886-'7, upon which the appropriations passed this season will be based, are about $25,000,000 in excess of the estimates for receipts during the same period. The estimates for expenses sum up $340,000,000, while the receipts are estimated at $315,000,000.

This "discovery" is strictly in accordance with the precedents and record of the party now in control of the Government, which abhors having a surplus as much as nature abhors a vacuum.

THE statement in THE TRIBUNE yesterday that dissatisfaction existed with the committee appointed to receive Mr. Parnell in Chicago was based on misinformation. The committee has not yet been announced. When it is, it will doubtless be found worthy of the man and the occasion.

MR. CULLOM presented the credentials of Mr. Logan as Senator from Illinois.—*Washington Dispatch.*

This is the sequel to an interesting occurrence down at Springfield, in this State, last spring.

SENATOR LOGAN is the red rag before the Democratic bull. He is doubly irritating because his record is unimpeachable. He must have more fun than any other man in politics.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY proposes a complete reorganization of his department in such manner that all purchases shall be made by a single bureau, whose head shall be directly and fully responsible to the Secretary. Another bureau should then have charge, with equal responsibility, of construction and repairs; and the Secretary should have a staff of skilled advisers to help him to independent and final judgment on his own responsibility to Congress and the country in all matters, and especially in those relating to the construction of new ships. "Eight bureaus," he writes, "supply stationery to ships; three bureaus supply ships with lamps and lanterns. To the same ship one bureau supplies electric lights and the light for general illuminating purposes; another supplies electric search lights, and a third oil and light for the engine and fire rooms." The law requires all purchases to be made by contract after advertisement, except in emergencies. But the Secretary says: "The open purchases of the Navy Department for the year ending June 30, 1885, amounted to $841,285.81, while the purchases by contract amounted to only a little over a million. A large proportion of the open purchases consisted of articles of either comparatively small value or more or less difficult of classification, but $138,000 of the amount was spent by the seven bureaus, each acting independently of the other, for coal bought, not in one lot, but at 166 several open purchases (this does not include coal bought by ships on foreign stations); 299 different open purchases of stationery were made by eight different bureaus; $121,315.66 was spent for lumber and hardware by six bureaus in 499 separate open purchases; seven bureaus spent $46,000 for oils and paints in 269 separate purchases; 117 different open purchases of iron and steel were made at an expense of $41,524.48; $68,881.59 was spent for hemp and cordage in forty-five different open purchases." The business end of the Navy Department is so organized as to make efficiency and economy absolutely impossible, while it offers most tempting prizes to dishonesty. We cease to wonder when we read this report that we have no navy, though $75,000,000 has been spent for one since 1868.

THE blizzard reached New York yesterday. New York is welcome to it. It arrived too entirely unannounced to be popular in this region.

LITTLE VAN PELT is persistent. Chicago is not in the humor to endure any more plundering by political ragamuffins.

IT looks very much as if the Duke of Edinburg would have to give up fiddling if he does not wish to be classed as a fool. Royal fiddlers have always come to grief in one form or another, from the time of Nero down.

"GROVE, me bye," said Mr. Lawler, as he strolled into the private office in the White House, "d'yez known Carloyle personally?"

"Why, of course I do," responded the President. "I've met him often. Why do you want to know?"

"I want yez to interjuce me. I must mate him an' git familiar. It's his oi I'd have."

"What on earth do you mean?"

"Whisht, now! Isn't the byes here all afther tellin' me that the great thrick in Congress is to catch the Spayker's oi? I want yez to sind for 'im an' have 'im come over here an' take a little diversion wid me. We must be frinds. We must put it up sloy like—d'yez understand?—so that I can git onto the oi of 'im at me pleasure."

"All right," said the President, "I'll send for him."

"Good for yez, my bye," said Mr. Lawler as he prepared to leave. "But what nonsense all this is about an oi yez don't git at all, at all! Ah, it's the Young Dimocracy in Chicago could tache Congress a thing or two! Whin one av the Young Dimmycrats wants an oi he takes it wid a thrick av the thumb, an' sometimes he kapes it for a week. There's practical politics for yez!"

## CURRENT NOTES.

Magistrate (to accused who is brought before him on the charge of begging)—Have you any calling? Accused—Well, your Honor, as a rule, I sell palm in the streets Palm Sunday.—*Paris News.*

Beggar—Haven't you a crust, mum, you could spare me? I'm most starving. Mistress—No, we haven't any crusts; but if you'd like a fresh doughnut—— Beggar—Pray excuse me; against the doctor's orders, you know.—*New York Tidbits.*

A delicate little girl, just returned from a farm where she had been sent to spend the summer for her health, said: "The pump out there gives milk." "It does?" asked the mother. "Yes, I saw the farmer pump in a can, and I looked in it and saw nothing but milk."—*Puck.*

Jolly young man (to total stranger)—Come and take something. Let's all be happy. Live and let live is my motto. Total stranger (frigidly)—It is not mine, sir! J. Y. M.—Not yours? You amaze me! T. S. (confidentially)—I am an undertaker, my dear sir.—*Philadelphia Call.*

"Pa," asked little Johnny, "what do the papers mean by 'status quo ante'?" "They mean, my son—er—why, you see, it refers to a game called poker; an expression used to denote that a player withdraws his ante and everything is as it was. Do you understand?" Johnny doesn't exactly understand, but he is naturally proud of a parent possessed of such remarkable erudition.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Chicago minister who is agin the game remarks: "Think of Longfellow and Tennyson laying down their manuscript and taking up a billiard cue!" Longfellow and Tennyson never played together—or worked together, for that matter—but we are inclined to think that Tennyson plays billiards. Certainly he smokes a shocking clay pipe, as do the esthetic Lowell and lots of other soulful beings. Indeed, we know poets that we would gladly see take to billiards, sinful though the game may be, if it would induce them to "lay down their manuscript."—*Buffalo Express.*

"I don't mind dying of the small-pox," said a commercial traveler in the city from Montreal Saturday. "Do you know it's a real royal disease? It killed the only two Marys that have sat on the English throne since William the Conqueror—Mary, daughter of Henry VIII., and Mary, wife of William III. O, yes," he added, "give me an aristocratic death in preference to vaccination"; and then he asked the boys to "smile," which they did both with him and at him; but as far as the death of the Queens was concerned he was right, for the disease killed Mary I. at the age of 43 and Mary II. at the age of 32.—*Ottawa (Can.) Free Press.*

A popular physician was much pleased with a certain aerated water, and by his assiduous recommendations procured for it a celebrity it justly deserved. The doctor acted solely in the interests of humanity generally and expected no return. To his surprise there came one morning an effusive letter from the company stating that his recommendations had done them so much good that they "ventured to send him a hundred——" Here the page came to an end. "This will never do," said the doctor. "It is very kind, but I could not think of accepting anything." Here he turned the page and found the sentence ran—"of our circulars for distribution."—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

I met Uncle Rufus Hatch in New street recently and remarked in a purely conversational way, just as one would remark on the state of the weather: "What do you think of the market, Mr. Hatch?" "That," replied Uncle Rufus, "reminds me of a story. One day a man who was on a tramp came to a river and called to a chap in a boat to row him across. The chap in the boat said: 'All right; I'll do it for a quarter.' 'I haven't got a cent,' said the man on the bank. 'Then,' replied the chap in the boat, 'what the devil difference does it make to you which side of the river you're on?' That," concluded Uncle Rufus, "is my feeling in regard to the market."—*New York Today.*

While the Philadelphia cricket team was in London last year F. E. Brewster and D. P. Stoever distinguished themselves by courageously stopping a runaway horse on Regent street. The carriage, containing two ladies, had been run into by a stupid hansom, the collision throwing the coachman from his seat and starting the horse along the crowded thoroughfare at a hot gallop. Brewster was considerably mussed up by his heroic efforts, but, lifting his hat to the fair occupants he had rescued, he asked if they had been injured. "Not at all, thank you," was the chirpy response. "Can we do anything further for you?" inquired Stoever. "Yes! Won't you please run back and get the number of that hansom?" said the prettier of the two young women. "I'll teach him how to drive a horse," she continued, shaking her hand in the direction of their late perilous dash. The two Americans hurriedly brushed their soiled clothes and started toward their hotel, deeply impressed with such a marked expression of gratitude.—*Philadelphia Press.*

"Judge," said an Arkansas man who was arraigned the other day for assault with intent to kill, "I'm no baby. I don't whine and kick. I went for this Tennessee man with a club, and that's a fact. But, your Honor, there was provocation, awful provocation." "Then you plead guilty?" "Certainly I do, but hear me. This long-legged, gander-shanked, wilted-up specimen of humanity got right up on the head of a bar'l in front of Simmons' grocery and crowed like a rooster, and yelled out that Tennessee had two murders to our one. That 'ere statement touched my State pride, your Honor, and I sailed in to defend old Arkansaw agin the world." The jury found a verdict of "not guilty" without leaving their seats.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

He heard several old miners, who had for many years been living a rough frontier life, discussing what they would do when they had "made their piles" and could return with riches "to the States." "Well," said one grizzly old veteran, "I know what I'll do. I'll go as straight as the cars'll take me to New York, and when I get there I'll make a bee-line for Delmonico's, and I'll get the blankedly blankedest dinner that money can buy. I don't care if it costs me $50, I'll have it." "Now, what do you think you would order," queried Fred, with some curiosity, "if you were to go into Delmonico's for a fifty-dollar dinner?" "Well, I dunno; but I guess I'd have some ham and eggs—yes, I would; I'd have ham and eggs, by gosh!"—*Hotel Gazette.*

The wife of a suburban citizen was that nuisance among good cooks—a perpetual borrower. One day it was a cupful of sugar; the next, a box of bluing and the clothes-wringer, and so on. And she wasn't half as good at returning as she was at borrowing. One day in the midst of her cooking not an egg was to be found. Over she went to one of her neighbors—a widow of small means—and borrowed the two or three eggs she happened to have in the house. Several weeks elapsed, when one forenoon she appeared in the widow's kitchen with three eggs in a paper bag. "Good morning, Mrs. S. I have come to return something you let me have the other day. I had boiled eggs for breakfast this morning and these are three I had left over. Eggs are eggs, you know."—*Boston Record.*

## PERSONALS.

Dr. Albert Thompson, a young Irish physician, has been presented with the Albert medal for removing poison in a case of diphtheria by sucking it away.

Herr Joest, the African explorer, has been telling the Berlinese how, during his late travels in Zululand, he found the remains of Cetewayo, unburied, shut up in a hut and mourned over for two months by 500 women.

H. O. Flipper, once celebrated as the colored cadet at West Point, who has been engaged in engineering pursuits in Chihuahua for the last two years, has gone to Sonora, Mexico, as one of the engineers of the Sonora Land Company, a Chicago company which has the contract for surveying the northwestern part of the State.

William Bender of Cincinnati has been sent to an insane asylum because of the little eccentricity of throwing in the fire a package containing over $40,000 in Government bonds. William had been on a prolonged bender, and he fancied some of his relations were seeking his wealth; hence he is now in bonds as a lunatic.

The general manager of a Canadian railway was arrested last week at Newport, Vt., just as he was leaving the State. He telegraphed an order for a special train to bring his lawyer, and accompanied the Sheriff to a hotel near the station. When the special train backed up to the station the manager made a dash for it, jumped aboard, and was rushing away homeward before the Sheriff could overtake him.

Dr. Alvarez, a Paris homeopathist, brought suit against the Princess of Medina Coeli for 600,000 francs for medical services, stating that he was entitled to more than the usual compensation on account of the great wealth of his patient. The court awarded him 84,000 francs, he to pay costs. Most physicians would consider $17,000 a handsome fee, but this doctor was much chagrined over the result. A few days before he had refused a much larger sum to compromise the matter.

Congressman William D. Kelley and Stuart Robson were recently introduced to each other in Philadelphia. "So you're the father of the House, are you?" remarked the actor admiringly as they seated themselves at a table. "I am very glad to meet you, indeed. I was in the Thirty-first Congress myself." "You were in the Thirty-first Congress?" exclaimed Judge Kelley, as he regarded the actor with a look of blended wonder and incredulity; and then continued: "Why, I am old enough to be your father, and my service only began with the Thirty-seventh Congress." "Yes, but you see you began as a member," replied the comedian, "while I was but a page. However, that shan't stand between us. Once more I iterate I am very glad to meet you."

A. T. Stewart's Sunday dinners are the subjects of a series of articles by an old-time New-Yorker, who in his old age runs to gossip of days lang syne. At one dinner a little episode occurred which cost the man who made a somewhat pointed remark about $50,000. An English banker was invited by Stewart to his tables, and the millionaire poured out the blue seal. The Englishman quaffed down what there was of it at a gulp, in a careless manner, quite at contrast with the solemn style in which Stewart had poured it out. "Ah, you have tasted this wine before," remarked the somewhat chagrined American merchant. "O, yes," replied the English banker; "and in larger glasses." Stewart smiled faintly at the somewhat brusque remark, but that Englishman did not smile when Stewart dropped negotiations with his banking-house then pending and transferred his favors to a rival London house.

## FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

It appears that 108 Oxford men are standing under Conservative colors, while the Oxford Liberals number no more than eighty-five. This is not surprising; but still less is it surprising when we turn to the statistics of distinctions, to find that out of the eighty-five Liberals sixty-four are honors men, against twenty-five out of the 108 Conservatives. Seven Liberal candidates (headed of course by Mr. Gladstone) are Oxford double-firsts, while one Liberal and one Conservative gained a similar eminence at Cambridge. The Cambridge honors are divided in almost similar proportions, twenty-five Liberals being opposed to twelve Conservatives; but unfortunately the aggregate number of Cambridge candidates is not stated. In two subjects only do the Conservatives claim a preponderance of honors; they have a majority of one in history and law at Oxford, and a majority of two in moral science at Cambridge.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

To judge from the decisions at the Croydon petty sessions Saturday, the advocates of free schools will soon be able to add that most potent of all weapons, ridicule, to their armory. An active and efficient officer summoned a number of parents for not compelling their children to attend regularly the Penge Board School. The magistrate, however, was a gentleman of humor and common sense, and he entered into the feelings of the parents with a sympathy which must have astonished them. First, he directed the officer to consult a poor woman's convenience by attending at her house to receive evidence of the age of a child. Then he excused a little boy for having been absent Guy Fawkes Day. Then he assured the officer that there would be no conviction at his court for children kept at home to mind younger ones while the mother goes to work; and, finally, in the case of a boy of 13, who had attended school fifteen times out of forty-five, he imposed a fine of three pence, with three pence costs, thus leaving the officer two shillings three pence out of pocket! Such are the difficulties of the most active and efficient officers in working the hopeless compromise between compulsion and school-pence.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

It would be idle to assert that the splendid benefaction of Senator Stanford of California, who has now added another three millions sterling to his previous gift of a million in land, is prompted purely by solicitude for the interests of education, and has little or nothing of the personal advertisement about it. It is a thousand pounds to a penny that the new university will bear the name of Stanford. In this respect, however, the Senator does not differ from the munificent rich elsewhere. It is only a few months, moreover, since all modest America was disgusted at the inconceivable follies of eulogism in a sermon which a well-known minister was hired by an enormous honorarium to preach at the funeral of this same son, prophesying that the name of young Stanford would live with that of Raphael and Keats and almost every great name the preacher could think of, and that in years to come pilgrimages would be made to his tomb. The thought naturally occurs, too, how much better it would have been to have given a million or two to Harvard, the real centre of American education, where there are always enterprises waiting for money, rather than to attempt the establishment of a fictitious centre. Still, the millions go to education after all, and the inhabitants of California will have something more to be proud of in what they already affectionately, even reverently, call "God's own country."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

South Australian papers give particulars of the landing of a box at Port Adelaide—a box only three feet six inches in length by two feet one inch in hight—which on inspection was found to contain a man, William Alderson by name, who had stowed himself away in this fashion, and had thus been imported from Western Australia. On the steamer reaching Port Adelaide the box was taken with other luggage from the after hold, where it had been placed eight days previously at Fremantle. It was put on the wharf, and its

unusual weight led the customs officer to have it opened, when, to his surprise and the surprise of all the bystanders, a living man about six feet in hight was found to be the only contents of the package. He gave the name of William Alderson, and said no one on board knew that he was in the case. He had had no accomplice, and by means of a string attached to the screws managed to keep the lid down tightly. He had a few biscuits and a billy, which was empty. He seemed very exhausted, and his first request was for water. Among the articles in the box were a revolver and cartridges, a small saw, panikin, screwdriver, auger, and bits, chisel, matches, a candle, tobacco, a small bottle of oil, and a crape veil. The man has been identified as a time-expired convict.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### PROF. STODDARD'S VIEW OF MARY STUART'S CHARACTER.

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, branded by her enemies as the vilest and most shameless of women, by others as the wronged, suffering, innocent, and most beautiful Queen—her pathetic story and true character remain the enigma of history. Mr. John L. Stoddard, in his lecture before a crowded audience at the Central Music-Hall last night, held that the truth lies between these two extremes; the estimate which History has done much to popularize accepting her faults and strongly portraying her wrongs. Mr. Stoddard, in a general way, announced his adherence to the intermediary view, yet in his subsequent remarks logically defended the character of Mary from each accusation which adverse historians have made. He touched eloquently upon her guileless, lovable youth, her happy wedded life as consort to Francis and Queen of France, and her forbearance and forgiveness to the misguided Darnley. He rejected entirely the story of her guilty love for Rizzio. The latter had excited the jealousy of the ruffian Scottish nobility because he was not one of them, and Darnley was incited to his murder as but the first step to a deeper plot. The death of Darnley was traced directly to Bothwell, with whom Mary's officers of State and entire court were intriguing. Bothwell was made the puppet of the deeper conspirators, and the success of his suit was but the signal for his overthrow. While admitting Mary's infatuation for her last husband, Mr. Stoddard pronounced as forgeries the so-called Morton letters, purporting to be from Mary to Bothwell, and revealing a guilty and sensual nature incompatible with collateral evidence. The escape from Loch Leven, the long confinement in England, and the execution scene were thrillingly told in conclusion.

### A BURLESQUE ON MICHAEL STROGOFF AT THE COLUMBIA.

The entertainment given at the Columbia is probably intended as a burlesque on "Michael Strogoff," and as such it is undoubtedly amusing. In queer contrast with the ambition of the attempt to put the piece on in spectacular style is the poverty of the costumes. As for the acting, there is really no serious effort in that direction, although there is some lively competition in the way of shouting. It is difficult to believe that the corps of dancers could have been recruited in Chicago; for in a crowd of fifty girls gathered in this city there would be at least two or three presentable figures, which in the present instance is unquestionably not the case. A curious feature of the show is a take-off on "The Mikado," a number of girls attired in red gowns performing what is supposed to be a dance to Sir Arthur Sullivan's music. The audience sat in a state of stiffened astonishment while this atrocity was being perpetrated. It is proper to state as an extenuating circumstance that Mlle. Brianza leads the ballet; and it goes without saying that her grace and beauty have an excellent foil in her bizarre surroundings. As a matter of record it may be stated that Mr. Charles L. Andrews is the purveyor of this entertainment and that he calls it "his glorious dramatic and military pageant."

### THE GRAND—SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

"Felix McKusick," the new piece which Sol Smith Russell introduces during his present visit, does not bear even a distant resemblance to a play. It might be called a suspicion of a farce, but it is nothing more. The first act is a strong reminiscence of "A Bottle of Ink," the scene opening in a country newspaper office, where the rural editor is represented in the proverbial grinding poverty. The chief rôle is exactly like the one John Mackey assumed in "A Bottle of Ink." Then there are two characters taken from "M'liss"; but the thread of the story, if there be a story at all, it is actually impossible to determine. By a strange paradox, such as the theatre occasionally affords, the portions of the play which were intended to be humorous impressed many persons in the audience as extremely pathetic, and from the air of depression that prevailed no one would imagine that it was a farce which occupied the boards. When Mr. Russell conducted the piece in the form of a monolog (as he did during the greater part of the evening) he delightfully entertained his hearers. He is as happy as ever in dry, quaint humor and in exquisitly droll songs, and even the worst of plays could not be entirely dull while he is on the stage.

### AN OLD AUTHOR'S REAPPEARANCE WITH A NEW PLAY.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Mr. Toole reopened his theatre tonight for the regular season with a new three-act farce-comedy entitled "Going It." It is by Madison Morton, the author of "Box and Cox" and other famous farces which have kept audiences in roars of laughter for more than half a century. Mr. Morton is 85 years old, and is a Charter-House pensioner. Before this evening he had not visited a theatre in thirty years, and most of the present generation of theatre-goers supposed that he was dead. When he was introduced to the audience at the end of the play he was received with great enthusiasm.

### NOTES.

Kate Castleton will follow W. J. Scanlan at the Chicago Opera-House.

Lillian Russell will appear at Hooley's next week in the light opera "Polly," which she brought out in New York last summer.

The Grand Opera-House was well filled at the Elks' benefit Sunday night, and the receipts amounted to over $1,200. The program included the third act of "Niagara," the ballet from "Michael Strogoff," the second act of "The Kindergarten," a violin solo by Mr. Thomas Whiffen, several taking songs by Miss Jarbeau, and a sketch by the Haverly Minstrels.

W. J. Scanlan is appearing at the Chicago Opera-House this week in "Shane-na-Lawn," a comedy of Irish life which was reviewed when it was first brought out at the Standard last summer. It has been considerably altered since it was last seen in this city. What merit it has lies chiefly in the dialog, which is often witty. The piece is an acceptable medium for the comedian's songs, which are evidently growing in popular favor.

Carrie Swain had a large audience at the Academy last night. This lively soubret, who can turn a somerset as easily as she can sing, has made quite a reputation in acrobatic farces, and her present piece, "Cad the Tomboy," gives her an opportunity to display her vocal and musical gifts to the best advantage. Miss Swain is a graduate of the variety stage, and retains many of the peculiarities of her early training.

Playgoers on the West Side are fortunate in having so good an attraction this week as "Woman Against Woman" at the Standard. Miss Effie Ellsler's acting in the principal part was commended when the play was seen at Hooley's some week ago, and it may be reiterated now that her work is rarely sympathetic and natural. The company is a competent one, and the strong and passionate drama of home life is adequately interpreted.

The Minstrels last night had a number of novelties, Sweatnam singing his new topical song with great éclat. Mr. McWade was too ill to appear, and his new song, therefore, had to be omitted. There were several well-sung part-songs, and in various ways the program deserves commendation. The audience was large for a Monday night, and frequently expressed applause at the revamping o the jokes and the air of novelty thereby gained by them.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## Italy's Annexation of Massowah Ends the Intrigues of Russia in Abyssinia.

## The Balkan Armistice Extended—France Wrestling with the Tonquin Problem.

## Castelar's Assuring Words Presage Peace in Spain—The Annexation of Burmah.

### EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

ITALY ANNEXED MASSOWAH, SALISBURY CONSENTING, TO STOP RUSSIAN INTRIGUING IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Italy has annexed Massowah, with the approval of Lord Salisbury. This action is due to Russia's intriguing in Abyssinia to acquire territory southward of Massowah. The Moscow *Gazette*, in an officially-inspired article, urges the necessity of Russia having a naval station in the Red Sea, and proposes that Abyssinia be offered a Russian protectorate.

Five British battalions have been ordered to proceed to Egypt.

A dispatch from Cairo says that Gen. Stephenson will leave for Wady-Halfa Friday next, and will assume command of the Egyptian forces.

Gen. F. W. Grenfelt telegraphs that there has been renewed fighting been the British on the left bank of the Nile and the Arabs advancing on Koshay, the British repulsing the enemy and holding their position. The Arabs are receiving fresh accessions of strength and the British are throwing up earthworks. A heavy battle is expected. The British force does not exceed 1,000 of all arms, and is greatly outnumbered.

ANNEX OR SCUTTLE OUT?

CAIRO, Nov. 22.—[Special to London *Times*.]—I desire very briefly to show, totally irrespective of party prejudices, to what extent the verdict at the polls must influence Egypt's future. It will be admitted that only three courses are practicable with regard to Egypt—the first, immediate evacuation; the second, complete annexation; the third, a middle course—ultimate evacuation after the establishment of order in the Delta. The first would produce anarchy and probably a foreign occupation; the second, increased responsibility and possibly war. But, apart from the results, these two policies are simple of execution, and if the nation desires it either can be executed by either party in power.

If, however, the majority of the voters hold that the third course, advocated by Mr. Gladstone, and forming the basis of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, is the true policy, then it is advisable to consider the following facts: Egypt is a nation of five millions, whose good government is impossible owing to the existence of certain international treaties with certain foreign Powers. The condition precedent to good government, the very crux or the whole question, on which depends the evacuation, lies in an accommodation with those Powers.

Those Powers, by acts more significant than words, have indicated that in no conceivable circumstances will they concede one iota to England under a Liberal Government. Concession after concession made by the last Cabinet down to the final surrender under the financial convention could not wring from Europe the means of issuing the new loan, which formed part of it, and which was issued within a few days of their resignation.

The largest concessions to the Porte, urged by the most genial and experienced of Ambassadors, under the last Cabinet could not obtain from the Sultan what a comparatively unknown and untried Envoy obtained in a few weeks under Lord Salisbury. Doors that were closed to us in Cairo open of their own accord with the change of Cabinet.

That this is no mere coincidence is proved by the almost open admission of the foreign representatives and by the honest confession of a member of the last Cabinet, who five months ago admitted that "the Salisbury Cabinet has a chance of settling the Egyptian question which we could never hope for."

It is because even the declared Liberal policy regarding Egypt can never be satisfactorily achieved by a Liberal Cabinet that even earnest Liberals, interested in the fate of Egypt, openly desire a Conservative success.

### FRANCE.

THE CHAMBERS WILL CONSIDER THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF DUTIES—DE LESSEPS INJURED—TONQUIN.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Chamber of Deputies today decided by a vote of 338 to 174 to consider the proposed increase of the duties on cereals and cattle. M. Gomot, Minister of Agriculture, while not opposing the motion, asked whether it was advisable to increase the duties without first awaiting the results of the previous increase. He added that although recent years had been favorable to French agriculture he feared that a less satisfactory period was approaching, rendering it unwise to exclude foreign products.

M. de Lesseps was thrown from his horse while out riding today. His face was cut and he was badly shaken up.

The Council-General of the Department of the Seine has decided, by a vote of thirty-four to eight, in favor of the evacuation of Tonquin. Many members of the Council abstained from voting.

The Seine Prefecture has accepted an offer for the building of a crematory to cost 200,000 francs.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The preface to the Tonquin vote of credit issued today states that of the 243,000,000 francs voted this year 115,000,000 francs are unexpended. The strictly military expenditure for 1885—that is to say, for the maintenance of the troops—will be about 45,000,000 francs, while next year, owing to the larger employment of native soldiers, it will be 30,000,000 francs. This sum will be taken out of the balance of 70,000,000 francs left by the payment of the above 45,000,000, and the remaining 40,000,000 will be partially devoted to the navy in the far East and Madagascar. The forces now in Tonquin comprise 23,000 infantry, 4,000 marines, and 7,000 native soldiers. The naval force consists of seventy-five ships and 9,000 men, which will be reduced next year to forty-five ships and 4,500 men. Contrary to expectation, this preface contains no explanation of policy, the Government apparently reserving it for the committee or for the debate.

### SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

A REPORT THAT HOSTILITIES HAVE BEEN RESUMED CONTRADICTED BY OTHER TRUSTWORTHY ADVICES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—There is evidently a disposition at Belgrade, the Servian Capital, to create the impression that the Bulgarians have taken the initiative and resumed hostilities, a dispatch from Belgrade announcing that Gen. Leshjanin's division has been attacked near Kujevatz. This, however, is in the face of the fact that, according to Constantinople advices, Prince Alexander, the Bulgarian commander, in reply to a telegram from the Porte telling him to prolong the suspension of hostilities and declaring that he has no right to negotiate for peace, said that the armistice had been prolonged to Jan. 13. Another dispatch from Constantinople says that the Porte has informed King Milan that peace between Servia and Bulgaria will be of no value unless the terms thereof have the approval of the Sultan, and that Milan has replied that he should refuse terms that were in violation of the Sultan's rights. From Vienna it is stated that the Powers have again urged Servia and Bulgaria to hasten the definit conclusion of an armistice. The Porte has withdrawn its delegates to Roumelia and renounced its intention of sending a Commissioner to Philippopolis, and asks the Powers to appoint an international commission.

England, France, and Italy have jointly urged Servia to preserve peace.

The Austrian Minister to Servia has arrived at Belgrade bearing the Austrian Emperor's award in the case presented between Servia and Bulgaria. It is understood that Austria advises Prince Alexander to forego the war indemnity and withdraw from Servia, and Servia in return to withdraw from Bulgaria and recognize the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, being guaranteed territorial compensation elsewhere hereafter. That is to say, Servia's impudence and costly blundering are to be paid for by Turkey.

The London *Standard* says it is expected that Austria will summon a European conference on the Balkan question.

Queen Victoria is anxious to have the Balkan imbroglio settled before Parliament meets, as she fears that Gladstone, if he becomes Premier, will exhibit the same incapacity as in the Afghan dispute and cause an equal diminution of British prestige. Her Majesty gave an audience to Lord Salisbury at Windsor Castle today. It has leaked out that she is disgusted with Austria's conduct and it is rumored that she has written to the Emperor of Germany a full expression of her views. The latter statement, however, is doubtful. Immediately after the Premier's return to London he summoned Baron de Staal, Count von Hatzfeldt, and Count Karolyi, the Russian, German, and Austrian Ministers, and conferred for some time with each of them.

Col. Franzovics has been appointed Servian Minister of War.

Tomorrow being the occasion of the festival of St. George the Victorious, it is expected that the Czar of Russia will indicate the restoration of friendship with Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and the definitive direction of the Russian policy in the Balkan question.

### SPAIN.

REPUBLICAN PAPERS VIOLENTLY DENOUNCING THE POPE—THE ARMY THANKED BY THE QUEEN-REGENT.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a note from the Queen-Regent, in which she offers her thanks to the army for its profession of regret at the death of the King and its loyalty to the throne.

Queen Christina will give audience Friday next to all foreign representatives who have come to attend the funeral of the King. The Government has been able to arrange for the seating of 2,500 persons in the church. There is great competition for invitations to the services.

The Republican papers violently denounce the Pope for favoring the project to marry the young Queen Mercedes to the son of Don Carlos.

Dr. Camison, the royal physician, will publish a pamphlet on the nature of the illness of the late King Alfonso.

Señor Castelar, in an interview today, admitted that he was not in accord with Zorilla and declared himself to be opposed to a revolution. He said that the Republicans could await the growth of opinion in the country against the regency. The Queen was a worthy woman, but she was a foreigner. There was an abyss between her and the public. In spirit he was a conservative Republican, respecting property, moral order, and religion. The people could rely upon the army headed by Gen. Dominguez.

The Carlists naively confess that they will remain inactive until Queen Christina is confined, and that they will continue inactive if the Queen gives birth to a daughter. Meanwhile they will push the project of a marriage between Jaimé, the son of Don Carlos, and the infant Queen Mercedes.

### BRITISH NEWS.

A LANDLORD'S PROPOSITION TO HIS TENANTS—BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Sir William Hart-Dyke, Conservative member-elect of Parliament for the northwest division of Kent, has offered the workmen on his estates in the County of Kent small holdings at an annual rental of five shillings per acre.

The Press Association announces that it has received information from an authoritative source that the Conservatives have formulated a program dealing with the education, local Government, land, and mercantile marine questions. Respecting the Irish question they will probably await Mr. Parnell's views.

Mr. Bright, speaking at Birmingham this evening, pleaded for further emancipation in India. He said that England must learn the lesson that her rule in India was of temporary duration, and depended more on wisdom than upon force. He favored the division of the smaller Presidencies in accordance with the various notions. Even if the English rule should end they could federate instead of fighting each other. The Indian problem was crying for solution.

The returns issued by the English Board of Trade show that the imports during the month of November decreased £870,000, as compared with those of November, 1884, and that the exports decreased £1,240,000, as compared with those of the corresponding month last year.

Robert Browning has been elected to succeed Lord Reay as President of the associated societies of Edinburg University.

[Robert Browning, poet and dramatist, born in Surrey in 1812, was educated at the University of London, went to Italy in 1832, and published his first poem, "Pauline," in 1835. In 1837 his tragedy of "Stafford" was presented on the stage in London by Macready. He has since been very prolific in poems and plays, and many products of his pen are in print. The honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1882. "The Browning Society" was founded in London in 1881 for the study and discussion of his works.]

### TENNYSON'S NEW BOOK.

AMONG THE TWENTY-SIX POEMS IN THE VOLUME ARE A NUMBER OF NEW ONES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—I have just read an advance copy of Lord Tennyson's new book, "Tiresias and Other Poems," several of these, such as the "Charge of the Heavy Brigade," "Early Spring," and "Despair," are old acquaintances, but among the twenty-six in the volume many are as new as they are welcome. The book opens with a graceful tribute of the Poet Laureate to his dead friend, Fitz Gerald, whose version of the "Omar Khayyam" was popularized through the drawings of Elihu Vedder. "Tiresias," though one of the most elaborate poems in the volume, does not show Tennyson at his best. It has not the old ring. The poet tells the story of the "Peeping Tom" of antiquity with some effort, and, though the poem contains fine passages, most readers will hurry on with pleasure to an exquisite and touching ballad in the Irish brogue entitled "Tomorrow." It has the true Celtic pathos and the brogue is worthy of Kilkenny. Wonderfully sweet and fresh is the description of poor Mollie Magee, whose lover, Danny O'Roon, strayed into a bog one nigh and was not heard of for forty years, when his body was fished up out of the bog unchanged by its long soaking:

Och, Mollie Magee, wid the red o' the rose an' the white o' the May,
An' yer hair as black as the night an' yer eyes as bright as the day;
Achora! yer laste little whishper was sweet as the lilt of a bird,
Acushla, ye set me heart batin' to music wid ivery word.
An' sorra the Queen wid her sceptre in such an illegant han';
An' the fall of yer foot in the dance was as light as snow on the lan'.

Having shown his familiarity with the brogue the Poet Laureate next gives us a taste of English rustic dialect. For close observation and humor it would be hard to match "the spinster's sweet arts." Men and bairns were his aversions, especially bairns, for they are—

'Hallus ajoompin' about ma, as if they was set upo' springs,
An' a haxing ma hawkward questions, an' sayin' ondecent things.'

Thirty-eight pages are devoted to "Balin and Balan"—an introduction to "Merlin and Vivien." Besides the poet's earlier idylls, "Balin" is "as moonlight unto sunlight," yet it has beauties. Several editions of "Tiresias" are, I hear, already sold. The book is sure to be popular.

### THE CHINESE KULDJA FRONTIER WAR.

DISORDERS AND DANGERS GREATLY ON THE INCREASE—MURDEROUS MARAUDERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—A letter in the *Novosti* from Diarkent describes the disorders and dangers in Chinese Kuldja and on the Russian frontier as greatly on the increase. The 7th of September a party of marauders burnt a large quantity of standing corn, and while a Chinese detachment sent against them was resting they surprised and murdered ten of the soldiers and one officer, and pursued the rest into the fortress of Toninchagos. About the same time another party of brigands in the Talkinsky Hills slaughtered no fewer than 300 infantry and 100 cavalry soldiers to the last man; and the 18th of October 300 more Chinese Bashi-Bazouks laid waste the settlement of Ak-Tuibe, near Kuldja Town. Most of the brigands are Chinese deserters, and the small number of Cossack pickets are unable to prevent similar acts of murder and plunder on Russian territory.

### IRISH AFFAIRS.

CHURCHILL'S SCHEME FOR HOME RULE—MOONLIGHTERS' OUTRAGE IN COUNTY CLARE—NOTES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Lord Randolph Churchill has drafted a scheme for Irish home rule the basis of which it is reported is the formation of four provincial councils with a central council at Dublin to deal with local legislation and taxation, but without power to interfere with tariffs, police, or military administration.

An outrage by moonlighters is reported from Ennis, County Clare. A body of marauders fired a number of shots at the house of Mr. Murphy, who is steward for Maj. Lynch of Ennis. Mrs. Murphy was wounded in the leg.

Mr. Serjeant Gibson, brother of the Lord Chancellor, has been appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, in succession to Mr. Monroe, who becomes the Landed Estates Court Judge, in the room of Judge Flanagan, resigned.

### BURMAH.

THE RANGOON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AGAIN ASKS FOR ANNEXATION—A FIGHT AT NYADAN.

RANGOON, Dec. 7.—The Chamber of Commerce here has repeated its request to the Government to annex Burmah, in accordance with the wish of the Burmese people, and protests that another Burmese ruler would lead to endless trouble.

In a brisk encounter between 218 British soldiers and 1,000 Burmese Wednesday, at Nyadan, three British were killed and eighty Burmese were killed and 150 wounded.

### AUSTRIA.

VALUABLE JEWELRY STOLEN AT VIENNA—AN AFFRONT FROM THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—Jewelry valued at 800,000 florins was stolen by burglars in this city last night.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has refused to recognize Herr Oswald, the new Austrian Consul.

### GERMANY.

DEATH OF HERR STRASSMAN—THE POPULATION OF BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Herr Strassman, President of the Municipal Council of this city, is dead.

A census of the City of Berlin completed Dec. 1 shows a population of 1,316,382.

The *North German Gazette* commends the Bavarian Government for its refusal to comply with the request of the Chambers to modify the extradition treaty between Bavaria and Russia.

A number of eminent artists met tonight in honor of the 70th birthday of Adolph Menzel, a number of whose works are now on exhibition in the Royal Academy of Art. The Berlin University has conferred upon Herr Menzel the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

### ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

A LARGE MEETING HELD IN MOROCCO—THE FIRST OF ITS KIND.

TANGIER, Dec. 7.—The first anti-slavery meeting ever held in Morocco assembled here today, delegates from foreign anti-slavery societies being present in large numbers, representing all nationalities. The American Minister sent a letter expressing his sympathy with the meeting and regretting his inability to be present.

## CAPITAL AND LABOR.

SETTLING THE HOCKING VALLEY TROUBLES BY ARBITRATION—A CLOTHING FIRM CLOSED UP—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The Committee of Arbitration to settle the Hocking Valley mining difficulties met here today and began work. It consisted of the following members: President John McBride, Massillon, and Vice-President N. R. Hysell, Strattsville, of the Miners' Union; John P. James of Shawnee, Alexander Johnson of Nelsonville, and Christopher Evans of Carbon Hill. The committee representing the arbitrators consists of John Brashears of Cincinnati, J. S. Morton and F. W. Merrick of Columbus, Daniel Patterson of Nelsonville, and J. C. Hamilton of Shawnee. An organization was effected by selecting Chris Evans President and Daniel Patterson Secretary. The work of taking testimony will begin tomorrow.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—John B. Howe, a prominent farmer of Seneca and dealer in fancy poultry and swine, has made an assignment to Frank L. Howe, a relative. His liabilities are placed at $14,000 and his assets at $8,500. Of the claims, his father holds $7,000 and the Seneca Bank $4,000. The other claims are for smaller amounts and are scattered.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 7.—The large double store of "The American Eagle Clothing Company" was closed by the Sheriff Saturday afternoon on three executions, aggregating about $12,000, considerable more than the value of the entire stock. Jacobs & Silver, the founders of the house, commenced business in this city in February, 1884, opening a branch of a very extensive clothing house in Racine, Wis., and have always been supposed to have abundant capital. Parties interested are exceedingly reticent, and no further information can be obtained in reference to the extent of the disaster, though it is known that the Racine house has also been closed under a chattel mortgage of $7,000 or $8,000. The house here has been conducted from the first by Mr. Louis Jacobs.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 7.—[Special.—The Workingmen's Association have issued a manifesto to the workingmen's societies of the Province of Quebec. They want employers who employ children who can neither read nor write to allow them to go to school on fixed days, the creation of night schools and public libraries, the suppression of the seizing of the salaries of debtors, and that only 15 per cent of such salaries should be taken; the establishment of tribunals to settle questions between employers and employed, one-half to be composed of each class; the reform of the act in regard to apprentices, whose trials should take place before a court of arbitration; no children under 14 in factories; hours of labor limited to eight per day for women and children; no prison labor in competition with regular industries; no assisted immigration, except for agricultural labor; the laws of health to be better observed in factories and houses; the suppression of the present qualifications for Federal and local Parliaments and municipal councils; the suppression of the labor tax.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The schedules in the assignment of Watson & Barthlow, dry goods, show liabilities of $211,468; nominal assets, $194,751; actual assets, $75,739.

The schedules of G. H. Gardner & Co., commission merchants, show liabilities of $66,998; nominal assets, $70,231; actual assets, $4,881.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 7.—The furniture and fixtures of the Mutual Self-Endowment and Benevolent Association of America were attached today, amounting to $300. The association owes about $1,000,000. It is now known that the failure is complete. Since its organization the association has paid out $875,000. Eleven thousand men have been victimized. If a receiver is appointed and no death claims are considered the preferred creditors will get one cent on the dollar. If the death claims should be considered the preferred claims legatees will receive 25 cents on the dollar.

### CUMMINGS' NAIL MILL.

Operations were begun in the plate-mill at Cummings yesterday. It is expected that the nail-mill will be started up this morning with a small force of non-union men. There has been no trouble as yet, and none is expected by those well informed in the matter.

Just give S. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops a fair trial. They will relieve your cough instantly. Thousands testify to this.

# HE DROPS THE TORIES.

## Parnell Now Talking in Favor of an Alliance with the Liberal Party.

## The New Parliament Likely to Be Divided into Four Parties—Combination Speculations.

## A Deadlock Seems Almost Certain, to Which the Great Irish Leader Holds the Key.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Political experts indorse Mr. Parnell's opinion that the Ulster Tories will prevent Lord Salisbury from seeking an alliance with the Parnellites, and would prevent Ireland from reaping any advantage from such an alliance if it were formed. There will be in the next House about twenty-one Tory members representing Irish constituencies. They can be counted on to vote with their party on all ordinary questions, and, with the aid of the solid Parnellite vote and occasional votes from moderate Liberals, could perhaps maintain the present Tory Government. But, whenever it came to legislating for the benefit of Ireland Lord Salisbury would be unable to fulfill his part of the bargain with Mr. Parnell, because he would not be able to deliver the votes. The proposed bargain is, therefore, very one-sided and clearly against the interests of Ireland. The Parnellite members will be a compact, indivisible body, and their eighty-six votes will be cast as a unit whenever it is deemed worth while to vote at all. The aid of such a phalanx would be invaluable to the Tories, and would pull many Tory chestnuts out of the fire. There is no such cohesion among the Tories and on Irish questions the Ulster Tories would desert in a body. Mr. Parnell is much too shrewd not to see all this and he has concluded to drop the Tories. His late alliance with them, which was attested by his ante-election manifesto, was a strictly limited partnership. His sole object was to keep the Liberals from having an overwhelming majority. That object has been accomplished and everyone admits that it was accomplished by Parnell. But his maneuvre to give the Tories a respectable minority involved no pledge to support them for one moment after they are seated. On the contrary, having clipped the claws of the Liberals, he is at perfect liberty to use them against the Tories.

There are many indications that the Tories realize this new phase of the situation and have abandoned hope of aid from Parnell. One of the strongest proofs of this is the persistence with which they are making advances for an alliance with the Whigs. The Tory organs harp upon the fact that the new Parliament will be divided into four parties—Tories, Whigs, Radicals, and Parnellites. The Tories will have an immense majority over each of the other parties. Only a factitious coalition between the latter can overthrow the present Government, and, therefore, they argue, Lord Salisbury is justified in refusing to resign.

A PARNELLITE-LIBERAL ALLIANCE.

Everything now points to an alliance between the Parnellites and the Liberals, and Mr. Parnell expects speedily to win the long fight he has waged for Ireland. Unless the Whigs coalesce with the Tories a deadlock seems certain, and Mr. Parnell has the only key by which it can be opened.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville have agreed not to take office under the new Parliament. When the Tories are defeated the ex-Premier will advise the Queen to dissolve Parliament, in the hope that the Liberals by going to the country again will secure a better position.

Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter Saturday in which he said:

> I am certain the Tories will be much weaker than the Liberals in the next as in the last Parliament. It will be impossible for the Tories to conduct the Government on their own strength or to hold a position of dignity and independence. The Liberal party will outnumber the Tories and Parnellites combined, and will be the only party independent of unworthy methods to court the Parnellites for support.

The *Times* attaches more weight to Mr. Parnell's prediction of a short Parliament than to a settlement of the Irish question by the Liberals, which would break the latter to pieces directly. It says that there is more likely to be a coalition between Whigs and Conservatives, which even for a short time would show Mr. Parnell that he reckoned without considering the patriotism of the two great English parties.

Lord Salisbury will consult with his party Wednesday as to whether the Tories shall remain in office or resign. He, personally, favors resignation and throwing the onus on the Whigs. Mr. Gladstone will receive Lord Hartington, the Whig, and Mr. Chamberlain, the Radical, the same day, but separately. Mr. Parnell's reported determination to support the Whigs is simply another brand of confusion thrown among the English parties. His greatest pleasure is that both parties are afraid to acknowledge him as an ally, while neither party can administer the Government without his permission. English politicians pronounce the position of any English Government being the bondslave of Ireland as simply intolerable.

The *Standard* says Mr. Parnell has supplied the English people with a key to certain mysteries. He takes up the threads of the Kilmainham negotiations precisely where the exposures in Parliament compelled Mr. Gladstone to drop them. Mr. Parnell is quite prepared to resume business on the old terms. The *Standard* hopes that the admission of the Parnellites will produce a final disruption of the incongruous Whig and Radical party. It hints that Mr. Chamberlain has been arranging with Mr. Parnell throughout the campaign.

[Associated Press cablegram from London: It is stated today that Mr. Parnell, seeing that the Tories and Parnellites combined will not be able to deal with the affairs of Ireland in view of certain cessions to the Irish Tories by the Conservatives, has made overtures to the Liberals. Mr. Parnell, it is said, declares that the Liberals and Parnellites combined can carry everything before them.]

THE RETURNS.

In St. Andrew's the Liberal and Conservative candidates each have 1,256 votes. The vote will be carefully revised.

Mr. Parnell considers that the election of William O'Brien, the fiery editor of *United Ireland*, over Capt. S. H. Maxwell, the Tory and Orange candidate in South Tyrone, is the biggest personal victory of the campaign. The closeness of the fight is shown by the fact that Mr. O'Brien's majority is only 53 in a total vote of nearly 7,000.

The returns up to 3 o'clock this afternoon show that 319 Liberals, 245 Conservatives, and 73 Nationalists have been returned to Parliament—a majority of one for Gladstone over the Tories and Parnellites combined.

For the Northern Division of Wexford Mr. John E. Redmond (Nationalist) is returned by a vote of 6,531, against 817 for Viscount Stapford (Loyalist).

For the East Division of Galway Mr. M. Harris (Nationalist) received 4,805 votes, defeating Mr. R. A. Nugent (Conservative), who polled only 352.

GERMAN DISGUST.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The *North German Gazette* and other conservative papers are disgusted with the result of the English elections.

There has been a great run on Mr. Gladstone's portrait in the election campaign. Messrs. Whittingham of Grace Church street have printed and published no less than 650,000 copies of the Gladstone Portrait Leaflet.

Ever abreast of the times, Mr. Augustus Harris has arranged that during the election week the results of the polls shall be telegraphed direct to Drury Lane, and shall be announced from the stage between the acts, besides being posted in the Soudaneries and other parts of the building. This is a move worthy of Mr. Harris' genius; but why wait for the entr'actes to make the announcements? Why not have the telegrams carried straight to the stage as they arrive and handed to whoever happens to be the central figure of the situation? The announcements might then be made somewhat after this fashion: Mr. Henry Neville (tearing open the telegram)—"Ha, ha! this missive tells me that Mr. Gladstone is returned by an overwhelming majority for Midlothian! I am sure he would agree with me in holding that the man who lays his hand upon a woman, save in the way of kindness, deserves to be branded as a villain."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

### MOST DEAR TO SOUTHERN MINISTERS.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—At today's session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, South, by a large majority they refused to recommend to the general conference a change of the general name of the church from the Methodist Episcopal Church South to any other name. The intent of this agitation to change the name of the church was nothing more than the dropping of the word "South," but the vote of the conference demonstrated that this particular word is equally dear to the preachers as to the politicians.

### FROM PROTESTANT TO CATHOLIC.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Miss Margaret Everett, daughter of Sylvester Everett, Vice-President of the Union National Bank and for several years City Treasurer, was baptized a Catholic by Bishop Gilmour at the Ursuline Convent a few days since. The affair was kept a secret as long as possible. The Everetts are Protestants, but it is understood that the young lady's father did not oppose the step. She is soon to wed a young man who is a member of that church.


BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Benson's Capcine Plasters will Cure localized rheumatism, pain in the back, pleurisy, and like ailments when no other plasters, or indeed any other external remedy, will do it," said a city physician the other day. "I have both used and prescribed them, and absolutely know that they will accomplish in a single day what the dull strengthening porous plaster does not do at all."

Castoria.
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Advertisers can learn the cost of any proposed line of advertising at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st., New York. Send 10 cents for 100-page pamphlet containing lists of newspapers and advertising rates.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

Avoid profanity by using Allcock's Corn Plaster. Sold by druggists. Only 10 cents.

LAUGHING GAS.






D and M

COLD WEATHER SPECIALTIES.

Buy Now!

200 Doz. Children's ALL-WOOL LEGGINS, Heavy Quality, Desirable Colors, AT 25c Regular Price 48c.

150 Doz. Ladies' Fine Worsted LEGGINS, Choice Quality, in all the Staple Shades, AT 48c We invite comparison with any house at $1.00

100 Doz. Angora Hoods, Handsome Styles, in all Desirable Colors and Sizes, and made from the Best Stock. Prices range from $1.00 TO $2.00 Worth from $2 to $4.

Our Store will be Open Every Evening till 8:30 until Christmas.

DAVIS & MORSE CO., 281 to 299 State-st.

Our Store will be Open Every Evening till 8:30 until Christmas.

DAVIS & MORSE CO., 281 to 299 State-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

BLANKETS
In Basement Salesroom.
The Lowest Prices IN THE CITY.

STATE & MONROE STS.
Beg to announce that they are now opening their extensive importation of
SWISS MUSICAL BOXES,
Selected expressly for their Holiday Trade, by one of the firm, during his recent sojourn abroad. The invoices embrace
*Richly Carved Cases, Beautifully Inlaid Cases, Fine Inlaid Tables, Latest and most Popular Airs, Handsome Cigar Stands, Decanters and Beer Glasses, Musical Albums.*
PRICES, 75 CENTS TO $1,200.
In the endless variety of Holiday Gifts, nothing is more generally acceptable than a fine Musical Box. So popular has this style of present become of late, that with a view of meeting the ever increasing demand, we have this year doubled our usual importation. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
LYON & HEALY, State & Monroe Sts.

STECK
"No other piano has a tone like or equal to them. All try, but none succeed; they cannot."
"A COMPETITOR."
Sold only by HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.
PIANO.

MASON & HAMLIN
IMPROVED UPRIGHT PIANOS
New Method of Stringing, Greatest Purity and Refinement of Tone, Increased Durability, And Least Liability to Get Out of Tune.
MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 WABASH AVENUE.

# A CURE FOR RABIES.

## A Wonderful Remedy Discovered by M. Pasteur, a Noted Parisian Scientist.

## Hydrophobia in Its Various Stages Cured by Inoculation in a Short Time.

## It Is with Him Purely a Work of Love, as He Asks No Remuneration.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—I called today at M. Pasteur's laboratory, No. 45 Rue d'Ulm, near the Sarbonne. I passed through several corridors and ante-rooms lined with hundreds of cages containing rabbits in every imaginable stage of hydrophobia. In the court-yard were dozens of caged dogs, some of them mad, others about to become mad. In the corner of the laboratory I found a young medical student examining a dead rabbit with a microscope. I asked, "Can I see M. Pasteur?" He approached me cautiously, with an inoculating syringe in his hand, and replied, "Are you the gentleman from Lyons that was bitten last week six times by a mad mastiff?"

I said: "No, I am a TRIBUNE correspondent, and am very anxious to see M. Pasteur."

The young gentleman at once took my card to M. Pasteur, and in a few moments returned in company with the famous chemist. M. Pasteur is a short, thick-set man, active and quick in his movements, with a large head and very determined expression both in the eyes and mouth. His eyebrows turn up into sharp points, giving him something of the appearance of the alchemist as described in Sir Walter Scott's novels. He wore a small, black-silk smoking-cap on one side of the head and a sort of dark-blue reefing-jacket, in the buttonhole of which was the Legion d'Honneur. I explained to M. Pasteur about the children bitten in New Jersey by a mad dog, and asked: "Is there any hope for them?"

M. Pasteur—Most certainly there is. In fact, I have received a cablegram about these very children. Here M. Pasteur handed me a dispatch dated Newark, and marked "via Commercial Cable," which read as follows:

Three children bitten by dog yesterday. Supposed mad. Dog prematurely killed. Will send head and spinal column as required. Will also send children if you will take charge of them.

DR. O'GORMAN.

"I cabled," continued M. Pasteur, "to send the children at once."

Correspondent—Will not the voyage and lapse of time between the bite and the commencement of the treatment render the case very difficult?

M. Pasteur—Of course the sooner after the bite the treatment begins the better. I don't like to attempt a tour de force, except from necessity, but I am confident my treatment will be successful if commenced at any time before actual hydrophobia sets in, even if a year or more elapses between the bite and the commencement of treatment. In fact, I have already successfully treated several cases that only reached my laboratory two months after they had been bitten. The treatment in such instances lasts longer and is more complicated.

REMARKABLE CASES CURED.

"Let me tell you about one of these cases," he said. "Aug. 20 four children were bitten by a mad dog in the convent of l'Alma at Algiers. In October one of these children died at the convent of acute hydrophobia. The priests and sisters got frightened and telegraphed to me asking if I would receive the other three. I replied 'yes,' and the three children arrived here Oct. 20. I at once began inoculation, twice a day at first and afterward once a day. I kept the children with me fifteen days and then sent them back to Algiers, where they are now in first-rate health, and for the next year they can be bitten by any number of mad dogs with impunity."

Correspondent—Is there any chance of the children going mad during the voyage?

M. Pasteur—Assuming the dog was really mad, it is very unlikely that the virus will work so quickly, but still not utterly impossible. Much depends upon the constitution and temperament of the children, the intensity of the dog virus, and a hundred other facts, of which I have no data to form an opinion.

Correspondent—Should the Newark children during the voyage be subjected to any special treatment?

M. Pasteur—No. None whatever. They should eat, drink, and be happy, and try as much as possible to live as they have been in the habit of doing. Of course, if their wounds are serious enough, from a purely surgical point of view, to require dressing, they should be accompanied by a surgeon.

Correspondent—Would seasickness be likely to accelerate the working of the virus?

M. Pasteur—To no appreciable extent.

Correspondent—How long would your treatment for these children last?

M. Pasteur—Perhaps as long as a fortnight. They can then safely go back to New Jersey, and for over a year to come may get bitten by as many dogs as they please with perfect impunity.

Correspondent—Would the head and spinal column of the dog that bit them be of any use to you?

M. Pasteur—None whatever. They would arrive here in a state of putrefaction and only be thrown away. Either the dog was mad or not mad. If there is any doubt, of course, the children should be treated as if the dog was mad, as the treatment is perfectly harmless, and there is no use of running any risks. Any veterinary surgeon in America could probably tell whether the dog was really mad. At all events, it could be determined with certainty by simply inoculating other dogs or other animals with the virus from the Newark dog's brain. This could be done in Newark as well as in Paris, but all this would take a long time, and meantime if the treatment of the children be delayed they might die of hydrophobia.

Our conversation was here interrupted by the young medical student, who announced the arrival of a new patient. I accompanied M. Pasteur into a small reception-room, where we found a very tall, distinguished-looking gentleman, with a long black beard, who had his left arm in a sling. This new patient proved to be a Captain in the Russian Imperial Guard. He had just arrived from St. Petersburg, where his arm had been nearly bitten off by a huge wolf-hound that had subsequently gone mad. Eight days had elapsed since the bite. M. Pasteur examined the wound, had it dressed by a surgeon, who inoculated the Captain in the stomach with hydrophobia virus of great intensity. The Captain was accompanied by his own private physician, who asked M. Pasteur if any special treatment should be followed.

A VERY SIMPLE TREATMENT.

M. Pasteur replied: "No; live as you always do. Amuse yourself, go to the theatres if you like, and call here at 10 every morning for your inoculation."

A few hours later I met the Captain and his physician at a celebrated Parisian restaurant enjoying his dinner, the principal features of which were oysters, pheasants, and champagne. After the departure of the Captain M. Pasteur showed me a young Hungarian who had arrived from Arad. This patient, whose name is Sandor Rivnak, was bitten Nov. 7. He had seen in a Hungarian newspaper an account of M. Pasteur's cures, and arrived in Paris yesterday alone, not knowing one word of French. He had wandered all day in the streets until he had found a Vienna baker who spoke Hungarian and directed him to M. Pasteur's laboratory, where, fortunately, a medical student was found who could speak his language. M. Pasteur called a surgeon, who inoculated Sandor in the stomach.

I asked M. Pasteur, "Do you never perform inoculation yourself?"

M. Pasteur—You see I am neither a physician nor a surgeon, and inoculation by the laws of France is a surgical operation. Hence, if I performed the operation I should be liable to be prosecuted for illegal practicing. Of course, in case of an emergency I should be willing to defy the law on this point. But habitually I always keep on the safe side and employ a physician.

A LABOR OF CHARITY.

Correspondent—How many cases have you now under treatment?

M. Pasteur—Seventy-three. They are both male and female, and of all ages, ranging from 4 months to 60 years. They are doing well, and in no instance has the treatment failed. The Government has placed the Hotel Dieu Hospital at my disposal for patients whose wounds require dressing. Most patients, however, live in apartments near my laboratory, and call once or twice a day, as the case may be, for inoculation. The majority of my patients are so poor they are scarcely able to pay for sustenance. I accept no fee for attendance, but any sum that the patients can afford to pay or send me I put aside as a fund to defray the expenses of living for destitute patients. The Hungarian boy whom you have seen spent all his money in getting here, and at present I am paying for his living out of my own pocket. There ought to be a hydrophobia hospital in New York or at some central point in the United States that would suffice for the whole Continent of North America. A model hospital should also be established in Paris which would suffice for Western Europe. Another hospital should be established in Russia, where, I am told, hydrophobia is very frequent, not only among dogs but among wolves. Four weeks ago a Russian peasant bitten by a mad wolf was sent to me from Siberia, but he died of acute hydrophobia before he was able to reach Paris. Wolf hydrophobia is much more virulent than dog hydrophobia, and works with far greater celerity.

As M. Pasteur accompanied me to the door of his laboratory he said: "Remember, the sooner the Newark children can get here the better."

A girl who was bitten by a mad dog and subsequently inoculated by Dr. Pasteur has died of rabies. Dr. Pasteur explains that, thirty-six days having elapsed before she was inoculated, the period of inoculation had expired and the treatment was therefore too late.

# DIPHTHERIA'S RAVAGES.

## VIRULENT CASES OF THE DISEASE ON THE WEST SIDE—BEREAVED FAMILIES.

Childish laughter was wont to resound in the small one-story frame cottage, No. 236 Centre avenue. Three little girls used to brighten there the existence of their parents, John and Annie Larkin. That was a fortnight ago. The humble home of the couple is now devoid of cheer—bleak, desolate. Death has cut off the life of all three children.

The little house of the Larkins belongs to a widow, a Mrs. Adams. It is built flat upon the ground, without any intervening space between the soil and the floor. A visit was paid to it yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter, and it was learned that the three children had died within a few days from diphtheria. Mr. Larkin is a poor man, being an employé of the American Express Company at a meagre salary, but nothing was left undone by him to save the lives of his little ones. Bessie, the eldest, a girl of 11, fell sick Nov. 25, and died five days later. Eleanor, the next one, 5 years old, died the next day. The baby, little Nola, 17 months old, had been the first to show symptoms of the disease. Under the care of the family physician she had recovered, but while her elder sisters were struggling with death she became sick again and finally died. The last of all, Dec. 4. Dr. James H. Plecker of No. 181 West Madison street is the family physician and he had attended the children. As to the first cause of this fatal sickness Mrs. Larkin says that a little nephew of hers—George W. Kennedy, son of Alexander D. Kennedy, at No. 684 Fulton street—caught diphtheria in the family of a friend, and to save his four brothers and sisters, Mrs. Kennedy confided them to the custody of her sister, Mrs. Larkin. The boy at home died the same day Bessie Larkin did, Nov. 20, and one of his sisters, little Lallah Rookh, fell sick at the Larkin home, but was at once removed to the house of another friend, and has since recovered. The disease was in all these four cases of a most malignant type. John Elliott, Lieutenant of Engine Company 23, who is a brother of Mrs. Larkin, attended the funerals of the children last week with his wife, and while returning from Graceland after the burial of Eleanor Larkin Mrs. Elliott was taken with an attack of diphtheria herself. She is still at home sick.

"While in the case of the Larkin family the disease may have been directly due to contagion conveyed by the four fugitive children from Mr. Kennedy's house," said Dr. Plecker, when speaking of the case last night, "the surroundings of the house must have had a good deal to do with the strange malignancy of the three cases. They were the most virulent I ever knew of in my practice. The house of the Larkins stands on level ground, without any ventilation under its floor, and the effluvia from the wet soil constantly penetrated the air of the building. The house ought to be condemned. Besides that, it seems that the hydrant stood in the yard in close proximity to the privy vault. In treating the cases of these three children I had Dr. Shenick along with me as consulting physician, one day last week, and while examining the throat of one of the little girls she had a coughing fit and a part of the membrane—the fungus growth developed by the disease, which in this case was abnormally large—flew into Dr. Shenick's face, who shortly after became quite ill and had to be put under antiseptic treatment for five days."

"Is diphtheria any worse this winter than it usually is at this time of year?" the doctor was asked.

"It is. I consider that we have an epidemic of it—the most malignant one I have experienced since my coming to Chicago in 1874. Diphtheria seems to be especially rampant in certain portions of the West Side, in localities where a great deal of building has been done the last few months. My conversation with other physicians only seems to confirm my opinion. I've had twenty-five cases of diphtheria under my treatment the last three weeks, five of which since last Saturday."

"To what do you attribute the prevalence of diphtheria?"

"Mostly to sewer-gas and bad water. Our lake water has been in its worst state for several weeks past. We had this subject up last Saturday before the Chicago Medical Society, and in discussing the causes of tonsilitis and kindred diseases, such as diphtheria, several members present took the ground that the severe northwestern winds prevailing at this season were mostly to blame. I heard Dr. N. H. Davis quoted as an authority for this theory."

Dr. Shenick of No. 181 West Madison street confirmed all that Dr. Plecker had said, and developed some original ideas as to the proper care of diphtheria.

The home of Mr. Martin R. Cobb, at No. 298 Marshfield avenue, was also found childless, a little girl and a little boy having both been taken away by diphtheria within a few weeks past. In this case sewer-gas cannot be blamed, as the house had been twice examined by a health officer and found in unexceptionable condition.

"Dr. Ross, who treated my last child," said Mrs. Cobb, "attributed the disease and subsequent death of my little boy to the epidemic now prevailing in this part of the city—breathing the air thickly laden with germs of diphtheria. Dr. Bridge, whom we had for our first sick child, thought that the air around here had been poisoned by the the throwing up of so much swampy or moist soil in building. But I think Dr. Ross is right with his conjecture. There is, for instance, Dr. Lyman of No. 533 West Adams street, who lost his only little boy by diphtheria, much in the same way, and Mr. Harry B. Owsley of No. 764 West Adams street, whose little son died in a similar manner. And there are many more right in this neighborhood."

# MINISTER PENDLETON.

## THE RUMORS OF HIS RESIGNATION MOST EMPHATICALLY DENIED.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—For some time there have been rumors that Mr. Pendleton, Minister to Germany, and wife are dissatisfied with their treatment in Berlin. It was presumed that the action of the German Government regarding German-American citizens was one of the causes leading to the report that Mr. Pendleton would shortly resign. All these statements are emphatically denied by Mr. Elliott Pendleton of this city, brother of the German Minister, who is in a position to know.

[A Washington dispatch printed on the first page of this paper confirms the above.]

# A HEAVY LOSS.

## Cribben & Sexton Warehouse—Insured in Fifty-one Companies for $155,500.

## Condition of the Firemen Injured at Sunday's Blazes—Horses Cremated.

## Footing Up the November Losses in the United States—Large Number of Blazes Yesterday.

No cause has as yet been assigned for the fire that occurred at Cribben & Sexton's stove factory Sunday night. Mr. Sexton discredits the idea that the fire was due to incendiarism connived at in any way by the Molders' Union, as since Jan. 12 their factory had been recognized as an open shop by the union, and there had been better discipline in the works, and a better feeling between the union and his firm than had been known in many years. Fifty men connected with the Molders' Union were in his employ at the time of the fire. The stories as to where the fire originated were contradictory. A policeman declared that it broke out in the office, while the watchman employed by the firm declared that it broke out in the carpenter shop. Mr. Sexton does not believe that the fire originated in the carpenter shop as there was no fire there, and it was the regular practice to have it swept out every Saturday afternoon. The building, which had been erected at a cost of between $30,000 and $40,000, was insured for $24,000. The firm valued the stock of stoves, machinery, patterns, and property at over $200,000, and on this there was an insurance of $155,500. There was no insurance whatever on the patterns, which were valued at $45,000, and the machinery was not insured for over one-half its value. The watchman states that he was in the foundry when he discovered the fire, and got rather badly burned in making his way to the office to turn on the alarm. He could not get the alarm there to work, and made for the street box, where he succeeded in turning in an alarm.

Cribben & Sexton will start in to rebuild right away, and, as neither their foundries nor molds were much damaged, they expect to be running as usual within about a month. From the nature of the fire it is not expected that what may remain of the stoves will be of much value. To sell for scrap-iron Mr. Sexton does not think that they will pay for the expense of digging out.

The following is a detailed list of the insurance carried by the firm:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | $2,500 | Prov. Wash., Prov. | $2,500 |
| Germania, New O. | 2,500 | Commercial, Cal. | 2,500 |
| Glens Falls | 2,500 | Standard Fire, N.Y. | 2,000 |
| Germania, New O. | 2,500 | Hartford Fire, Hart | 2,000 |
| Firemen's, Newark | 2,500 | Mfrs. & Mer., Ptsbg | 2,000 |
| N.H.Fire,Man.,N.H. | 5,000 | R.I.Und.Ass.,Prov. | 3,000 |
| Westchester F.,N.Y | 2,500 | Am. Fire, N. York | 2,000 |
| L. Island, Brook | 2,500 | Nat. Fire, Hartford | 2,500 |
| Western, Pittsburg | 2,000 | Boston Und., Bost'n | 6,000 |
| Jefferson, N. York | 2,500 | Com. Un. Ass., Lon. | 2,000 |
| Greenwich, N. York | 2,500 | Sun Mutual, N. O. | 3,000 |
| Imp. Fire, London | 5,000 | Guard. Ass., London | 5,000 |
| C. of London, Lon. | 5,000 | Detroit F. & M. | 2,000 |
| Mech. & Trad., N. O. | 7,500 | Buffalo German | 1,250 |
| Queen, Liverpool | 5,000 | Fire Ass., Phil. | 2,250 |
| Girard Fire, Phila | 2,500 | Am. Fire, Phil. | 2,000 |
| American, Newark | 2,500 | Reliance, Phil. | 2,000 |
| Traders', Chicago | 2,500 | State of Pa., Phil. | 2,000 |
| Citizens', St. Louis | 2,500 | Am. Central, St.L'is | 5,000 |
| Montauk Fire, Brok | 2,500 | Mercantile, Clevel'd | 2,500 |
| Star, New York | 2,500 | German Am., N. Y. | 5,000 |
| Prov. Wash., Prov. | 2,500 | Lancashire, Man. | 2,000 |
| Wmsburg City, N.Y. | 2,500 | Connecticut, Hart. | 5,000 |
| N. Y. Alliance, N.Y. | 2,500 | Fire Ins. Ass., Lond. | 4,500 |
| West. Ass., Toronto | 2,500 | | |
| B. Am. Ass., Toronto | 2,500 | | |
| Fac. & Trad., N. O. | 5,000 | | $155,500 |

The men injured by the falling walls—Pipeman Cudmore, Capt. Hannon, and Pipemen Lefevour and O'Day—will probably all recover, the only one about whom there is any question being Cudmore, whose thigh is fractured and who may lose his leg, in which case the operation may be followed by fatal results. His other injuries are two or three scalp wounds, and he is not injured internally. Lieut. Miller of Engine Company No. 27, who was knocked from a ladder at the Franklin street fire, is pretty sore, and will have to keep his bed for some days. His arm is fractured. Cudmore is a plucky young fellow from Engine No. 11, and the others are from No. 32.

THAWED OUT THE GAS-METER.

While an attempt was being made to thaw out the gas-meter at No. 3608 Halsted street, occupied as a notion-store and residence by Fred Ikeman, the meter exploded, setting fire to the place and causing a damage of $300.

A $20,000 BLAZE AT IOWA FALLS—SIXTEEN HORSES CREMATED—THE LOSSES FOR NOVEMBER.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 7.—A fire at Iowa Falls Sunday morning burned the Burlington round-house with two engines. The loss is about $20,000, covered by insurance in the London & Liverpool & Globe.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 7.—The stables of Patrick Malloy, contractor for the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, were destroyed by fire last night, and eighteen horses and two cows were roasted alive. Loss, $6,000; fully insured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin* of tomorrow will estimate the loss by fire in the United States and Canada during November at $7,500,000. Although this is $350,000 more than the average November fire waste of the previous ten years taken together, it is encouraging as being less by $1,000,000 than the figures of November, 1884, and $4,400,000 less than those of November, 1883. Moreover, August, September, and October have shown a smaller fire loss than the average of those months in ten previous years, so that in spite of the increased severity of fires in the first six months of the current year it now looks as if 1885 would enable insurance companies to at least come out even on the year's business. Thus far, up to Dec. 1, the aggregate fire loss foots up $85,000,000. The *Bulletin* gives a list of 124 fires of $10,000 and upwards up to November. There were eight fires whose reported loss was $100,000 or more; their aggregate reaching $3,500,000, or nearly 47 per cent of the total November losses.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—The dwelling of A. Taepfer was destroyed by fire this morning. Mrs. Taepfer, an elderly woman, was carried out in an unconscious condition and nearly suffocated. In addition to the loss of house and contents a hoard of gold and silver, upwards of $200, was lost.

WILBER, Neb., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Just before daybreak this morning fire destroyed the saloon, brewery, and residence of M. B. Kokuff. The loss is estimated at $22,000; no insurance.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—About 4 o'clock this morning the bakery of George Huthflies and three other buildings in Independence were destroyed by fire. The following are the losses:

Huthflies, $1,000 on stock; the building was owned by Mrs. A. Levy and valued at $2,000. Building owned by John Nugent, valued at $1,000. Rosenberger's loss on cooper-shop and warehouse, $5,000 on stock, $1,200 on buildings; insurance on buildings $300 in Phenix of New York and $200 in Franklin of Philadelphia; insurance on stock, $500 in the Phenix and $200 in the Franklin.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7.—The passengers of the Bayou Sara, burned Saturday night, arrived here today. They report that the fire caught in the hold and enveloped the boat in an incredibly short time. She cost $100,000, was insured for $45,000, and had a cargo worth $100,000.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 7.—The public-school building, costing $25,000, was burned today. Insurance, $20,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 7.—A block of wooden buildings in Jonesboro, Ark., was burned Sunday night. Most of the county records were consumed. Loss, about $11,000. Insurance, $1,500.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—During the dry storm of Friday a fire broke out near the Dismal River, at a point north of Logan, and swept everything before it to the Platte, a distance of fifty miles. The flames covered the distance in a few minutes more than three hours. A. P. Forbox and E. J. Gribling lost ten horses, six cattle, all their pigs, chickens, and other property except their houses. Other serious losses are expected.

YORK, Pa., Dec. 7.—Fire in the College of the Presbyterian Educational Home tonight caused a loss of about $40,000.

DODGE CITY, Kas., Dec. 7.—Fire broke out in a sporting-house tonight at 12 o'clock, destroying the *Globe Live-Stock Journal*, *Kansas Cowboy*, the Nixon House, a dry-goods store, and Ramsey's grocery.

EVANSTON.

A regular meeting of the Village Board of Trustees was held last night. Ten fire hydrants were ordered placed on Benson, Maple, Asbury, and Sherman avenues, and Foster and Emerson streets. The gas company offered to furnish gas to the street lamps for $15 per annum. The matter was referred. An ordinance for fifteen-inch tile-pipe sewer in Judson avenue, parts of Church and Clark streets, was read and passed. The report of the Village Treasurer for November shows: Receipts, $11,971; disbursements, $3,761; balance, $15,000.

THE WILSON-MOEN CASE.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—The Wilson-Moen case was given to the jury today. A verdict has not yet been reached.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific circles throughout the country this week celebrate the anniversary of John Milton's birth by devoting one meeting of their circle to the study of his life and works. Dearborn Circle met at the New England Congregational Church last evening, their "Milton evening," and were entertained and instructed by a lecture on this poet by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson. He was a scholar by taste and temperament. His first poems written after leaving college were masques, which were then the fashionable private theatricals. In reading "Comus," one of his best masques, we could appreciate the difference between the old audiences who went to hear poetry and modern theatre-goers who went to see action. To these the long speeches of the masques would quickly cloy. Milton is always self-contained. His boisterousness never exceeds the beautiful rural exuberance; his sadness never goes further than the serene cloister. His muse is devout and pure like his own pensive nun.

Milton's character is summed up in his reply to his advisers: "I did not balance whether I should prefer my duty to my eyes." The lecture was copiously illustrated with extracts from the poet's verse.

THE SAME OLD GAME.

A very sharp confidence trick was played at Dearborn and Madison streets yesterday which cost the victim, W. A. Mace, $620—sixty-two $10 bills. Mace met the sharper in St. Paul while he was on his way from Winnipeg to Sussex, N. B., with W. Harrison and James Kid. They ran across the stranger at the depot, and engaged in a friendly chat as they paced the platform at St. Paul. Afterwards they met again on the train. The affable stranger introduced himself as Mr. Hogbrath, a Chicago stock-dealer. Upon reaching town yesterday morning Mace and his friends invited Mr. Hogbrath to breakfast with them at No. 11 North Clark street, and afterwards they accepted his proposition and accompanied him to the Stock-Yards, where he pointed out six car-loads of cattle as his, and then they set out for Chicago, Mr. Hogbrath having an engagement to meet his business associate. He left Kid at the Post-Office to watch for the arrival of the fictitious partner, who, the stock-dealer said, would drive a white horse. Kid being a shrewd man, it was desirable to dispose of him. He may be watching for the white horse yet. The others went to Dearborn and Madison street. Hogbrath's partner was not there. Hogbrath became nervous; must have $600 to get his six car-loads of stock out. Mace kindly offered to advance the money and produced $620, but Mr. Hogbrath suggested that he might as well take the $20 also, as he would return it in a moment. Stepping into the building at the northeast corner of the streets by the Madison street entrance he came out on Dearborn, but Mace did not see him, nor has he since, nor his money either, neither has the police, though Mace besought their aid.

JEFFERSON.

The school trustee muddle in Jefferson Township is about as far from a settlement as ever. At the recent election in Township 40, Range 13, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. H. Bodman, the trustees called for an election in six precincts. The locality referred to includes all the civil Town of Jefferson and the east half of the civil Township of Norwood Park. It chanced that the residents of Dunning Station, where the Insane Asylum and Infirmary are located, opened another polling-place independent of the call, Dunning being in Jefferson Township. The returns from the six precincts in which the election was called by the trustees elected Edward Simons, but including the Dunning Precinct the returns elected Charley Frey, Warden of the Infirmary. A dispute arose as to which of the two was elected. Upon the advice of County-Attorney Law the trustees declared the election illegal for both candidates, because polls were not established in the election precincts fixed by the County Board, and a new election was ordered. A second election was held recently at which eleven polling-places were established, and which resulted in the election of Andrew Dunning. The returns in the office of the County Superintendent of Schools show the election of two trustees where only one is required, and he is in a quandary as to which of the two he will recognize. Nineteen of the thirty-three judges for the recent election called at Mr. Lane's office yesterday to consult with him as to what they must do be saved—in this matter. The Superintendent informed the judges that he was powerless to act, and the settlement of the question must rest with the courts.

COUNTY INSANE.

Secretary F. H. Wines of the State Board of Charities began the investigation of the State Board into the financial transactions of the Cook County Insane Asylum. The evidence before the State Board in regard to the affairs at the asylum is in shape for examination, but the final report will not be made within ten days at least.

At the meeting of the Chicago Medical Society last evening the committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Dr. Clevenger against Dr. C. W. Earle in connection with the joint committee of the Citizens' Association and the medical society reported that all four charges preferred by Dr. Clevenger were found to be groundless, and Dr. Earle was pronounced blameless of any way hindering the investigations into the Cook County Insane Asylum, and that no money was paid him directly or through the College of Physicians and Surgeons to that end. The report of the committee, which consisted of Dr. Addison F. Foster, Dr. J. H. Ethredge, and Dr. Paoli, was adopted unanimously and without debate. This closes the medical society's end of the Insane Asylum muddle.

GERMAN AID SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the German Relief & Aid Society was held last evening at No. 49 La Salle street. The report of the President, William Vocke, gives the following figures as a summary of the work done during the year: Relief was furnished to 124 families, with 619 children, and to 122 single persons; medical attendance was provided for 48 persons; 26 were admitted to hospitals, and seven to the poor-house. Two thousand three hundred and thirty-four persons, 195 of whom were women and girls, were furnished with employment. The Treasurer reported the total receipts to have been $7,300; expenditures, $5,423; balance on hand, including a cash balance of $503 from last year, $2,381. Five directors for 1886 were elected as follows: W. A. Hettich, Louis Wampold, Max Ebernardt, Carl Moll, and H. Rubens. The board of directors will meet next Friday to elect officers.

MORELAND.

Yesterday a sad accident happened on the Northwestern Railway at Moreland, which resulted in the instantaneous death of Ella Bergland, the pretty little 10-year-old and only daughter of P. O. Bergland, a car-repairer at the Northwestern shops, and who resides on Ohio street, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets. Shortly after 1 o'clock little Ella, with two other children, was on her way to the Tilton School in Forty-fourth street, and they were on the railway track. They saw a freight-train going east and got out of its way. A passenger-train happened to be coming on the next track north, and little Alla was instantly killed. The body was taken to the home of the parents, and the Coroner will hold an inquest at 10:15 today.

THE SIXTH WARD CONTEST.

At last night's meeting of the Council, Ald. Doerner submitted an order for a recount of the ballots in the Sixth Ward on the vote for Alderman. The order recited that one of Doerner's opponents in the last election contest, Kasporek, claimed that a recount of the votes would show that he (Kasporek) was elected; the incumbent, Doerner, desired therefore to waive all legal rights in the matter and have the ballots recounted by the Committee on Elections. So ordered.

ACCIDENT AT THE WATER-WORKS.

Sometime Sunday night a young Norwegian, who subsequently gave the name of Lawrence Nelson and said he was a harnessmaker by trade, and that he recently came from Milwaukee, got into the Chicago Avenue Water-Works unobserved, and lying down beside one of the engines fell asleep. When Engineer Fuller started the engine at 7 o'clock the next morning the man's arm was broken by the fly-wheel. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

A RUNAWAY BOY.

The police received a letter from Grand Rapids, Mich., a few days ago, saying that Richard Gill, the 15-year-old son of Policeman Gill of that city, had left home with $40 and set out for this city. He had on the uniform of a Western Union messenger and they thought would apply at the offices here for work. The police kept a sharp lookout for him, but the boy gave himself up. He was given a ticket and put aboard a train for home.

A MISSING GIRL.

Maggie Upton, aged 15, whose parents live at No. 223 Johnson street, has been missing since Tuesday morning. She wasn't satisfied at home, and wanted to live out, but her mother needed her services. She is tall and slender, has long dark-brown hair, and blue eyes. When she left she wore a red skirt, light waist, and a straw hat trimmed with red velvet.

A MAN MISSING.

Nelson Florsheim, a commercial traveler living at No. 12 Harrison street, is reported missing from home, and the police have been appealed to. He is a middle-aged man and is said to be well off. He was under the influence of liquor when he left home Saturday afternoon, and his friends fear that he may have made away with himself.

# SPORTING AFFAIRS.

## A RACE ABOUT ARRANGED BETWEEN FREELAND AND THE FAMOUS CALIFORNIA COLT BEACONSFIELD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Ed Corrigan arrived in town this evening, and after inspecting his stable left for Chicago. Tonight he left a challenge to back Freeland against Miss Woodford for $5,000 a side. A few days ago he received a letter from San Francisco offering a match with the phenomenal colt Beaconsfield, a 4-year-old, for $5,000, the race to take place in California. He has ascertained that the colt is to run at the next St. Louis meeting, and says he is willing to meet Beaconsfield at weight for age any distance over a mile for $5,000, or $10,000, or $15,000. The Beaconsfield party are very wroth at his victory over Binnette, Alta, and Estill, and the match, which would be very sensational, may be arranged.

NATIONAL KENNEL FIELD TRIALS IN TENNESSEE.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—National field trials. First day. F. I. Stone, J. H. Dew. W. A. Castar, judges. Ten braces were entered for all age stake:

First brace, Baden-Baden, liver-and-white setter dog, owned by W. E. Venable, Atlanta, Ga., handled by W. A. Ellison, and Mainspring, liver-and-white pointer dog, owned by J. T. Perkins, Brooklyn, N. Y., handled by C. E. McMurdo. They were cast at 9 a. m. The pointer got the first bid, but the setter had the advantage in range and nose contest, close lasting one hour, and won by Baden-Baden.

Second brace, Belle of Piedmont, black, white, and tan setter bitch, owned by E. W. Dexter, Boston, Mass., handled by Capt. McMurdo, and Lillian, black, white, and tan setter bitch, own by Bryson Bros., Memphis, and handled by H. M. Short. This heat was very close and lasted two and a half hours, and was won by Belle by one point.

Third brace, Count Nutt, red setter, owned and handled by E. Vonderhoeff, Louisville, Ky., and June, a Memphis and Avent kennel, a black and white setter, handled by J. M. Avent. Race short and quick and easily won by the bitch in thirty minutes. She has fine range style and nose; the Count is heavy and short.

Fourth brace, Queen Bess, black, white, and tan setter, owned by B. F. Price, Memphis, handled by N. R. Nesbitt, and Rebel Windom, black and white setter dog of Memphis and Avent kennel, handled by J. M. Avent. This race lasted one hour and five minutes, and was very exciting; both have good style, range, and speed. Notwithstanding Rebel was lame, his work was the finest of the day, beating the bitch seven points to one.

Gladstone's Boy, black, white, and tan setter, owned by Dr. G. G. Ware, Stanton, Tenn., handled by Charles Tucker, and Bob Gates, black, white, and tan setter, owned by Memphis and Avent Kennel, and handled by Avent, had been working an hour when the reporter left the field. The puppy had six points to Boy's three, with a flush also. The puppy won the race.

BILLIARDS—THE "BIG THREE."

Slosson, Vignaux, and Schaefer returned from St. Louis yesterday morning. The game between Schaefer and Vignaux Friday night Slosson thought was one of the prettiest exhibitions of billiards he had ever seen upon any table. Schaefer's average of thirty bespeaks the brilliancy of his play in that contest. Slosson says he will not go to St. Paul or appear in any public game until after the coming tournament at Central Music-Hall Dec. 21, 22, and 23. Workmen were engaged at his Monroe street rooms yesterday in putting together a new table in the rear of the hall, where the champion will practice afternoon and evening from now until the opening of the tournament. Vignaux and Schaefer will, as before, cultivate their strokes at the warerooms, at Parker & Miller's, and at the Imperial.

THE O'LEARY-WESTON CONTEST.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 7.—The 2,500-mile pedestrian contest between Weston and O'Leary began here this morning. There was a fair attendance of spectators. Both men were in excellent condition. The rink is thirteen laps to the mile. Each man will walk twelve hours a day until Saturday night, when the walk will be continued elsewhere. O'Leary kept the lead all the afternoon and evening by a mile to one and a half miles. This evening little interest was shown in the race, not over 150 persons being present. The contest closed for the night at 10:30 o'clock. O'Leary had then walked fifty-four and Weston fifty-two miles. The contest will be resumed at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

TOLLESTON GUN CLUB.

At a meeting of the Tolleston Gun Club held at the Grand Pacific last evening the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, F. A. Howe; Vice-President, Wirt Dexter; Secretary, Eugene Starr; Treasurer, C. D. Peacock; Directors, C. C. Moeller, James Wright, Edmund Norton, George Manierre, and J. C. Knickerbocker.

NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Harry Wright, manager of the Philadelphia nine, is in town, and has secured the signature of Jack Farrell to play with the Philadelphias as second baseman. He is also trying to get Gilligan. The name of Denny has been transferred from New York to St. Louis. George of the Detroits, who is in town today, refused to sign with Wright.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Patrick Slattery and William Baker, the principals in a prize-fight last August, were sentenced today to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year and a fine of $500 each.

# HIDDEN TREASURES RESTORED.

## A DEFAULTING BANK TELLER REVEALS THE HIDING-PLACE OF BANK SECURITIES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS AMOUNTING TO $300,000.

MANSFIELD, O., Dec. 7.—Joseph Hosdowitch, the defaulting teller of the Farmers' National Bank, who returned from Canada, had agreed to show the bank officials where large quantities of the bank's securities were hidden. He took them last night to a barn, beneath the foundation of which were found two tin boxes containing upwards of $100,000 worth of papers and bonds. He then directed them to a vault behind the bank, and from that they fished out papers amounting in value to $200,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 7.—The Maguire bond case, which has been the exciting topic of interest in this city for a week past, culminated today in the production of the bonds. In April, 1881, it was discovered that the Fayette National Bank had been robbed of a box of securities belonging to P. F. Maguire, on special deposit with the bank. Some weeks later Henry White, a bookkeeper in the bank, was arrested charged with stealing the box containing over $10,000 in United States and Cincinnati Southern bonds. White has had two trials, in which Dunlap, a banker in Cincinnati, testified that he had purchased the Cincinnati Southern bonds of White and identified him as the man. On the second trial White was convicted and given two years in the penitentiary. On appeal the case was reversed and stands docketed at this term of court for trial. The four United States bonds have been lost sight of until today, when Broadwell Keith of this city went before the grand jury and produced the lost bonds, stating he had received them in the winter of 1881 from White and another man named T. G. Crockett; that he had advanced about $3,200 on the bonds. This sum the bank today paid to Keith, with interest to date, and took the bonds, which have five years' coupons attached. The conduct of Mr. Keith was approved of by the members of the grand jury.

# A DOCTOR'S WOES.

## HE IS SHOT AT AND HIS HOUSE BURNED BY UNKNOWN PARTIES—AN ENDEAVOR TO BREAK UP HIS PRACTICE.

FALL-RIVER, Mass., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—State detectives are investigating the burning of Dr. Pierce's house at Dighton Thursday night, evidently the work of an incendiary. It is believed to be the last in a long series of persecutions directed at the doctor, who came to Dighton three years ago. One dark night last year he was called from his house on a false call and shot at in a lonely part of the road. On several occasions his telephone-wires were cut and various attempts made to injure his practice. He was arranging to be married this month and go to housekeeping at the homestead which was burned Thursday night. Dr. Pierce was educated in Chicago, and among the many theories advanced for the attacks upon him is one to the effect that someone in that city is responsible therefor.

A million Americans use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Other nations in proportion. 25 cents.

# THE PARNELL RECEPTION.

## Alexander Sullivan Thinks the Committee Could Not Be Made Up of More Thoroughly Representative Irishmen.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Alexander Sullivan and asked him if he had seen the statement in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday that there was dissatisfaction with the committee appointed to receive Mr. Parnell or his representatives in Chicago in January.

"Yes," said Mr. Sullivan, "I saw it, and was surprised to see so much inaccuracy concerning Irish affairs in THE TRIBUNE, which, in this instance, was imposed upon by some one who was incredibly ignorant or viciously untruthful. All the allegations are shown to be inventions by the simple fact that no Reception Committee has yet been announced?"

"What committee is now at work?"

"It is a committee of officers and members of the league engaged in making the preliminary arrangements for the league convention, the reception of Mr. Parnell or his representatives, and the mass-meeting to be held under the auspices of the league."

"But it is said that the committee, with a few exceptions, is not a representative one, and that there is an apparent attempt to ignore the committee which organized the Parnell meeting recently held here."

"First, to the statement that the committee is not representative: Most people will concede that Mr. Finerty may be considered a representative Irish-American. Henry F. Sheridan is the National delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the United States; Mr. John Foley is President of the Irish-American Council of this city, a body representing about fifty societies; William Curran is county delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of this county; Col. Moses G. Flood is the commander of the regiment of Hibernian Rifles; Capt. Buckley is the commander of the Clan-na-Gael Guards; Mr. Alexander Cairns is an old and a well-known leader of the Irish temperance organizations of Chicago; Capt. Ryan of Hyde Park and Messrs. McInerney, Hennessy, and Ennis of the Town of Lake are leading workers for the league in their respective sections, as could be seen by any one who attended the league meetings in Hyde Park and Lake last week. Mr. Duggan is a leading member of the Emerald Benevolent Society; Mr. Patrick McCarthy and Mr. James O'Brien are men having large experience in the management of public demonstrations, and the public have declared them representative men on more than one occasion: Mr. Martin Mulcahey is President of one of the largest branches of the league in Chicago; Mr. David Sullivan is President of the Municipal Council of the league in this city; Roger Walsh is the National Secretary of the league; Mr. Michael Keeley is well known; Mr. John M. Smyth is an ex-President of the League's Municipal Council; and I suppose it will be admitted that Denis O'Connor may with propriety be appointed as a representative man on a committee working for Ireland; Mr. Daniel Corkery is a well-known business-man and the State delegate of the league. As to ignoring the committee which organized the Parnell aid demonstration, that committee was called into existence by Mr. David Sullivan, as President of the league's council—Mr. Keeley was its Chairman and Mr. O'Connor its Treasurer. Fourteen of the present committee were members of that committee, and every member of this committee worked to make that demonstration a success."

"Is it intended then to make the convention, the reception, and the public meeting exclusively league affairs?"

"As to the convention, certainly. According to its constitution, no one can sit in it as a delegate except those elected from branches of the league in good financial standing. But any Irish-American society can become a branch. As to the reception and the public meeting, while actually and necessarily under the management of the league, they will be made public affairs in the broadest sense."

"Has any step yet been taken toward that end?"

"Yes. At the meeting of this Organizing Committee held last Wednesday night the committee to receive Mr. Parnell, the members of which are also to be Vice-Presidents of the great public meeting, was in greatest part selected and numbered about 200. Its membership comprised the Governor and the United States Senators of Illinois, the four representatives in Congress from this city, the editors of the Chicago papers, the Mayor of the city, the Federal and State Judges, his Grace Archbishop Feehan, Vicar-General Conway, the Catholic clergy, and a number of Protestant clergymen who have shown sympathy with Mr. Parnell's work; leading Americans and Germans to whom the Irish people are indebted for friendship and aid; and I should think there were at least a hundred Irish American names on the list. The person who furnished THE TRIBUNE with so much untruth could have ascertained this from any one who attended the meeting last Wednesday night had he been making an inquiry in good faith."

"Why was not the list given to the press?"

"It was withheld so that the members of the Organizing Committee could have an opportunity to report additional names, as each one was requested to do at the next meeting, in order that no one entitled to recognition should be forgotten. Mr. Dennis O'Connor, who has been Treasurer of Irish affairs in this city for more than twenty years, and who for that reason is very well informed as to who is entitled to such recognition, could not think of any one who was not included in the list, and Mr. Finerty made the same declaration for himself. In their determination to give the largest scope and the highest representative character to the personnel of the Reception Committee the Organizing Committee decided to take still another week for its completion."

"What are the duties of the Organizing Committee?"

"The hard, wearisome, practical details of preliminary arrangements. It is only in the doing of this drudgery that the Organizing Committee have ignored the business-men and leading contributors about whom the TRIBUNE informant was so solicitous. In the places of honor and prominence which they so richly deserve they will not be forgotten. Tell the Ananias who misled THE TRIBUNE that the Irish-Americans of Chicago are not quarreling and are not going to quarrel about Mr. Parnell's reception, and that the combined qualities of James Carey and Phil Callan which are embodied in him will fail to disturb their harmony."

PATRICK EGAN TALKS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 7.—A reporter called on Mr. Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League of America, today, and in reply to inquiries as to the truth of the cable reports that Mr. Parnell will not attend the Chicago convention and the statement of some New York parties that bitter hatred existed between some of the Irish societies which will probably lead to unpleasantness in the convention, Mr. Egan said: "The statement that Mr. Parnell will not come over is, I am sure, mere conjecture. He has promised to come—I know he is anxious to come—and I believe he will come. In any case, at least three of the very best men of the party will certainly be sent over. The statement that the Lord-Mayor elect of Dublin, T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Healy, or Mr. T. P. O'Connor could not come over on account of each of those gentlemen being elected for two constituencies is absurd. The new Parliament will meet about the second Thursday in February, and whoever comes over will have ample time to get back by that time. With regard to reported factionism I have only to say that there are some differences amongst Irish-Americans, just as there in various American party organizations, but fortunately they are confined almost entirely to New York. Taking the Irish-American element as a whole it is united on this Irish national question as it has never before been, and I have every reason to expect that the approaching convention at Chicago will be, as every other convention since the commencement of this movement has been, a model of order, self-respect, harmony, and patriotic devotion to the cause of Ireland."

Mr. Egan regards the victory of Parnell's tactics as now quite assured. He said: "Even should Mr. Gladstone have a small majority, which now seems highly improbable, the Irish party, being all workers and men who will stay constantly by the House of Commons, could worry his Government and absolutely dictate their own terms. I consider that the result of the present election practically proclaims the termination of English rule in Ireland through the medium of an English Parliament."

# OBITUARY.

MRS. CORNELIA STONE-PORTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cornelia Stone-Porter, wife of ex-Gov. Albert G. Porter, died this afternoon, after an illness lasting several weeks. Her death had been expected at any time for the last ten days.

[She was 45 years of age and was the Governor's second wife. Mrs. Porter was the sister of Gen. Stone of New York, and she was married at his residence just prior to Porter's inauguration in 1881.]

# VIRGINIA'S NEW SENATOR.

## THE HON. JOHN W. DANIEL THE CHOICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—In the Democratic caucus tonight the Hon. John W. Daniel was nominated for United States Senator by a vote of 65 to 31 for the Hon. John S. Barbour.

# HYDE PARK.

## THE BOND IN THE HOLLY WATER-WORKS CONTRACT FINALLY APPROVED—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Hyde Park Village Board of Trustees met last evening. An ordinance was engrossed granting permission to the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company to lay two railroad tracks on the east side of the Calumet River from the Baltimore & Ohio tracks to Lake Michigan, together with branches, side-tracks, switches, etc., and to operate steam engines. The tracks are on land owned by the company, and are to be laid for the convenience of manufactories, warehouses, etc., expected to locate on the land. The location on this river front of a large coal-yard by a Chicago firm is settled, and other locations are contemplated. Other railroad companies, present and future, will be allowed to cross the tracks. A resolution was passed by a vote of four to two, Peirce and Cowles voting against it, that $25,000, which this board June 27 appropriated from various sources for a new pumping-engine, be taken in the following manner from surplus moneys remaining in the Treasury June 27: Bridge fund, $1,402; contingent, $1,382; election, $204; fire-department, $803; sanitary, $504; street repair, $3,714; street lamp, $756; legal expense, $676; proportion special assessment, $2,367; Waldron defalcation, $758; tunnel, $500; salary funds—Attorney's, $744; Clerk's, $300; Collector's, $142; Engineer's, $1,309; Treasurer's, $344; Trustees', $798; water-pipe specials, $7,000; total, $24,366.

A recess was taken and the contract with the Holly Manufacturing Company, over which there has been so prolonged and bitter a fight, was signed by the clerk. Upon reassembling the contract was read. It provides that within ten days a bond of $75,000 shall be presented, that within seven months the machinery shall be ready for operation, and that after an official test has been made according to the specifications of the advertisement the company shall guarantee the machinery for one year and make necessary repairs. The payments shall be as follows: Jan. 1, 1886, $12,500; upon delivery of engine, $12,500; upon starting of engine, $12,500; upon completion of satisfactory twenty-four hour test, $13,500. It is provided, however, that the payments shall come out of money now in the water-works expense fund and legally to come into the fund, that the company are to look only to that fund for payment, and that not more than $25,000 shall be paid during the present fiscal year. The bondsmen are all Lockport (N. Y.) men, and in reply to a question from Mr. Cowles if the company had presented any Illinois sureties, the Attorney stated that the company had promised to put in his hands a power of attorney to enter the appearance of the company in any suit that might be begun against the company. Spencer offer a resolution adopting the bond. Cowles said he should vote against it because he had opposed the awarding of the contract from the beginning, not because he doubted the stability of the bond. Peirce suggested that the bond should be referred to the Finance Committee for approval. The suggestion failed to find favor, inasmuch as Peirce and Howard constitute the committee, and the bond was approved by a vote of 4 to 2. The contract was then approved by the same vote, Cowles and Peirce voting "no" in each case.

A long wrangle followed over the matter of the Town and Village Collector's expenses. The expenses of the office are $3,000, and have been paid by the village for the last twelve years, the same man filling both offices. The Attorney submitted an opinion to the effect that the village could not legally appropriate money to pay the expenses. L. D. Condee, for the Collector, made a lengthy argument, and a long discussion followed. The matter was laid over for a week.

# THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS.

## THE GALLANT BOYS MEET IN A PLEASANT REUNION.

The second reunion of the Veteran Association of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Regiment was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, the day being the twenty-third anniversary of the battle of Prairie Grove. The formal business of the association was transacted in the afternoon and the following officers were elected: President, Gen. Julius White, the first Colonel of the regiment; Secretary, Col. E. B. Messer; Treasurer, Charles H. Tibbetts; Historian, Gen. E. B. Payne; and a Vice-President and Assistant Secretary and Historian from each company. Mr. E. B. Messer and Mr. Humiston were also elected honorary members. At 5 o'clock 102 veterans and guests sat down to dinner. At almost every table were gathered men who had been comrades on the field of battle twenty-three years ago, but had seen very little of each other since. About four hours were pleasantly spent in listening to speeches by Gen. White, Capt. Black, Col. Leake, and others. The Oriental Quartet sang "Marching Through Georgia" and other songs. A pleasing feature of the evening's entertainment was the large number of women present, who listened with just pride to the reminiscences of the gallant regiment.

The proceedings closed by singing the National anthem.

This regiment had the largest service in the War of any regiment from Illinois. It has been calculated that they marched over 4,000 miles, and traveled by boat and rail over 12,000 miles. The regiment mustered in August, 1861, and disbanded in May, 1868.

Capt. Black read a letter from his brother, Gen. Black, regretting that official duties prevented him from meeting his old comrades.

# A CHICAGO YOUNG MAN

## CAUSING HIS FAMILY ANXIETY BY REMAINING AWAY FROM HOME TOO LONG.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—For the last three days a Chicago detective has been scouring this city in search of Andrew Sheriffs, the son of a prominent Chicago lumber merchant. Young Sheriffs has been on a protracted spree. The 16th, 17th, and 18th of last month he wrote from this city to his friends for money, and received about $200. The last trace of him in this city that could be found was the 18th of last month, when he left a West Side saloon considerably under the influence of liquor. The local officers fear that he may have fallen into the river; but the Chicago detective inclines to the opinion that he is back in Chicago continuing his spree, as he has so many friends and so much credit there that he will not be limited by lack of company or funds. The Chicago officer left for home tonight.

Mr. John Sheriffs said last night that his son left home several weeks ago, and that in a few days he had written from Milwaukee for money, which had been sent him. Since that his family had heard nothing from him. They became worried and engaged a detective to search for him. Mr. Sheriffs thought that his son was all right and that he would turn up before long. He was 28 years old, unmarried, lived at his father's house, and was employed by his father.

# AN ASSIGNEE'S SPECULATIONS.

## A SHORTAGE IN THE ASSETS OF THE ARCHBISHOP PURCELL ASSIGNMENT—ASSIGNEE MANNIX ASSUMES ALL THE BLAME.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 7.—It has been ascertained today that the assets of the Archbishop Purcell assignment, mentioned in these dispatches heretofore as reduced by shrinkage in values of stocks bought by the assignee, Mannix, by order of the court, are made less by the direct action of the assignee himself. Mr. Mannix now says that the former statement, placing the burden on the court, was an effort to shield him, which he had not asked and did not authorize. He says there was an order of the court to invest the proceeds of one sale in Southern Railway bonds. There was a loss on them, and he undertook to retrieve it by other investments. More losses and more ventures followed, until now the deficit is nearly $200,000. The bulk of this will fall upon his bondsmen, who are able to make it good. Mr. Mannix has always borne a high reputation at the bar.

CL'AR BEYOND.

Green Cove Spring (Fla.) Letter to New York *Sun*: In front of one of the blacksmith-shops a young negro was trying to extract a nail from a hind-foot of an able-bodied and vicious-looking mule. An aged colored man came along, watched the operation for a moment, and observed:

"Guess you go to Heaven if dat mule kick you once."

"Reckon not," was the reply.

"Whar den?" asked the old man.

"Cl'ar beyond."

# RAILROADS.

## Some Friction in Fixing Up the New York Passenger Basing Rate.

## The Tripartite Combination Difficulties—Cut East-Bound Rates from St. Louis No More.

## A New Kansas Road—The St. Paul Passenger-Rate War—Other General Items.

At a meeting of the Chicago East-Bound Passenger Committee held yesterday it was decided to stick by the resolution making the basing rate for Western roads $20 from Chicago to New York, as this it is believed will prevent the cutting of the $17 rate from Chicago by ticket sellers and scalpers. The new basing rate has not yet been put in effect by all of the Western lines, some of them claiming not to have received the proper notice. Chairman Moore was instructed to at once issue another order to all Western lines notifying them that the $20 basing rate must be put in effect without further delay. It was claimed that the St. Louis lines were not maintaining the agreed rates, consequently the new arrangement seriously affects business from St. Louis via Chicago. A meeting of the Chicago committee is to be held at Chairman Moore's office next Thursday, when the question of advancing the passenger rates from Chicago to the basis of $20 to New York will be settled. It is not believed that an advance in East-bound passenger rates can be made unless the differential-rate principle is recognized by the stronger lines. The weaker lines demand a differential rate, claiming that at even rates they cannot compete with the stronger and more direct routes. They refuse to enter into any new agreement for advancing rates until they are allowed a differential rate.

The veterans of the Army of the Tennessee, who meet in Chicago Dec. 16, were granted a rate of one-third of the regular fare for the return trip to local points on the lines of roads terminating in Chicago. The question of reduced rates for Christmas and New-Year was considered, but no action was taken. It is understood, however, that the various roads will make a rate of one and one-third for the round trip. Charges were made that some of the roads were still cutting rates. Country orders were shown on which the rate was based upon $15 Chicago to New York.

THE TRIPARTITE COMBINATION.

A meeting of the General Managers of the roads in the Western Trunk-Line Association (tripartite combination) will be held at Commissioner Vining's office today for the purpose of considering the proposed redivision of percentages. Under the present contract the business of the Union Pacific east of Plum Creek is being divided equally between the Rock Island, Wabash, and Milwauke & St. Paul. Since the contract was made the Wabash has dropped some of its principal branches between Omaha and Chicago and is said to be no longer able to command one-third of the business. Consequently the Rock Island and Milwaukee & St. Paul demand that the Wabash's percentage be reduced. As the Wabash is not inclined to allow a reduction of its percentage, and claims its full share, as provided for in the original contract for the whole term of the contract, which has yet to run three years, there is likely to be serious trouble, which may force the Wabash out of the combination. The outcome of this controversy is watched with considerable interest, as upon it depends in a great measure the settlement of the Western Freight Association troubles regarding the Omaha dressed-beef traffic. If the tripartite roads get into a row among themselves the Western Freight Association agreement cannot well be enforced, as the various pools of the latter associations recognize the three tripartite roads east of the Missouri River as one line.

EAST-BOUND RATES FROM ST. LOUIS NO LONGER TO BE CUT.

The roads running east from St. Louis have resolved in accordance with the request of the trunk lines as expressed in the telegram of Assistant-Commissioner Guilford, under date of Nov. 25, that taking effect Dec. 7 the basis for making the rates from East St. Louis to Buffalo, Dunkirk, Salamanca, Pittsburg, Parkersburg, Wheeling, Baltimore, and other Niagara frontier points, known as the trunk line western termini, shall be not less than regular proportion, East St. Louis to Buffalo of the short lines gross New York rate, which under the present tariff will for the lower class be as follows: Fifth class, 36 cents per 100 pounds; sixth class, 32 cents; seventh class, 28 cents; eighth class, 25 cents; ninth class, 22 cents; tenth class, 18 cents; eleventh class, 25 cents; twelfth class, 22 cents; thirteenth class, 18 cents; flour, 36 cents per barrel; dressed-beef, 33½ cents per 100 pounds; spelter, bullion, etc., 14½ cents; staves, etc., 22 cents; rough stone, 22 cents; bulk meats, 25 cents. This action will prevent the cutting of through rates from St. Louis to seaboard points by adding the locals from St. Louis to Buffalo to the local from Buffalo to destination.

THE MISSOURI RIVER PASSENGER AGREEMENT.

Arbitrator Wilson of the Chicago, St. Louis & Missouri River Passenger Association announces that by unanimous consent the adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the association which was set for Dec. 8 has been postponed until Jan. 20, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., at Lakeside Building. The dates specified for giving notice of desire to withdraw from the Chicago, St. Louis & Missouri River Passenger Association agreement have also been extended to Jan. 20 to 31, 1886, instead of Dec. 1 to 10, 1885. The managers of the various roads are considerably apart as to the best steps to be taken to strengthen the existing agreement. Some of the roads think all that is necessary is to provide additional provisos for detecting violations of the agreement, while others are of the opinion that a complete revision of the agreement is necessary to insure its success. It is believed, however, that the existing differences will be harmonized, and that the association will be continued for another year.

EVASIONS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER AGREEMENT.

Arbitrator E. P. Wilson has just given a decision in a case brought Nov. 23 by the Chicago & Northwestern against the Rock Island, in which the latter was accused of having sold two tickets from Council Bluffs to Boston, Mass., at a rate of $29.75, being a cut in the established and agreed rate of $2 between those points. The Rock Island in defense claimed that this was a matter beyond its control or the control of the association. The Union Pacific bases its rates to Boston from all points on its line on $17 from Chicago to Boston. This rate was authorized as a differential in favor of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, and the other Eastern roads requested all Western lines to adopt the same rates via their lines, if they used it via the Grand Trunk. The lines in the Missouri River Passenger Association decided not to use the $17 as a basing rate, but so long as Western connections allow the Rock Island $12.50 between association points, or rather between Missouri River and Chicago, there was no good reason for interfering with the basis on which they make their rates beyond the termini of associated roads. The Union Pacific office at Omaha was not an association office, and consequently the Rock Island could not be held responsible for the Union Pacific's action. The arbitrator sided with the Rock Island's view of the case and acquitted it of the charge.

Another case just decided by Arbitrator Wilson was brought by the Alton against the Wabash Nov. 17, the latter being charged with violation of the article which forbids the transfer of baggage free in the City of Chicago. The Wabash in defense claimed that its agent did not violate the agreement, but acted under a misapprehension of the facts. The arbitrator took the position that the action of the Wabash was practically an evasion of the agreement and imposed a fine of $50.

THE ST. PAUL PASSENGER-RATE WAR.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The passenger-rate situation today still maintains a sort of "you pays your money and you takes your choice" aspect. Saturday evening some scalpers cut Chicago tickets to $8, but this morning they have gone back to the old rate, and are stiff at $8.75. Other brokers are offering at $5.50 and making sales, and the regular offices are clinging to the agreed $6 and $10 tariff. Among the agents there is a defined expectation of a return to full tariff rates at an early date and it is rumored that the Rock Island has prepared instructions to its representatives to that end. The official notification of a raise from Chicago to New York to $20, instead of $17, has not been received as yet, but agents look for it every hour. Altogether, there is a decided feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty in the passenger departments. The brokers are no longer sure of their ground and are hedging enough to make no definit figures in any direction, feeling suspicious that the restoration of tariff figures may portend a movement on the part of the roads to pay them back for past favors.

THE WICHITA & COLORADO RAILWAY.

WICHITA, Kas., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Work on the Wichita & Colorado Railway in this county west of this city is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor. J. W. Miller, President of the new line and the General Manager of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railway, is here giving the construction of the new line his personal supervision. The new line will be built to Denver via Larned, Kas., crossing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad at Larned. This will be a fine paying local road and one of great importance to Wichita, opening a large tract of country heretofore only tributary to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway and hence tributary to the Kansas City railway pool, which has for years been the great drawback to Southern Kansas business. What this section most needs is a direct outlet to Chicago and St. Louis independent of the Kansas City pool. The new line, being a part of the Missouri Pacific system, will furnish a direct and competing line to St. Louis and the East, passing through Fort Scott instead of Kansas City.

THE MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—A party of Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway officials who have been on a trip of inspection over that company's lines returned to Milwaukee this morning. In an interview this evening President Rhinelander said that the survey of a fifteen-mile line north and east from Watersmut is being made, and that the line will be built in the spring. The line will run up into some pine land. Part of it will ultimately be used in the line to the Republic Mine, which will eventually be constructed. Mr. Rhinelander said that the Canadian Pacific people intend to build the eighty-mile spur from their main line to Sault Ste. Marie, and that the Detroit, Marquette & Mackinac Company have decided to construct the forty-six miles from their main line east to Sault Ste. Marie. W. D. Washburn of Minneapolis stated that the Minneapolis & Sault Ste. Marie Road will extend to Rhinelander next year. President Rhinelander stated that he was well satisfied with the business of the Lake Shore Road for the year.

THE TRUNK-LINE POOL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The passenger agents of the Joint Executive Committee were in session all day perfecting the new passenger pool. All the roads were represented except the Baltimore & Ohio. This road, however, according to Commissioner Pierson, is firmly maintaining rates. The Commissioner also stated that there would be no complications within the pool, owing to the leasing of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Company to the New York Central. It had been agreed and understood that the signature of the old company would be binding on the new organization, and no steps were deemed necessary to bring the new company within the pool. It is more than likely that the emigrant tariff will not be restored Dec. 15, owing to the shortness of time to perfect the arrangement proposed. Moreover, the Transcontinental Association, which fixes the rates westward from Chicago, does not meet until Dec. 14 at Monterey, Cal., and this will cause some delay.

THE WEST SHORE'S NEW MANAGEMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—General Manager Laing of the West Shore was in consultation with President Depew most of the day upon matters of details, but no changes were ordered in the personnel of the newly-leased road. Mr. Depew said: "There will be no change. We have no knowledge yet of the West Shore except that it is not earning its operating expenses, or, rather, was not prior to the recent advance in rates. It will be a matter of time to find out exactly what is required in the affairs of the company. There will, of course, be revised and eliminated rules and great economies made in its management. The usual winter changes will be made in its train service, but beyond this things will go on precisely as before the new company was formed until we can ascertain just what is necessary to be done."

THE BURLINGTON, LAFAYETTE & WESTERN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The Burlington, Lafayette & Western Railroad Company has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of the recent increase in the capital stock of the road to $200,000, and the extension of the line from Terre Haute through the counties of Vigo, Parke, Fountain, Tippecanoe, Carroll, Howard, Grant, Wabash, Huntington, Wells, Adams, and Allen to Fort Wayne, a distance of 200 miles. The following additional subscriptions to stock were also certified to: C. J. Henninger, 4,000 shares; Carl C. Winter, 300 shares; Adam Blin, 250 shares.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 7.—The annual meeting of the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad Company was held here this morning and the following officers elected: President, Robert Garrett, of Baltimore; Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. Washington, of Pittsburg; directors, Robert Garrett, Mendes Cohen, Charles Webb, Findlay H. Burns, of Baltimore; C. L. Fitzhugh, John D. Scully, George A. Berry, Thomas M. King, John McCleave, J. J. Gillespie, of Pittsburg; W. H. Koontz, Somerset, Pa.; C. C. Markle, West Newton, Pa. The President's report submitted showed gross earnings for the last year of $1,999,960 and expenses $1,226,540.

NOTES.

The Eastern Trunk-Line Committee has issued a circular naming new rates on cotton to New York, going into effect Dec. 21.

The October statement of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad shows a decrease in net earnings of $101,694, compared with the same month last year.

The annual report of the New York & New England Railroad to Sept. 30 shows the gross income to have been $3,512,419; expenses, $2,207,579; net income, $1,104,840; accrued charges, $1,218,300; deficit, $113,460.

The passenger agents of the trunk lines met today and discussed details at length without doing any business of importance. All the lines except the Baltimore & Ohio were represented. It is understood and the Baltimore & Ohio will maintain the present schedule of rates.

It is understood that a special committee will be appointed by the meeting of the Transcontinental Association at Monterey, Cal., Dec. 14, to meet with Commissioners Fink and Guilford in New York and arrange matters regarding through rates on business from trunk-line points to Pacific coast points.

The Rate Committee of the Chicago & Ohio River pool held a meeting yesterday to consider freight rates, but no changes in the tariff were made. The Executive Committee of the Ohio River pool will meet at Mr. Richardson's office tomorrow to consider ways and means for continuing the existing agreement.

Wakonda, Dak., a new station on the Yankton Branch of the Dakota Division of the Chicago & Northwestern, 10.5 miles southwest of Centreville, has been established, with James B. Keefe agent; the rates between Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, or stations taking Chicago rates, and Wakonda will be the same as are now in effect between those points and Centreville.

It is stated that the Illinois Central's and Minnesota & Northwestern's St. Paul line will not join the Northwestern Traffic Association at present, but will wait until next April, when the present Northwestern Traffic Association expires, and the association will have to be reorganized anyway. The Illinois Central and Minnesota & Northwestern people have promised, however, to maintain the agreed rates of the Northwestern Traffic Association.

In conformity with the circular of President Newell of the Lake Shore and Vice-President Hayden of the New York Central, dated Oct. 19, the suggestions which were discussed and adopted at a meeting of the representatives of the freight-line managers Dec. 2, the latter thought it proper to suggest to the Auditors of the respective railroads in the freight lines that they call meetings at Buffalo Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 6 and 7, 1886, for the purpose of auditing the first month's accounts and deciding on a course to be adopted for future meetings.

The Northern Pacific informs connecting lines that it will not receive freight coming from, or destined to, British Columbia unless the following conditions are complied with: Shipments of merchandise from points in the United States destined to British Columbia must be accompanied by certified invoices, which must be attached to the original waybill. Shipments from Canada or Manitoba to British Columbia require an invoice of value, certified to by the United States customs officers at the port of entry into the United States. These invoices must be attached to the original way-bills in every instance. Shipments from British Columbia to any foreign country, or vice versa, are required to be bonded through the United States, and a manifest or invoice showing value, marks, weight, and description, certified to by a customs official, must accompany each shipment attached to the original waybill.

# TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

ROBBED OF $40,000—THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT RUNNING BEHIND—A DAUGHTER OF PROF. MORSE COMMITS SUICIDE.

COBORG, Ont., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Three brothers, named Thomas, William, and John Goheen, the former being the keeper of a livery stable in Port Hope, and the two latter farmers, living in the western part of Hamilton Township, were arrested in Port Hope and were brought here today, charged with brutally assaulting, with intent to kill, John Knox, and robbing him of the sum of $40,000. Knox is a brother-in-law of the Goheens. Nine years ago Knox left his wife and children to go to the Western States. His wife died shortly after he had deserted her. Yesterday Knox appeared in the neighborhood where the Goheen family lived, visiting at the house of Goheen's hired man. Thomas Goheen appeared at the door about 9 o'clock in the evening and called the hired man outside. The latter returned and told Knox he could not stay there any longer, and that the Goheens wanted to see him outside. Knox went out and was pounced on by the three prisoners, who beat him into insensibility with a club and dragged him to the roadside. When he regained consciousness he found that the money he had, which he claims was $40,000—made in his speculations in the West—was gone. He managed to find shelter in the house of a neighbor near by. The prisoners were arrested this afternoon. The Goheens had vowed to kill Knox if he ever appeared in the country again for his treatment of their sister.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—At the end of the first five months of the fiscal year 1884-'85 the Dominion Government had a surplus of $1,343,726. At the close of the corresponding period this year the deficit is $2,271,688. A surplus of $1,348,726 in one year is turned into a deficit of over $3,225,000. Nearly $2,000,000 of the expenditure for the last five months went to meet the cost of suppressing the rebellion in the Northwest Territories. The expenditure for November exceeded that of the same month last year by $355,936, and for the five months the outlay was $1,984,770 more than in the same period of 1884. The continued depression in business is shown by the declining revenue. The revenue collected during November was $2,397,621, compared with $2,600,629, showing a decrease of $203,008. For the five months the revenue was $12,453,074, against $14,008,718 in the same months of 1884, a decrease of $1,635,644. In fact, the revenue has been steadily declining during the last two years, notwithstanding the additional taxation imposed upon the country each session. The receipts from all the main sources of revenue show a falling off. The expenditure for November, 1885, exceeds the revenue by $1,370,824.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Miss Susan Morse, a daughter of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, while en route for this place on the Spanish mail steamer, disappeared shortly before the arrival of the vessel. It is supposed she threw herself into the sea in a temporary fit of mental aberration.

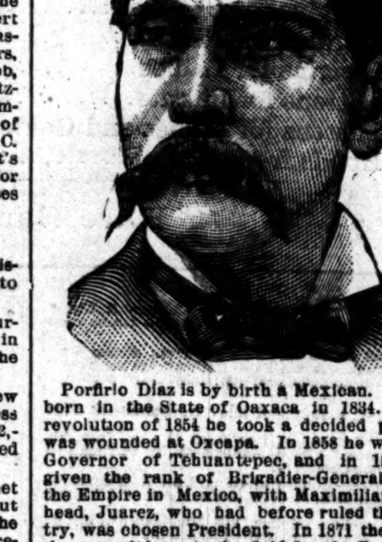
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Saltillo, Mexico, says Gen. Stanley, commander of the Department of Texas, United States army, arrived there Saturday last. Yesterday he was tendered a reception under the direction of Gen. Cervantes, Military Governor, which was attended by the prominent people of the city of both sexes. A military review followed, and the General was dined at the palace in the evening. The General goes hence to Monterey and other places. It is not stated what his mission to Mexico is.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—A meeting in favor of Irish home rule was held this evening. Upon the platform were a number of the leading Catholics and Protestants of the city. The address of the evening was delivered by Mr. T. W. Anglin. Short speeches were made by others. A resolution was adopted that the meeting adhere to and indorse the sentiments contained in the address to the English Government in 1882 by the Dominion Parliament in favor of home rule for Ireland, and extended to the Irish people their hearty sympathy in their constitutional struggle for self-government which will not in any way prejudice the integrity of the British Empire. A large collection was taken up.

LIMA, Dec. 7.—Gen. Caceres has addressed a proclamation to his soldiers thanking them.

The Executive Council has decreed amnesty to the adherents of all parties. The Minister of War has directed the commanders of both armies to discharge all the recruits and to retain only the best men, as the treasury is unable to support a large force.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.



Porfirio Diaz is by birth a Mexican. He was born in the State of Oaxaca in 1834. In the revolution of 1854 he took a decided part and was wounded at Oxcapa. In 1858 he was made Governor of Tehuantepec, and in 1861 was given the rank of Brigadier-General. After the Empire in Mexico, with Maximilian at its head, Juarez, who had before ruled the country, was chosen President. In 1871 there were three candidates in the field for the Presidency—namely: Juarez, Diaz, and Tejada. None of these had the necessary number of votes to elect and Juarez announced his intention of taking the seat. This caused the formation of parties. The Congress recognized Juarez, who accordingly took the oath of office, but the troops of Diaz, whose seat of operations was in Oaxaca, held the country in a continual state of unrest. In 1872 Juarez was stricken with apoplexy and died from the effects. Tejada then became the President, but in 1876 Diaz flung out the banner of revolution and in 1877 became President of the Republic. As the Constitution of Mexico forbids the immediate reëlection of the same person to the Presidency, Diaz was superseded by Gonzales, whose administration proved very unpopular, and in the summer of 1884 Diaz was again chosen President.

Mexico is having her periodical revolution. When President Diaz was inaugurated the last time it was believed that Mexico had at last left revolution and carnage behind her. The ex-President, Gonzales, is at the bottom of the present uprising. The State of Nuevo Leon has always been his stronghold and he has accordingly always controlled the federal patronage thereof. Diaz, who is anxious to succeed, himself, removed the friends of Gonzales from office and filled the places with his own men. In consequence the friends of Gonzales revolted. In the meantime affairs came to a crisis, and the Acting-Governor, Sepulvada, called on Diaz for troops. Gen. Reyes was sent to the scene of the disturbance. The troops of the State were easily defeated by the revolutionists and Sepulvada fled. The State being without a Governor, Diaz can proclaim martial law and rule the district accordingly.

WAS EVE TEMPTED WITH A QUINCE?

New York *Tribune:* Prof. D. C. Eaton of Yale College, in a paper on "Apples," read recently before the Scientific Society of Bridgeport, said: "The first positive scientific demonstration of the existence of apple-trees was in the disclosure, made through a very low condition of the water, that apple-tree trunks formed part of the foundations of the habitations of the lake-dwellers of Switzerland. This period, as nearly as could be judged, was from 1,200 to 2,000 years before Christ. That the apple with which Eve was tempted in the Garden of Eden, according to the Scriptures, is the apple of today is uncertain, inasmuch as the word anciently applied to the apple included the quince and the pear. Consequently Eve might have been tempted by either of these latter fruits. The present apple was due to the cultivation and development of the crab-apple, and the peculiarity of the apple in its evolution is that the part now valuable was simply the calix, thickened and become fleshy, which had formed around the original fruit or seeds. There are now about 900 varieties of apples, classified under not less than 3,000 names."

# THE NORTHWEST.

## On Trial for Murder at Ottawa, Ill.—Suicide at Belvidere—Minneapolis' Exposition.

## Reunion of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers—Robberies on Fort Leavenworth Reservation.

## Land-Commissioner Sparks in Very Bad Odor Among the Settlers Out in Dakota.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The trial of Peter Weast, charged with the murder of Thomas B. Parks at Streator a few months ago, was commenced this afternoon. At the adjournment of court four jurors had been secured. The prosecution will be aided by A. S. Trude of Chicago and Mayo and Widmer of this city.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 7.—Cornelius Conley, a well-known resident of Belvidere, committed suicide by taking Paris green Sunday. Family troubles were the cause.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Horticultural Society meeting will open tomorrow morning. Displays of fruit have come in rapidly and are being placed in position. Some of the subjects for discussion during the meeting are: Tuesday—"Orchard Culture," "Forestry," "Vegetable Gardening," and "Grape Culture." Wednesday—"Strawberries and Apples," "Small and New Fruits." Thursday—"Gathering, Marketing, and Utilizing Fruits."

VANDALIA, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Squire Manion, a prominent farmer and school-teacher of Wilburton Township, is mysteriously missing. Mr. Manion has heretofore stood high in his neighborhood, having held at various times offices of public trust. During the last year, however, it is alleged, he has become financially involved.

PAXTON, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Joseph E. Hall, an old and respected citizen, suddenly died in the post-office this morning. He left his home in his usual health and was stricken with apoplexy. He was widely known, and an elder in the Presbyterian church.

DAKOTA—THEY DO NOT FEEL KINDLY TOWARDS SPARKS.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Dak., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Land-Commissioner Sparks' recent modification of his last April order is regarded here as practically affording little advantage to Government land claimants and is put down in the long list of Sparks' stupid blunders. Nothing but a manly retraction in toto of that ruling will remove the cloud of suspicion which he has purposely cast over every honest settler. The entire Northwest is anxious that the Senate fail to confirm Sparks in office. Special-Agent Hobbs of Washington is here examining the records of the Devil's Lake Land-Office.

IOWA—REUNION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEERS.

TIPTON, Ia., Dec. 7.—A reunion of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, will be held at Cedar Rapids, Thursday, Dec. 17, to which every former member of said regiment is urgently invited, with his family, if practicable. This reunion is not intended to be a show or parade, but a real reunion; and morning, afternoon, and evening of the day indicated will be devoted to exercises.

MICHIGAN — A DEPUTY-COLLECTOR APPOINTED.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Daniel McVichie of this city has been appointed Deputy-Collector of Internal Revenue for the district comprising the Upper Peninsula by John B. Malony, State Collector. Mr. Vichie left today for Detroit and will at once assume the duties of the position.

MINNESOTA—THE MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION WELL UNDER WAY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The exposition fund has reached the sum of $246,000. The Hon. W. D. Washburn has been elected President, S. C. Gale Vice-President, H. G. Harrison Treasurer, and W. G. Byron Secretary.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The Government reservation north of the city has been the scene of several robberies lately, and last night the most serious one occurred. John Albertshoffer was knocked down and terribly beaten and robbed of his watch and money. He was discovered in a helpless condition by a farmer, who reported to the police and they arrested two hard characters today named O'Neal and Breasly, who were sent to jail to await trial.

# MILWAUKEE MENTION.

A MONUMENT TO THE CITY'S FOUNDER, SOLOMON JUNEAU—OPPOSED TO MANUAL TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—OTHER ITEMS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Sculptor R. H. Park is now engaged in the preliminary work on a magnificent monument of Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee, which is to be given a position in Juneau Park and be presented to the city by Messrs. Bradley and Metcalf. The entire work is to be completed so that it can be unveiled in June next. Mr. Juneau, in bronze statue, will be represented in a mixed costume of French-Canadian and Indian, the material for which Mr. Park has been enabled to secure through G. S. Hubbard, Chicago, an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Juneau in early days. The monument will consist of one figure on a pedestal ornamented with two bas reliefs five and a half feet long. In one of the bas reliefs Juneau will be surrounded by a group of Indians, while the other will represent a scene in civil life. The cost of the monument will approximate $20,000. In view of the recent erection of his Washington monument in this city, the award of the new contract was a compliment to Mr. Park.

The proposition to establish manual-training departments in connection with the city public schools has met with a very unexpected opposition from the Knights of Labor. A meeting of this organization was held last evening and addressed by several labor agitators. The remarks of these gentlemen were adverse to manual training, which appeared to be the sentiment of a large majority of the workmen present. The principal objection to the proposition appeared to be from the fear that the schools would result in "turning out an overstock of artisans," as one speaker expressed it. Another meeting is to be held next Sunday.

The reserved-seat sale for the Milwaukee Press Club's first annual entertainment, to be given at the New Academy next Wednesday evening, opened at 9 o'clock this morning, and was the largest ever experienced at a Milwaukee theatre. By 11 o'clock the entire lower portion of the house had been taken.

Capt. Brayman, the well-known engineer and diver, has made as careful a survey of the broken South Side water-main as was possible, but has been prevented from beginning any work of repair or fully ascertaining the extent of the damage in consequence of the severe weather.

William Garraham, an aged inmate of the Soldiers' Home, died of alcoholism in a Wauwatosa saloon last evening. During the War he served in Company H, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery.

A threatened strike by drivers on the Milwaukee Street-Railway Company's lines was averted today by a satisfactory explanation by President Peter McGeoch of an anticipated order to which the men took exceptions. In some manner the drivers had been led to believe that the company was about to require them to sign a contract making them liable for any damage that might be done to cars while in service, and to further require an individual deposit of something like $75 to guarantee the payment of such losses. The circulation of this rumor resulted in a general protest from the drivers, who held a secret meeting at midnight last night and resolved to strike should an attempt be made to put the new order in force. By the appearance of Mr. McGeoch at the company's office today the threatened trouble was brought to an end.

ASSESSMENTS FOR MAGISTRATES.

London *Truth:* The other day I heard of a curious instance how magistrates in counties are banded together to prevent their mansions being fairly rated. Mr. Goschen has built himself a house in Sussex, at a cost of about £100,000. The overseer of the parish assessed it at £1,000 per annum, being 1 per cent upon outlay. Naturally Mr. Goschen did not protest against this moderate estimate. When, however, the matter went before the Assessment Committee the magistrates reduced the assessment one-half, fearing, no doubt, that they themselves might suffer were the principle acted on of large mansions being assessed at anything like their real value.

# CORRECTING GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

A CITIZEN OF GALENA DIFFERS WITH THE OLD COMMANDER REGARDING THE INCIDENTS OF THE FIRST WAR MEETING IN THAT CITY.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—In a published review of the "Personal Memoirs" of Gen. Grant, the first volume of which has just been issued, the following extract from the book is given:

As soon as the news of the call for volunteers reached Galena posters were stuck up calling for a meeting of the citizens at the court-house in the evening. Business ceased entirely; all was excitement; for a time there were no party distinctions; all were Union men, determined to avenge the insult to the National flag. In the evening the court-house was packed. Although a comparative stranger I was called upon to preside; the sole reason, possibly, was that I had been in the army and had seen service. With much embarrassment and some prompting I made out to announce the object of the meeting. Speeches were in order, but it is doubtful whether it would have been safe and just then to make other than patriotic ones. There was probably no one in the house, however, who felt like making any other. The two principal speeches were by B. B. Howard, the Postmaster and a Breckinridge Democrat at the November election the fall before, and John A. Rawlins, an elector on the Douglas ticket. E. B. Washburne, with whom I was not acquainted at that time, came in after the meeting had been organized, and expressed, I understood afterward, a little surprise that Galena could not furnish a presiding officer for such an occasion without taking a stranger. He came forward and was introduced, and made a speech appealing to the patriotism of the meeting. After the speaking was over volunteers were called for to form a company. The quota of Illinois had been fixed at six regiments; and it was supposed that one company would be as much as would be accepted from Galena. The company was raised, and the officers and non-commissioned officers elected before the meeting adjourned. I declined the Captaincy before the balloting, but announced that I would aid the company in every way I could, and would be found in the service in some position if there should be a war. I never went into our leather-store after that meeting to put up a package or do other business.

If the information I have received is correct Gen. Grant erred in his statement concerning Mr. Washburne's part in the memorable gathering mentioned in the above extract. It was not, as a matter of course, a willful perversion of facts, for no one can truthfully charge the Old Commander with ever having been actuated by dishonorable motives in anything he has either said or written pertaining to himself or any one else. If anything, it may be said to have been a matter of simple forgetfulness on his part. In the multiplicity of incidents which crowded thick and fast into his life from and after the night he presided at the Galena War meeting the minor as well as some of the important details of this particular event he has referred to must have either slipped from his memory or else the statement contained in the above extract concerning Mr. Washburne was mixed up in the General's mind when he penned it with some other transaction or based upon a vague impression which he may have formed. The commonly-accepted story among people here of the first War meeting held in Galena, and one which I have often heard verified by citizens who claimed to have been present at the gathering, is that Mr. Washburne was not only there at the opening of the meeting, but that he was one of the first to propose it and was prominent among the list of signers to the call; that (the then) Capt. Grant was called to preside at his (Mr. Washburne's) suggestion, John E. Smith (now Colonel on the retired list of the army) having been designated by the former to call the assemblage to order and make the nomination. It is also alleged to be a fact that Mr. Washburne was the first speaker of the evening; that he was followed by John A. Rawlins and A. L. Chetlain in five-minute speeches. Volunteers were thereafter called for, and A. L. Chetlain (now of Chicago, and who rose to the rank of Brigadier-General during the War) was the first man to sign the roll, and probably the first or one of the first citizens of Illinois to enlist in the War for the suppression of the Rebellion. Chetlain was immediately followed by Wallace Campbell, then by J. Bates Dickson, and before the meeting closed twenty-seven other signatures were obtained. Recruiting was formally begun in Jo Daviess County the next day, Capt. Grant, J. A. Rawlins, and W. R. Rowley going to Hanover, and Campbell and Dickson to Dunleith; Chetlain took the City of Galena, aided by the volunteers of the preceding evening. The morning of the 19th of April the volunteers met and organized themselves into a company, numbering at the time 104 men. A. L. Chetlain was elected Captain, Wallace Campbell First Lieutenant, and J. Bates Dickson Second Lieutenant.

Among those from abroad who arrived in Galena today to view the home of Gen. Grant was Count Zewoski, a Polish exile, aged 94 years, who has been traveling in America for some time past, and who is now on his way to his native land. He was for many years an officer in the Hungarian army, and journeyed here solely to see the former home of Gen. Grant, whom he knew personally and fondly admired.

# COL. INGERSOLL.

HOW HE HAS REDUCED HIS OBESITY—WHY HE LECTURES.

New York Letter to Boston *Herald:* Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who is to lecture at the Academy of Music tomorrow night, will surprise nearly all his hearers and watchers by the marked change which has taken place in his personal appearance since he was last seen in the metropolis. I saw him this afternoon, at the Hoffman House, and was greatly struck by his altered looks. The last time I met him, seven or eight months ago, he was very fat indeed, and seemed to be growing fatter every day. Now, however, pretty much all his obesity has disappeared, and he is certainly no more than what you would call a fine, portly figure. His face stills retains that quality of geniality and unruffled good humor which has always been its distinguishing characteristic, but his entire physique has been lessened to a very marked extent. I learn from Col. Ingersoll that he has wrought this change by an original system of dieting, based entirely on his own observations. He tells me he has not followed any of the courses of banting which have hitherto been regarded as essential to the reduction of flesh. He has, however, made an individual study of such substances as produce fat, and has by avoiding their use built himself up—or down—to his present proportions. He stills retains on his list of foods a great many of the articles which have hitherto been regarded as certain to add to one's accumulation of adipose tissue, and he finds that they do not affect him at all. When I asked Col. Ingersoll if he really felt any better than he did when he was fat and round, he laughed and said he didn't know there was any perceptible change in his sensations, excepting that he possibly felt a little more inclined to be active than he did before he began his dietary proceedings. He told me that he was getting rafts of letters from people all over the country questioning him as to his method of procedure, and he added that, as soon as he could find time, he meant to publish in some form or other, a list of directions for taking off superfluous corpulency, based on his own experience.

Col. Ingersoll will lecture a good deal during the coming season. One of his friends was saying to me the other day that whenever I saw Ingersoll announced to lecture I could be sure that he needed ready money. "He hates to talk in public," said his friend, "and under no conditions has it ever been possible to induce him to contract for a season of public speaking. He has a private secretary, and whenever he wants a few thousand dollars he sends this employé over to New York or Boston to engage a hall and put up a few lithographs announcing a speech. Ingersoll can always be sure of drawing about $2,000 a night in any of the large cities, and of course it does not take him long at this rate to pile up sufficient money to relieve his pressing wants. But as soon as he is easy he stops lecturing, and doesn't take it up again until his monetary affairs require renewal. He could make $60,000 in any three months of the winter period that he might choose to devote to this kind of work, and as it costs him about that much a year to live he might have an easy career of it if he saw the utility of working steadily for any length of time. But he prefers desultory employment, and mixes his law practice with his lecturing, thus earning in all a very large, though not steady, income."

BARBER, HARTMAN & CO.'S CREDITORS.

Half a dozen of the dozen or more lawyers representing the creditors of the firm of Barber, Hartman & Co. met in Judge Shepard's court-room yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering whether or not they would allow the Sheriff to sell sufficient of the firm's stock now in his hands to pay off a judgment of $1,000 which was entered against them after their place had been closed up on a batch of attachments. There not being a majority of the creditors' attorneys present the matter was passed over. As it is, the entire stock of goods, which is worth something like $75,000, is and has been lying intact for the last three weeks in the Sheriff's office, and until the attachment creditors have decided what disposition to make of it the few judgment creditors, whose claims are small, may whistle.

# THE STATE CAPITAL.

GOV. OGLESBY APPOINTS PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS—ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF A FOUL DEED—OTHER MATTERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Gov. Oglesby today appointed the following Public Administrators: For Champaign County, C. R. Kienzie of St. Joseph; for Clay County, M. H. Presley of Flora; for Clinton County, William H. Norris of Carlyle; for Franklin County, Charles A. Adkin of Benton; for La Salle County, R. C. Hitt of Ottawa; for Livingston County, Oscar F. Avery of Pontiac; for Lake County, Charles T. Heydecker of Waukegan; for Peoria County, Walter A. Clinch of Elmwood; for Randolph County, Robert H. Mann of Chester; for Piatt County, Joseph T. Van Gundy; for Sangamon County, William J. Conkling of Springfield; for Winnebago County, Horace W. Taylor of Rockford; for Wabash County, M. F. Haskinson of Mount Carroll—to be their own successors; for Jo Daviess County, John J. Jones, to succeed Simeon K. Miner; and for Logan County, Lewis C. Schwerdtfeger of Lincoln, to succeed Robert C. Maxwell.

Two men, who gave the names of Charles C. Sulligan and Charles Zeh, were arrested here today charged with the murder of an unknown man who was found by the side of the Chicago & Alton Railroad track this morning between Atlanta and McLean with a bullet through the head. Upon the persons of the men were found letters indicating that they are from New York and that one of them is wanted there to answer for some crime. A gold watch and a revolver were found in their possession.

In the Sangamon County Circuit Court today a judgment by default was given against W. D. Longnecker of this city on the charge of trespass, Longnecker being unable to appear from the fact that he is a fugitive from justice. While awaiting trial in the St. Louis courts for abducting a girl from that city and bringing her to Springfield for immoral purposes he jumped bail and fled to Canada. It is considered an extraordinary judgment in this case.

# HANGED FOR BURGLARY.

THREE NEGROES, WHO CONFESSED THE CRIME OF ROBBING A COUNTRY STORE, WERE EXECUTED YESTERDAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The first execution in Gates County in years took place this afternoon, when three negroes, all convicted of burglary, were hanged in the jail inclosure. They made a full confession of their crime, as they had done weeks ago when first captured. There were no incidents of moment at the scaffold. Many persons present had the belief up to almost the last moment that the Governor would extend clemency and commute their sentence or grant further respit. The crime was committed in Gates County, Sept. 13, about 3 o'clock in the morning. A clerk, sleeping above the country store of Willey & Eggleston, heard a noise and found that three desperate men were on the lower floor. The men had made two attempts to enter the store. First they bored a hole through the weatherboarding, making an aperture sufficiently large to admit a man. There were obstacles inside which prevented entering, so they sawed apart a cross-bar which held a double door, and with a lever they opened the door. They took $170 from a drawer, besides half a dozen revolvers and a quantity of clothing. The men were arrested soon after the commission of the crime. Seventy dollars of the money was recovered. The men were placed in jail and were tried Oct. 12 of that month, convicted of burglary, and sentenced to be hanged Nov. 20. A petition was soon after circulated asking a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life. Gov. Scales respited them until today. Last Thursday he gave the Sheriff of Yates notice that Executive clemency would not be further extended. He had carefully considered the matter and found that the men were desperate characters and that the crime was clearly burglary, which is one of the four capital crimes in this State.

IN BEHALF OF THE POOR.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 7.—Efforts are being made by the Pittsburg Poor Board to interest Poor directors throughout the country in a movement for a National convention, to be held in the near future, the object being to recommend to Congress immediate legislation in reference to pauper emigration.


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ILLUSTRATED.

Quarto, 96 pages, cloth, gilt .....$ 6.00
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This book (aside from the poem itself) is entirely an American product.

As a work of art it has not been excelled by anything in its line.

That high authority on Art and Literature, The Literary World, in its Holiday number, says of the book: "The figures which move through the poem deservedly attract attention, and among them notably the 'Sleeping Beauty' and Her Princely Lover, whose sweet, fresh young faces find their climax of expression as an accompaniment to the fourth stanza of 'The Departure':

Beyond the night, across the day,
Thro' all the world she followed him.

The life, the grace, the purity, the sweetness of Tennyson's poem have been effectively translated into the outward elements in this volume. An uncommon amount of thought, pains, and skill has been expended upon it, and its traits are such as altogether to gratify the eye and satisfy the mind.

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Display a large assortment of Books in Fine Bindings, Christmas and Birthday Cards in large variety, English, French, and American Almanacs and Calendars, Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, and Diaries, all the latest styles in Fine Stationery, besides all the New Books as soon as issued.
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Cor. Sixty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.
Open every evening (Wednesday and Sunday excepted), and every afternoon (Monday, Friday, and Sunday excepted).
Surface and Music second to none.

La Belle Skating Academy,
556 to 562 Lincoln-av.
First-class in every respect. Open afternoon and evening (Sunday excepted).
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Madison-st. and Ogden-av.
Open morning, afternoon, and evening (Sunday excepted). Superb Music. Fine Surface. Strict Order. Coziest and most handsomely-decorated Rink in the city. FRANCIS P. OWINGS, Manager.

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Music and instruction forenoon, afternoon, and evening. First Regt. I. N. G. Band. Four professors.
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Le Grand Roller Skating Rink,
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ORANGE LACE—Amusing and Exciting—TONIGHT

Washington Boulevard Skating Academy,
Washington Boulevard and Curtis-st. (West Side).
BAILY vs. EHLERT, fourth race for Championship of Chicago, Friday Evening, Dec. 4.

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WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
THE NONDESCRIPT!
The Strangest Rarity yet Discovered.
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THE 4-LEGGED GIRL!
Greatest Living Curiosity in the World.
KELLEY & BELMONT'S
Mastodon Comedy and Specialty Combination.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
THE SALE OF SEATS
FOR THE
EMMA NEVADA
GRAND CONCERTS, Dec. 15, 17, and 19, will begin at the Box-Office next
THURSDAY MORNING.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
FINAL WEEK OF
THE STODDARD LECTURES!
TONIGHT AT 8,
Wednesday Evening and SATURDAY MATINEE,
MARY QUEEN of SCOTS.
As this lecture has had packed audiences everywhere, intending patrons are admonished to secure seats early.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVEN'GS,
SWITZERLAND.
BURDITT & NORTH.......................Managers

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
"A WEEK OF FUN."
Every ev'g and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
THE DALYS
In a Crazy, Collegiate Patchwork, entitled,
VACATION;
Or, HARVARD vs. YALE.
Sunday, Dec. 13, Lillian Russell and her Opera Co. in Solomon's Comic Opera, "BILLEE TAYLOR."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite the Court House.
J. A. HAMLIN.....................Lessee and Manager
Most Positively the Greatest Hit of
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
His New Play and New Character,
FELIX McKUSICK!
And all the New Songs greeted with Rapturous Applause and Roars of Laughter.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Next Week—A RAG BABY.

WEBER MUSIC-HALL.
PROF. FELIX ADLER
Will deliver his Lecture,
Manual and Art Training
FOR YOUNG CHILDREN,
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 9, 8 p. m. Seats Free.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Absolutely Fire-Proof.
Corner Washington and Clark-sts.
Another Immense Hit. Secure Seats Early.
W. J. SCANLAN in
SHANE-NA-LAWN.
Hear Scanlan's new songs. Souvenir given tonight. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday Evenings. Sunday, Dec. 13—KATE CASTLETON.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of.................J. M. HILL
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Chas. L. Andrews' Glorious Dramatic Pageant,
MICHAEL STROGOFF.
A Grand National Ballet, introducing Three Star Premieres—Mlle. Carlotta Brianza, Mlle. Eugenie Cappellini, Mlle. Elisa Carullo. The Funny Mikado Ballet—30 Little Maids from School.

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The Academy is always warm and comfortable.—"The Universal Verdict."
CARRIE SWAIN as CAD THE TOM-BOY.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Next Monday—The great success, "Alone in London."

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PRICES, 10, 20, 30 CENTS.
"THE KINDERGARDEN,"
A screaming musical farce.
STANLEY MACEY'S COMEDY COMPANY.
Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every evening; Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
MR. EDWIN THORNE and a strong company in his popular drama,
THE BLACK FLAG.
Popular prices, 10, 25, 35, and 15 cents. ... week, LIZZIE EVANS.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,
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Lady with the Largest Feet in the World.
KRAO, ZAVANOWICH. Elegant Hourly Stage Shows. 10 CENTS to all including a seat—10 CENTS.
Opera chairs 5 cents extra.
Engaged to Appear—Only Living Elastic Hair-Lady.

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LAUGHING WEEK. Every Evening and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
—KELLY AND MASON.—
And their superb company, headed by Miss LENA MERVILLE, in the rollicking absurdity,
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Popular prices, 25c, 35c, 50c. Seats for sale at Box-Office of Gerald Pierce & Co., 122 Dearborn-st.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
State-st., near Harrison.
Nightly and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2. "Of all grand, great spectacular melodramas this stands the first."
IN THE RANKS!
$10,000 worth of scenery used.
Dec. 14—Charlie Gardner in KARL.

STANDARD THEATRE,
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
Tonight at 8, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the fireside favorite,
EFFIE ELLSLER,
In her great play, WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN.

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SAFETY FILM

# THE CITY.

### PERSONAL.

H. S. Sherman, Cleveland, is at the Hotel Richelieu.

Dr. E. F. Wells, Minster, O., and Capt. Oscar F. Long, U. S. A., are at the Pacific.

J. V. Lyman, Boston, and C. F. E. Voss, Portland, Ore., are at the Leland.

Mr. C. D. Irwin cabled yesterday from Hong Kong the news of his safe arrival in that city.

M. Vignaux, Paris, France; D. Hall, Watertown, Wis.; and Lewis J. G. Jones, Utica, N. Y., are at the Sherman.

W. W. Manning, Marquette, Mich.; Colgate Baker, Kobi, Japan; Col. R. W. Atkinson, Boston; and E. W. Winter, St. Paul, are at the Palmer.

### IN GENERAL.

The first railroad to reach Chicago was the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. A fragment of what is now the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern was built westward from this city some years before. This will serve as an answer to several correspondents.

Two massive granit columns are to be raised today where the Studebaker Bros'. carriage-factory on Michigan avenue, between Van Buren and Congress streets, is being built. Each one is twelve feet six inches in length and four feet in diameter, and weighs sixteen tons. Two drays had to be sent from Boston to haul them to the building.

Company B, First Infantry, I. N. G., elected the following officers last night: Captain, Arthur H. Scharff, vice Capt. Ellis, resigned; First-Lieutenant, Arthur Huntley, who was formerly Second-Lieutenant; Second-Lieutenant, W. P. Sherman, formerly First-Sergeant. The elections were unanimous. The new Captain is over six feet high and a fine-looking officer.

A combination of thieves, whose methods of doing business have alarmed the West-Side police, entered the residence of Mr. George Baker on Jackson and Aberdeen streets at an early hour Sunday evening. They got a good watch, a pair of diamond earrings, several gold rings, and $190 in cash, which was found in a bureau-drawer. They visited the pantry and ate a square meal.

County-Clerk Ryan addressed a letter to Mr. Trusdell of the State Board of Charities informing him that the vouchers for purchases for supplies for the Jefferson Insane Asylum (the management of which was recently investigated) were available at any time for inspection. Mr. Trusdell forwarded the letter to Secretary Wines, and the documents will be perused within a day or two.

The West-Park Board met yesterday. Property-owners on Ogden avenue requested the board to sign a petition to the City Council granting the right of way to the West Division Railway Company on Ogden avenue, between Randolph and Madison streets. It was done. The Secretary was instructed to advertise for bids for the ice in all the parks. Enough for good skating will be reserved in each.

Asba J. Burrus, the young man who waylaid and shot down Mrs. Rey Goode and her adopted sister, Lillian Walter, was before Justice Meech yesterday, accompanied by his lawyer, Mr. Forrest. The prosecuting witnesses were unable to appear, and, rather than plead for further continuance, Burrus waived examination and was held to the Criminal Court. In the case of Miss Walter bail was refused, and in that of Mrs. Goode the bonds were set at $10,000.

### HELD TO THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The preliminary examination of Peter Frankenbach and Nicholas Simon, charged with arson, came to an abrupt termination yesterday in Justice Woodman's court owing to the declination of the defendants' attorneys to make any defense. After Fire-Inspector Shay had gone on the witness-stand again to testify to some facts regarding his inspection of the Kappes furniture factory since the fire, the prosecution rested. Mr. Byam held a consultation with his client and associate counsel, and then informed the Justice that no defense would be offered, although some forty witnesses had been subpœnaed. He did not think it necessary to make any defense to the evidence so far adduced. Mr. Mills agreed with him, but in a different sense. Justice Woodman said that if there was to be no defense offered he had but one thing to do, which was to hold the alleged incendiaries to the grand jury. Bonds were fixed at $5,000 each, which were furnished.

### A CHARITY HURT BY SHARPERS.

Last May a number of charitable people organized to provide a home for convalescent women from the various hospitals. Quarters were secured at No. 540 Austin avenue, collectors were sent out, and everything seemed to promise success. Some time in July the store of Thomas Mitchell, No. 509 West Madison street, who acted as Treasurer for the home, was burglarized, and among the plunder secured were several of the collecting-books used by the solicitors for the Convalescent Home. In place of the regular collectors three unauthorized female sharpers have been visiting the business and residence localities of the city ever since and securing considerable sums of money. Two of the women are old—one wearing prominent bangs of gray hair—and the third is a young blonde 25 years of age, and of insinuating manners, who follows on the tracks of the other two. Since these sharpers commenced their artful work Mrs. Maria White, No. 540 Austin avenue, the accredited collector, has not been able to secure more than a few dollars, and the intentions of the charitable have been paralyzed. As the directors are desirous that the home should still prove a success, the public should guard against making any contributions to any collectors but Mrs. Maria White, or Mrs. Mary Russell, the President of the organization.

### G. A. R. ELECTION.

The annual election of officers of Post No. 28, G. A. R., occurs this evening, and promises to be hotly contested. There are two tickets in the field, and the friends of each have been to work for two weeks trying to secure votes for their favorit. The principal fight will be on the Commander, as some of the candidates for the other offices are on both tickets. One of the tickets is headed by W. S. Kaufman, a clerk in the Recorder's office, and the other by A. F. Walcott, manager of the Fidelity Storage Company. It is claimed that one of the candidates is championed by the politicians and the other by those who are opposed to bringing politics into the order. Certain it is that most of the politicians who belong to the club are arrayed on one side, although they claim to be working for a principle—"the succession in office." Their candidate now holds the position of Senior Vice-Commander, while the other candidate holds the position of Officer of the Day. It is claimed that but two Commanders have worked their way up through the various offices. A compromise has been proposed in order to allay the bitter feeling which is likely to arise in such a contest, but the friends of both candidates feel so sure of carrying the election that neither will listen to a compromise.

### THE COLLEEN BAWN'S SLIPPERY SLIPPERS.

"The Colleen Bawn, Officer Meany," cried Clerk Le Buy in Justice White's court yesterday, and a little old woman with a wizened face, and an old silk cloak showing moth-eaten patches of fur over her head, came out of the bull-pen and stood in the dock. "I'll take a change," she said.

"Do you know what a change of venue is?" inquired the court.

"'Nuther jedge," said the prisoner briskly, as if to show that she knew her rights, and, knowing, dared maintain them.

"Why do you want another judge?" asked the court persistently.

"I—I—well, I don't know."

"I thought so; you see you are willing to swear to something you know nothing about."

"Well, its 'cause I can't get justice here."

"You mean that you think you will get too much justice, I guess."

Before Justice Woodman the officer said he found her on the street singing "Willie Reilly and his dear colleen bawn," in company with a man who ran away as he approached. He had to hold her up while bringing her to the station and she kept up her song, changing the refrain to: "Away Went Mr. Meany wid his dear colleen bawn." He was greatly ashamed, and passers-by laughed at him. The colleen told the Justice that she "wore slippers and they made her slip down." She was assessed $5 for her amusement.

### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At the annual meeting of the First Presbyterian Church Society last night but twelve members were present, while it requires twenty to make a quorum, and so the action taken informally will have to be ratified at the regular weekly meeting tomorrow night. The question of economy so far as the choir is concerned was referred to the new Committee on Music, Messrs. Philo Otis, W. H. Swift, and George F. Bissell, who were elected last night. The trustees were reëlected with the exception of Mr. Pearsons, and the board now consists of W. H. Swift, Byron L. Smith, Marshall Field, H. N. Sherwood, and George F. Bissell. The question of raising the $7,000 salary of the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Barrows, will be considered tomorrow. The receipts for the last year were $16,263, and Dec. 7 (yesterday) the church was out of debt and had a surplus on hand of $150. The purchase of a piano was considered, and the reports of the various committees encouraging in the extreme. Organist Clarence Eddy will be retained. Dr. Hamill occupied the chair and Mr. H. M. Bacon acted as Secretary.

### A CRAZY MAN'S QUEER NOTION.

James Woolford, alias White, an escaped inmate of the Jefferson Asylum, who broke out of that institution Nov. 13, ran into the Chicago Avenue Station Sunday night and demanded that an officer be sent with him to arrest a crazy man who was raising a disturbance in the Salvation Army's meeting across the street. The crazy man pointed out to the officer who was sent Charles Huber, who resides on the North Side. Huber was brought into the station and questioned. "I'm not crazy," he said, "but I think the fellow who pointed me out is."

"'Deed there ye're right," said the policeman. "That's what he is. Luk at him."

Huber was let go and the complainant was locked up. He confessed that he escaped from Jefferson Asylum. He said they would miss him, and he felt responsible; therefore, he wanted to send somebody in his place to keep it filled. Woolford was for a long time a clerk in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. He will be sent back to Jefferson.

## THE ELECTION LAW.

### A MOVE TO TEST THE LEGALITY OF THE PART FIXING THE SALARIES.

The formal bill of William G. Wetherell for an injunction against City-Treasurer William M. Devine against the payment of the expenses of the new Election Commissioners appointed by Judge Prendergast was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. The object of the bill is to test the constitutionality of the new Election law. As the allegations of the bill have already been given at length in THE TRIBUNE it is enough to say that the bill charges that a warrant has been drawn by Judge Prendergast upon Devine for the payment of $100 for office rent and other expenses of the Commissioners, and that the act under which they were appointed is unconstitutional.

Mr. A. M. Pence, on behalf of the complainant, appealed at once before Judge Moran, H. B. Hurd also appearing for the defendant, and by consent the bill was dismissed on demurrer and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court. This bill is merely subordinate to the quo warranto proceedings in the Criminal Court, and is designed to test the legality of that part of the law fixing the salaries in the new law.

Mr. Edward Maher, who is one of the attorneys to prosecute the mandamus suit for the citizens of the Town of Lake to compel the appointment of a separate Board of Election Commissioners for that town was seen yesterday in reference to the suit. He stated that the attorneys deemed it unwise and inexpedient to prosecute the case, and so advised the committee. Accordingly the matter will be dropped. "The people of the Town of Lake," said Mr. Maher, "care more for the results of the law—namely, honest elections—than for the means whereby that result is achieved." Mr. Maher also said that the credit for the submission and adoption of the law was now being claimed by men who had done little or nothing for it. While the measure was doubtful many men who now claim to have been foremost in working for the law either quietly worked against it or openly "damned it with faint praise." "I am confident of the correctness of my position when I say that the work was mainly done by Wilson M. Darlington. Those gentlemen who were associated with him will cheerfully bear witness to his tireless zeal and energy in behalf of the law."

## IS IT A RAPHAEL?

### CUSTOMS OFFICERS SEIZE ONE OF THE PICTURES AT THE CALUMET ART EXHIBIT.

Saturday Special Agent Jerry Crowley of the Treasury Department and Inspector Keefe called at the Calumet Club and seized from the art collection there a painting entitled the "Virgin of the Book," and which is said to be a genuine Raphael, and alleged to have been stolen from the Vatican. There is a story that in 1882 a Benedictine monk and one Monesco called on a Parisian art-dealer named Keiffer and showed him the picture "The Virgin of the Book," which, they said, was a genuine Raphael and worth $100,000. There was some dispute over the terms of the sale, and Keiffer finally held the picture as security for a debt of Monasco, and claimed to have received from the monk an admission that the picture had been stolen from the Vatican, and begging that he be permitted to restore it to its place before it was missed. Keiffer refused to return the picture, and in 1883 the monk and Monasco appeared and represented that they had a chance to sell the picture to the King of Spain, promising to pay him $8,000 as soon as the sale was effected. He would not give it up, and they went to law, the court deciding that Keiffer had a lien on it and could keep it. This was in the summer of 1883. In September Keiffer failed in business and came to America, arriving in November, 1883, and bringing this picture and twenty others with him, all escaping the notice of the customs officers. Less than a year ago this fact was learned and an attempt made to find Keiffer. It was incidentally learned that he had been offered $40,000 for the picture. Keiffer finally settled at No. 212 Rush street, in this city, and loaned the picture to the Calumet Club. The officers seized it on the ground that it was smuggled. The picture has several certificates in which its genuineness is sworn to, but there are a great many who doubt that the picture is what it is represented to be. The canvas is about 12x24 inches, and if genuine is worth over $75,000.

## THE CRIMINAL COURT.

### THE JUDGE GIVES A YOUNG MAN A LIGHT SENTENCE.

Vernon C. Clark, the young man who was brought back from Philadelphia to answer to the charge of stealing $200 worth of jewelry from B. F. Norris & Co., his former employers, was put on trial in Judge Shepard's court yesterday. W. M. Allister, a member of the firm, said Clark worked for the firm five years, and part of his work was to entertain country buyers when they came to the city, which is apt to lead a man into loose habits. For this reason the witness thought the firm was in a measure responsible for the conduct of the prisoner, and he asked the court's clemency.

"Your firm consider themselves to blame, then?" asked the court.

"Yes," said Mr. Allister.

"It is a pernicious practice and ought to be stopped. The fact that other firms do it is no excuse and it ought not to be followed. You say the prisoner is honest and that he intends to reform. Will you take him back into your employ if there is a place?"

Mr. Allister said he could not as the place the young man had was filled, and the court then sentenced Clark to two years in the penitentiary and suspended the sentence. It was then explained that Clark had a wife and two small children who were depending on him for support. Clark then pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was fined $15, the fine to be worked out if not paid by serving in the jail at the rate of 50 cents per day.

### MULKOWSKI.

Frank Mulkowski, the murderer who is under sentence to be hanged Jan. 15, wrote a letter yesterday to his attorney, John W. Byam, thanking him for the work he had done for him in conducting his case. The prisoner said he fully realized his desperate situation under the shadow of the scaffold, but knew that his innocence had been established before that judgment-seat before whom all men should appear. The letter showed that it had been dictated by an outsider and signed by the prisoner. It is said that Frank Loring, a prisoner, wrote it.

## SHE HAS A DOUBLE,

### AND THAT ACCOUNTED FOR HER ARREST ON A CHARGE OF WHICH SHE WAS INNOCENT.

Annie Sterle, a married woman residing at No. 803 Blue Island avenue, was charged before Justice Woodman yesterday with the larceny of a gold watch and some table linen, valued at $160, from Mrs. Marion Stevenson, No. 1606 Wabash avenue. The complainant said the prisoner had hired out to her as a domestic, but left the same day she was engaged with the property. M. Heyman, a pawnbroker at No. 52 West Madison street, said she was the woman who pawned the watch. Mrs. Stevenson was not prepared to swear positively as to the identity of the prisoner, a fact that saved her from perjury, for the mother and husband of Mrs. Sterle swore that she had not hired out as a domestic for four years past, and had a comfortable home of her own. The remarkable resemblance of a sister, who was ordered out of the house and had become wild in her mode of life, accounted for the arrest of the married sister. The double of Mrs. Sterle, it was thought, committed the theft, and in order to liquidate a board bill had given her sister the watch to pawn. Mr. Sterle recounted how he had once mistaken the sister for his own wife, and had been laughed at for the error. Officers Reed and Lee admitted that they thought it was a case of mistaken identity and Mrs. Sterle was discharged.

## THE MINISTERS.

### BAPTISTS.

The Baptist ministers at their meeting yesterday morning received the regular monthly reports from the Baptist churches of the city and suburbs. Additions to membership to the number of 110 were reported. The Rev. Mr. Tolman, representing the Baptist Foreign Missionary Union, stated that the receipts for the year thus far but little more than balanced the deficit last year, which closed March 1. The expenditures since that time amounted to over $200,000. The Rev. Dr. Lawrence expressed the opinion that more effort should be made to interest the representative business-men of the churches in the prayer-meetings, as what they might say in regard to the importance of religion would exert more of an influence on the young men than any number of sermons.

### METHODISTS.

At the meeting of the Methodist ministers the Rev. R. W. Bland of the Wabash Avenue Church read a paper on "The Relation of the Church to Popular Amusements," which was substantially as follows: The Methodist discipline provides that church members shall be brought to trial for "dancing, playing games of chance, attending theatres, horse races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing public schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of a misleading or questionable moral tendency. Chicago Christianity is badly tainted by the moral atmosphere at present rife. A church in this city contains in its bosom a club which meets three times a week for dancing, playing euchre, and billiards. It was the doctrine of the essay that the only remedy is a return to the strong Methodist preaching of early days. It may seem to some of the brethren that the position is too enthusiastic, but God has already chastised this city for its ungodliness by sending it a baptism of fire, and, if the stench of its iniquity, covetousness, and mad worship of pleasure continues to ascend into the nostrils of the Most High, another calamity may overtake her. Some of the leading laymen are placing their children into the tender mercies and lecherous clutches of a professional dancing master, and the essayist agreed with Sam Jones in the following strong words: "If there is a human being on the face of the earth that I hate with an inveterate hatred it is a French dancing master. There is not a barroom on the face of the earth that is doing as much harm as a dancing master. I would not wipe my feet on the rotten rascal." The type of Christianity prevalent in Chicago is the cause of so much looseness of thinking and practice among Christians. Every Sunday Dr. Thomas preaches to 2,000 hearers and Swing to 3,000. These sermons are reported in full every Monday morning. Thomas is indorsed by being invited into orthodox pulpits and Swing is applauded on every hand. These men are responsible for infusing into the church atmosphere of this city a type of theology and worship that is as foreign to the great principle of Christ's Gospel as Hell is far from Heaven. Men who ignore the wickedness of the unredeemed heart, the validity of the atonement, and the dreadful doom of the impenitent are not fit representatives of that religion which cost the suffering and death of the only begotten Son of God. Beecher is read by thousands and thousands who swallow his fascinating interpretation and criminal emasculation of some of the sublimest and most terrific utterances of Christ. If Beecher's way of preaching is right we might as well forget the tragic scenes of Calvary, blot out from memory the teachings of our fathers, ignore the future judgment and day of perdition of ungodly men, and eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die.

"We are drifting," said the essayist, in conclusion, "into virtual universalism. Our standard of theology at Evanston Garrett Biblical Institute is so lame in its theology that any student who has any universalistic proclivities would be confirmed after embracing the teaching there given." The sentiments of the paper were generally indorsed in the animated discussion which followed.

### CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Prof. J. H. Hyde presented a paper on the "Parable of the Tares" before the Congregational ministers. Following the reading of the paper the matter of church discipline was discussed.

## PROMISED TO KEEP SOBER.

### MARY HAMILTON'S NICE LITTLE TALK TO JUSTICE WHITE AT THE DESPLAINES STREET COURT.

"Mornin', Jedge, dear," said Mary Hamilton as she came up before Justice White yesterday, dropping a low bob-courtesy as she spoke. "It's a cowld mornin', shure, an' me ould bones niver felt so sore as they be this blessed minute. Oi'm goin' to tak the pligde roight now afore yer Anner, which Oi niver did yit, if yez plase lit me go. On me bended knee Oi'll sign the pligde for a year an' kape it, which is somthin' Oi niver promised to any one afore, so now."

"Intoxicated?"

"Indade, no; Oi may be was toight, Oi dunno, but lit me go to me wun choild in Irondale, where Oi was on me way win the trouble overtuk me. It's a purty place about eight miles out by the prairie on the train. Me choild guv me money to buy me clothes, an' here's me valase as nice as ye plase to put them in."

"And you bought whisky instead of clothing, as usual. How many times does this make?"

"About tin toimes."

"I've had her in a dozen times myself," said the officer.

"O, not a wan more than tin. Shure his Anner there knows that."

Four policemen in the space within the rails held up their hands as schoolboys who have something to say and remarked, "I've had her ten times myself," like a chorus.

"That makes forty times, and twelve more make——"

"Ah, whist! whist! Shure Oi'd not dispute their word," said Mary as she held up both hands and jesticulated towards the court. "Oi'm a bad ould woman, Oi supposhe, an' 'll have to go out."

"If I let you off will you promise not to——"

"Oi will."

"Will what?"

"O, shure it's not fur the loikes o' me to put the wurds in yer mouth."

"Well, you may go."

"May the blessin' o' Heavin rest above ye fur a dacent Jedge."

## JUDGE GARNETT.

### JUDGE SMITH STEPS DOWN IN HIS FAVOR—THE REMARKS.

A basket of flowers presented by Capt. Patrick McGrath and C. C. Kohlsaat stood upon the desk in Judge Gardner's court-room yesterday morning when Judge Smith and Judge Garnett took their seats in the crowded room. The bailiff cried "Hear ye!" and Judge Smith made some remarks. The time was now come, he said, when he was to retire from a lengthened term of service upon the bench, and he desired not only to thank the numerous representatives of the bar now before him for their uniform courtesy and forbearance towards himself, but to bespeak the same consideration for his successor, who had already gained their best wishes and their willing support. "As for myself," he continued, "I shall resume the practice of the law, and I certainly feel better equipped than ever before for that occupation. Service upon the judicial bench gives one a kind of bird's-eye view of the province of law which must be invaluable in subsequent practice."

James Lane Allen said that he had been requested to express the regret of the members of the bar at the retirement of Judge Smith and their friendly and respectful sentiments towards Judge Garnett, who had already approved himself well in their esteem.

Judge Garnett, who sat with knitted brows as if fully appreciating the weight of his new responsibility, replied briefly that he could but regret that so able a Judge as his predecessor should have quitted the bench, but that as a practicing lawyer he would be sure to attain even greater success than before his judicial experience. The large gathering he hoped he might construe as both a tribute to the merits of the retiring Judge and an expression of good will towards himself. He thanked the members of the bar for their kindness in the past and their assurances for time to come, and expressed his resolve to administer the law as clearly and impartially as his ability should permit, seeking rather to elucidate that which was confused in the minds of the lawyers who should appear before him than to befog or bewilder them by an obscure treatment of their cases.

Judge Smith rose, gave his successor a cordial grip of the hand, and retired. Some one called up a motion and the duties of the new Judge began. The calendar of contested motions was unusually long, and Judge Gardner sat in Judge Shepard's court-room to dispose of a portion of it, while Judge Garnett was occupied until after 5 o'clock with the residue.

## LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

### MOORE STILL RECEIVES HIS MAIL—A HEARING THIS AFTERNOON.

The preliminary hearing of James E. Moore, the Louisiana State Lottery man, has been set before Commissioner Hoyne this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Moore's business is going on as usual in Room 4 at No. 127 La Salle street. A TRIBUNE reporter called there in the afternoon and found dozens of people coming and going. Moore received a big mail yesterday morning. Inspector R. W. McAffee, who made the complaint, objected to its being delivered, but it was found that a recent decision by Judge Drummond holds that when the mail is addressed to the name and number only—for instance, to "James E. Moore, No. 127 La Salle street," and not to "James E. Moore, lottery agent," or "Louisiana Lottery"—it must be inviolable. It was accordingly delivered. Inspector McAffee is in St. Louis to subpœna witnesses, and he will return in time for the hearing this afternoon.

## SUBURBAN.

### LAKE.

Nathan Towle, with N. M. Darlington & Co., commission-men, died Sunday at his home, No. 737 Wilson street. Mr. Towle was highly respected. He was 70 years of age, was a native of Indiana, but for the last four years had been employed at the yards. He leaves a wife and a son.

John O'Brien, a 12-year-old pirate, was found yesterday morning in Henry Lindstrom's grocery store, Fifty-sixth and Wright streets. A duplicate key with which he unlocked the door was found on his person. He was caught before he could make away with anything, and was taken to the lockup. He will be given a hearing today.

Patrick Seymour, a scalper at the Stock-Yards, was arrested for cruelty to animals and was fined $15. Friday Seymour had 119 sheep locked in a pen and failed to order feed for them. Officer Mitchell heard of the affair and ordered feed, for which Seymour was also compelled to pay. Augustus Dodge was locked up in the police station. During a row between Dodge and William Briarch in the International Packing Company's house yesterday Dodge slashed Briarch viciously across the legs with a butcher knife. The remains of the unfortunate Barney McGoff, who was found frozen to death Saturday morning on Forty-seventh street, near Aberdeen, were interred in Mount Olivet yesterday. McGoff has a brother in Cummings. It is stated that he was notified of his brother's death, and, appearing at the yards, was given the dead man's effects. It is alleged he would not have anything to do with the burial, and that at his suggestion others asked for and received a permit for a free grave. A lengthy petition was circulated in the Exchange Building at the Stock-Yards asking the street-car company to put stoves in the Halsted street cars running from Fortieth to Sixty-third street. A move will also be made to have the company heat the State street and Wentworth avenue cars running from Thirty-ninth street to Englewood.

The Chicago Live-Stock Exchange convened yesterday in the Exchange Building, Elmer Washburn presiding. A committee appointed to draft a substitute for rule fourteen recommended the exchange to retain the original reading of the commission and also recommended the repeal of an amendment to the rule which prohibited members from employing country solicitors at stipulated salaries. The rule charging 15 cents per car on hogs for public inspection gave rise to endless discussion, it being stated that some hog sellers had failed to collect this amount from their purchasers. A resolution was introduced and adopted to the effect that every commission man charge 15 cents per car inspector's fees from his customers. A committee consisting of Thomas Brown Jr., S. S. Brown, and C. H. Horine was appointed to investigate the charges relating to the collection of the 15 cents per car and report at a meeting to be held Monday, Dec. 21.

### ROGERS PARK.

Building operations in this growing suburb are not impeded by the winter season. The foundations of two houses—one for Louis Beck at the corner of Lunt and Grand avenues and the other for J. R. Rose on Morse avenue—are completed and the frame work will be commenced this week. The houses will cost $2,500 each. Water-mains have been laid on the west side and a number of connections are being made. The artesian well which supplies the water has not diminished in volume or pressure since its completion. A large store building has just been completed on Chicago avenue for John Lindlay. J. M. Kean has purchased Block 47, having a frontage on Morse and Farwell avenues, west side, which he intends improving. The scheme to build a pier here has been abandoned for the winter, but it is said the matter will be pushed next spring.

### ENGLEWOOD.

The play of the "Union Spy" will be produced Friday and Saturday evenings of this week at Lanyon's Opera-House under the auspices of the Englewood Union Veteran Club. The cast will be supplied by the members of the club and their wives. The play promises to be given in better shape than ever before at this place, where it has been given several times.

### HYDE PARK.

Fire was discovered in the residence of James R. Hardy, No. 2207 Sixty-third street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The inside of the house was destroyed; loss on house and furniture about $3,000; insurance $2,000 on house and $1,000 on furniture.

## WHAT THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET READ.

Washington *Star:* "Who is the best reader in the Cabinet?" a Washington book-seller was asked the other day. "Folks say Lamar is," replied the dealer. "He may be, but I never heard of his buying a book. If he reads, he doesn't keep pace with the times. I reckon Bayard is the best reader. He buys a great many books and keeps right along with the best writers. His reading is of a sober, statesman-like character, and he does lots of it. He comes in to buy his own books, and I have never seen him look at a novel. The President, I understand, is a good reader, but the only book I know of his having bought is Blaine's. He bought that a few days after he came to Washington. A great many books go to the White House. Col. Lamont buys many good books and nearly all the popular periodicals, but I don't know who reads them. I suppose many are got for Miss Cleveland. Secretary Whitney reads a great deal. He doesn't confine himself, however, to politics, history, or philosophy. He is very fond of novels, and reads many. Some are the best and some are the lightest. He reads such novels as "The Vagrant Wife," "The Tinted Venus," "Called Back," "Struck Down," etc. Secretary Endicott reads novels, too. But he never buys anything in English. He always gets French novels, and reads a great many of them. The other members of the Cabinet we don't see so much of. I guess there is no one in the Cabinet who buys as many good books as Blaine does. He buys everything on sober subjects by well-known authors. He gets much the same book as Bayard does, only the range of his research is wider. Logan isn't anything for buying books."

### VERY APPROPRIATE.

There is that about the Chapman Building at Milwaukee which strikes one as being appropriate, even though wanting a precedent and though the purely technical features of the architecture are not understood.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no residence is given:

| | Age. |
|---|---|
| J. Loewenstein, New York, Mabel J. Kenney | 29—19 |
| F. Launders, Norwood Park, Lena Blass, Niles | 21—19 |
| Carl Lindgren, Hilda Anderson | 21—18 |
| Charles C. Slont Jr., Bertha Eick | 27—21 |
| Daniel Benson, Tillie Polland | 27—18 |
| Peter Pirsch, Elizabeth Ritter | 21—18 |
| Gustav Thrun, Frida Christiansen | 26—25 |
| Samuel Johnson, Charlotte Whalley | 25—27 |
| Matthew Smith, Catharine A. Garfield | 48—49 |
| William J. Reed, Mary B. Reutman | 24—21 |
| Frank G. Rhude, Garnet D. Jenkins | 21—18 |
| John J. Walsh, Bridget Fallon | 32—32 |
| Louis Hogen, Annie Muth | 24—21 |
| Johann T. Hildebrandt, Adeline Reinke | 37—34 |
| D. B. Millen, Detroit, Elizabeth Lynch | 38—27 |
| Julius Trojanorski, Barbara Smigkai | 23—20 |
| John McCarthy, Lake, Ellen Ryan | 27—24 |
| Olof M. Svenson, Anna Peterson | 23—20 |
| W. Hoskins, La Grange, M. Mariner, Fernwood | 24—24 |
| John O'Neil, Josie Philipp | 24—19 |
| John Fitzsimons, Mary E. Holness | 21—18 |
| Renihold Ziebert, Minnie Bratfish | 22—21 |
| John Keefe, Maggie Conn | 24—20 |
| Johan Anderson, Mathilda Olson | 29—25 |
| Albert Oexly, Meeme, Wis., Nellie Gries, same | 27—21 |
| John Barrett, Margaret Welch | 46—42 |
| Carl Kreutzer, Katie Hierl | 21—17 |
| Herman Zschan, Adeline Tobner | 22—20 |
| Fred Gartner, Helena Rotzheim | 25—22 |


**Chas. Gossage & Co.,**
State and Washington-sts.

We announce Today a Special Sale of
APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFTS
—AT—
Exceptionally Low Prices.

**FURS.**
SEAL GARMENTS
Of Every Description.
Fur-Lined Mantles,
Gents' Fur-Lined Overcoats,
Fur Trimmings,
Muffs, Collars,
Capes, Gloves,
Caps, Robes, etc.

**SHAWLS.**
Elegant India Mountain
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
$50, $60, $80, and $90.
VALLEY DECCAS,
$40, $50, $75, and $100.
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$30, $35, and $40.
These values are of extraordinary merit.

**GLOVES.**
Men's and Boys' Scotch Wool Gloves,
35 Cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Fur-Trimmed and Plush-Lined Kid Gloves and Mittens.
$1.00.
Exclusive Agents for
Foster's Kid Gloves.

**LINENS.**
WHITE DAMASK CLOTHS,
With Napkins to match,
Put up in Fancy Boxes.
Elegant Embroidered Cloths,
With Doylies to match,
From the most celebrated manufacturers of France and Germany.

**Comb and Brush Cases.**
Silk Plush, Satin Lined, First quality, Celluloid
COMB, BRUSH, AND MIRRORS,
AT
$2.65 and $3.75.
Never offered in this city less than
$5 and $8
Respectively.

**Umbrellas and Canes.**
26 and 28 inch Large
Gold Handle Silk Umbrella,
Usually sold at $10,
$5.00.
Gold-Headed Canes
From $2.50 to $25.
Silver-Headed Canes
From 95c to $10.



**MARSHALL FIELD & CO.**
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Sale of
Knit Goods
In Basement.

Leggins for Children....25c
Leggins for Misses....28c
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Mittens for Infants....10c
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Hoods from....30c upward

Rare Bargains.



By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 214 and 216 Madison-st.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9th, 1885, AT 9:30 A. M.,
AT AUCTION,
Boots, Shoes, Slippers, and Rubbers.
ALL GRADES. DIFFERENT BRANDS.
These goods are made by the best manufacturers, and are seasonable.
Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots.
Men's, Boys', and Youths' Shoes.
Women's, Misses', and Childs' Kid Goat and Grain Button and Polish.
All nice, regular goods. Very large assortment. This is a big chance for those who want to buy close. Call and see.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HOLIDAY GOODS
At Auction.
Thursday, Dec. 10, 9:30 a. m.,
6,000! DOLLS. 6,000!
100 Cases Bisque Figures,
100 Cases Motto Cups and Saucers,
Fine Engraved, Cut and Colored
GLASSWARE.
Vases, Tea, and Dinner Sets, &c., &c.
This is to be our great CLEARING SALE of FANCY GOODS, and no merchant can afford to miss it.
Goods carefully packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
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By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This Morning, at 10 o'clock,
OUR REGULAR FURNITURE SALE
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
Carpets, Stoves, Merchandise,
And General Household Goods.
At 1 o'clock,
We sell an invoice of 55,000 Choice Brand Segars.
POMEROY, SON & CO., 80 & 82 Randolph-st.



By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
CATALOGUE SALE
Valuable Collection
BOOKS!
At 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. This Day,
At Our Salesrooms,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.


### DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:00 p. m.

BOHNE—C. F. Bohne of this city, comrade of Post 28, G. A. R.
Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 10 a. m., from his late residence, 730 West Madison-st., by carriages to Forest Home Cemetery.

FINKBONE—Monday morning, Dec. 7, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, Monroe Clinton, son of J. M. and Helen R. Finkbone.
Funeral at the residence, 1606 Michigan-av., at 1 p. m. today. Friends are invited to attend.

FITZGERALD—Saturday, Dec. 5, Little Belle, daughter of Frank and Anna Fitzgerald, aged 7 years and 4 months, at 736 Elk Grove-av.
Funeral Tuesday, 8th, at 2 p. m.

JOSEPH—Harriet, wife of Michael Joseph, recently of Akron, O., aged 56 years.
Funeral from 2550 Wabash-av., Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1 p. m. Carriages to Rosehill.

KELLEY—Maggie, youngest daughter of Dennis and Margaret Kelley, aged 4 years and 2 months.
Funeral from 80 Artesian-av., Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, by carriages to Wells-st. Depot., thence by cars to Gilberts, Ill.

PATTEN—Dec. 6, at her residence, 193 Washington-av., Chelsea, Mass., of pneumonia, Susan W., wife of A. S. Patten, formerly of Chicago.

ROSTER—Dec. 6, at Amboy, Ill., of diphtheria, Josie, son of Joseph and Bertha Roster, aged 6 years and 9 months.
Funeral from Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., to Graceland, Wednesday, at 10:40 a. m.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DOUGLAS PARK—ELEGANT SKATING. Skates for rent in pavilion. Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st. cars till 11 o'clock p. m.

PROF. FELIX ADLER WILL DELIVER HIS lecture on "Manual and Art Training for Young Children" at Weber Music-Hall Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, at 8 p. m. Seats free.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Woman's Homeopathic Medical Society will be held at the Sherman House this evening at 7:30. An address will be delivered on Gynecology. The profession invited.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING AT THE Grand Pacific Wednesday evening to complete the arrangements for memorial services in honor of the late Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, and the committee respectfully request the attendance of any who may feel interested in the object of the meeting.



$5 FOR THIS FIRST-CLASS HEATING STOVE complete. No. 8 range complete $10. Plush Parlor Suit complete, 5 pieces, $25. Breakfast Extension Fall Leaf Table, $1.00. W. W. Springs $1. Tapestry Carpets 50 cents. Ingrains 30 cents. Chains 25 cents. On time at cash prices. No interest charged.
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FURS — CHAS. W. BARNES, 148 State-st., Manufacturer of Ladies' & Gents' Furs. Seal Garments to order. Repairing, Refitting, and general Fur work at low prices.

CANDY — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

FURNITURE — FINE and MEDIUM! LOWEST PRICES! 224 to 228 Wabash-av., C. C. Holton.

ARE YOU TROUBLED with RUPTURE. We can help you sure. Write to the Electro-Magnetic Truss Co. 191 Wabash-Av., Chicago, Ill. [Mention this Paper.]

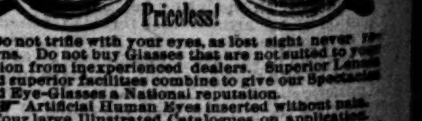
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Reliable
PIANOS
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In a great variety of
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Call early and secure a good selection.
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State and Adams-sts.
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ROCKING CHAIRS — USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS!
We have just made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES on a large line of our Celebrated RATTAN GOODS, and shall offer GENUINE Bargains in Rattan rocking and other chairs, Work-Stands, Baskets, etc., until Jan. 1st.
Don't forget the No., 144 WABASH-AV.
Wakefield Rattan Co.

Sam Brown, Shirt Maker,
McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Price, $2.00, $2.50, and
DRESS SHIRTS, $3.00.

SHAYNE'S — FURS are BEST and CHEAPEST. Alaska Seal Garments retailed at wholesale prices. Catalogue free. 141....State-st.....141

GLOVES — LATEST STYLES, LOWEST PRICES. Wedding and Reception Gloves a specialty. "PALAIS ROYAL," 141 State-st., Chicago. Price list mailed free.

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88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.


Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

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WILMARTH'S.
Gas Fitting done promptly at low rates. We keep the best Gas Stoves in the market.
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ve Agents for
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s and Canes.
28 inch Large
e Silk Umbrella,
ly sold at $10,
5.00.
eaded Canes
$2.50 to $25.
Headed Canes
95c to $10.
P. GORE & CO.
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9th, 1885, AT 9:30 A. M.,
AUCTION,
hoes, Slippers,
Rubbers.
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# FOR MANUAL TRAINING.

## The Recent Educational Convention at Toledo and That City's New School.

## Interesting Addresses by Dr. Belfield and Others on the New Departure in Education.

## The Value of Training the Hand in Conjunction with Disciplining the Mind—Woman as a Teacher.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—Dec. 4 and 5 the citizens of Toledo held an educational convention at which addresses were made by Ex-President Hayes, Prof. C. M. Woodward of St. Louis, Dr. Felix Adler of New York, Dr. H. H. Belfield, Director of the Chicago Manual-Training School, Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, Dean of the School of Domestic Economy of the Iowa Agricultural College, C. H. Ham, and Col. Augustus Jacobson of Chicago. The occasion was the opening to the public of the Manual-Training School Building, a plain, well-built, well-lighted, four-story brick structure, admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was erected. Unlike the St. Louis and Chicago Manual-Training Schools, it is an annex of the high school, in which the literary work of the pupils is conducted, the new building being devoted to drawing and shopwork—the strictly manual part of the curriculum. The funds to erect and equip the building were furnished by W. H. Scott of Toledo. The school is under the joint control of the Board of Education of the City of Toledo and the Board of Trustees of the university, of which latter body Mr. Scott is President. Mr. Scott is foremost in philanthropic enterprises, and this is only one of several methods in which he has used his wealth to advance the welfare of Toledo.

Friday evening the convention was called to order by Superintendent Dowd, who claimed for Toledo the honor of erecting the first building in which boys and girls might receive manual training free of charge. Mr. Dowd introduced ex-President Hayes, who presided at all the sessions of the convention.

### EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

In his address the ex-President said the best and most important crop in this country is our boys and girls, and it behooves us to harvest this crop well. Failure properly to educate our children mentally, morally, and physically would be a fatal error. All public education should fit children for the places they are to occupy in life. All education cannot be derived from the school and the shop, since the influence of the family and the world is felt by the child before he enters the school. True education concerns the body, the mind, and the character, and tends to produce a sound mind in a sound body. The speaker read extracts from the writings of President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. E. E. White, formerly Commissioner of Public Schools in Ohio, and others, showing the increasing belief in this style of education.

### PROF. C. M. WOODWARD.

The director of the St. Louis Manual-Training School, Dr. Woodward, delivered a very lengthy address, holding the attention of the large audience to a late hour. He said the object of this new education was not to tear down the fabric of the common schools, but to enlarge and greatly increase its usefulness. Mental activity and growth are closely allied to physical ability. Our schools and colleges have failed to supply the demand for skilled workmen and intelligent superintendents, compelling us to import what we ought to produce at home. Children leave school at a very early age, only about 1 per cent of them reaching the high schools in most of the large cities. In Europe the object of manual training, or trade schools, is to fit the boys for some particular calling. But here we aim to develop the boy's intellect, give him dexterity of hand, and fit him to achieve success in life in any calling which he may choose. The manual-training schools have always had two fallacies to contend with: First, that mechanical skill should be learned in some manufactory; second, that the school should be self-supporting. The folly of demanding that a manual-training school should be turned into a manufacturing establishment in order to make it self-supporting was shown by some very pertinent illustrations.

### FELIX ADLER.

Dr. Felix Adler, the Principal of the Workingmen's School of New York, in his address Saturday said that his school was designed for the children of the poorer classes, and took them from the kindergarten age of 3 years. It taught all that the public schools taught—reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geometry, German, and also natural history, physics, toolwork, modeling, casting in plaster, with cutting and sewing for girls. Prof. Adler illustrated his remarks with a collection of articles made by pupils from 6 to 14 years of age, and showed that some of the work—such, for instance, as woodturning, which is now done in the manual-training schools—can easily be done by boys under 14 years. He does not find the pupils overburdened with work. He has abolished the spelling-book, abolished the text-book wholly in natural sciences, and in other departments as far as possible. He conducts his school on the Froebel principle of bringing the mind into contact with things. His intention is not to turn out mechanics; he claims to be simply an educator, and to seek to produce intellectual and physical power. Approving of gymnastics, he said the gymnasium neglected the two most spiritual organs—the eye and the hand—and the workshop supplemented the gymnasium in this particular. The workshop gives completeness and definiteness to the instruction given in drawing. He showed how his pupils made geometrical solids in pasteboard, such as the pyramid and prism, from drawings. Much has been said by Tyndall and others regarding the development of the scientific imagination. He wished to say a word in favor of the cultivation of the mechanical imagination—the power of seeing the concrete in the abstract, the finished article in the working drawing. This can be done only in the shop. It is a mistake to say that manual training is designed for or beneficial to workmen only. If we were all gentlemen of leisure he would advocate manual training as strongly as he does now. Manual training should begin early in life, when the fingers are flexible, and can be introduced into school at a very little expense. The workshop is a great help in understanding geometry and physics. We prove the principles of geometry by working them out in the concrete. In physics the pupil performs his own experiments, and discovers physical laws for himself. He is not told what the aim of an experiment is, but he finds it out by performing it. The text-book in physics is wholly abandoned. The pupil makes his own text-book by noting in his note-book the experiments which he performs and the laws and principles discovered, and the note-book thus becomes an index of what the pupil has learned. The use of tools in his school is not to produce mechanics. He tries to teach his pupils to see and appreciate the beauty of Nature. The Americans are a nation of workers, and do not know how to enjoy life.

### DR. H. H. BELFIELD.

Dr. Belfield, director of the Chicago Manual-Training School, spoke of the public school as one of the great pillars of the State, always on the side of good order and of good morals. He advocated the addition of manual training to public school education on the ground of culture, quoting Ralph Waldo Emerson, that "every man should have a farm or a mechanical craft for his culture." The proverbial mechanical ingenuity of the New-Englander he attributed to the habits of the people, which combined manual labor with literary culture, quoting John Fiske and William Mather of Manchester, Eng., as to the superiority of combining these two elements in education. He compared the training of the early New-Englander to that of the citizen of the early Roman Republic, where every boy was taught to forge and use the plowshare. He spoke of the physiology of manual training and the brain, holding that no perfectly developed brain ever crowned an imperfectly developed body. The left lobe of the brain, which animated and controlled the right hand, is in right-handed people larger than the right lobe. Dr. Brown-Sequard recommended the training of the left hand in order to increase the brain power of the race. English and American schools, said Dr. Belfield, must plead guilty to the charge of overpressure. The manual-training school recognized the fact that alternation of work is rest. The manual-training school boy accomplished his book-work as well as the high-school boy, and spent three hours daily in shop and drawing-room besides. This seemed incredible, but was true, and dispelled the fears of many that the addition of shop-work was simply adding to an already overcrowded curriculum.

Dr. Belfield then turned to the industrial phase of the new style of education, and showed conclusively that the combination of intellectual and manual training better fitted a boy to fight the battle of life than either training alone. He spoke of the Indian training schools, and exhibited specimens of forging made by Indian boys at the Rev. A. L. Rigg's Indian school at Santee, Neb. In closing, he warmly complimented the Toledo people for the advanced position taken by them in the education of their children.

### A PLEA FOR GOOD COOKING.

Mrs. Emma P. Ewing of Ames, Ia., described the preparation of food in the eight millions of kitchens in the United States in terms by no means flattering to the cooks. Improvements had been made in every department of work, but very little in the kitchen. She thought the reverence with which our mothers' cooking was regarded was a superstition more venerable than veracious. She stated that she had abandoned a cooking-school in Chicago which was patronized by the best ladies in Chicago in order to accept her present position, where she could do more good. She described in a very interesting manner her methods of teaching the young ladies at the college, but said she found her work sadly interfered with by vicious-looking young men, who excelled herself in attractiveness in the eyes of the pretty young cooks. Miss Ewing stoutly maintained that the kitchen is the most important part of the domestic economy.

### THE PHILOSOPHY OF MANUAL TRAINING.

Mr. Charles H. Ham of Chicago read a paper on "The Philosophy of Manual Training." He defined education as "the development of all the powers of man to the culminating point of action" and declared that "power in the concrete—the power to do some useful thing for man—is the last analysis of educational truth." He maintained that tools are the great civilizing agency of the world; that science and philosophy are means to an end, and that the end is art, quoting Bacon's aphorism, "the goal of the sciences is the endowment of human life with new inventions and riches" in support of the proposition. He declared that the hand is the organ of power, since it wields the mechanical forces; that it is the organ of wisdom, since it tests the speculations of the mind by experiment; and that it is the organ of truth, since it is in things only that truth is to be found, and it is through the hand that the mind is brought into intimate relations with things. He cited the history of England to show that that country has been made great, not by statesmen and legislators, but by civilengineers, inventors, discoverers, and mechanics. He reviewed the lives of the practical men of England to show that tool practice is promotive of intellectual development. He entered into a careful analysis of the relations of the hand and the mind, and undertook to show why the hand influences the mind, in support of the proposition that the hand is scarcely less the guide than the agent of the mind. He assigned as the reason of the prevalent disposition to undervalue the hand the fact of the contempt for labor by the ancients, quoting the opinion of Plato that "the soul's residence in the body is an evil." He compared mechanics, civil engineers, and architects with lawyers, Judges, and legislators, declaring that the former are better educated for their professions than the latter; and assigned as a reason therefor the fact they are trained in things, while the education of the lawyer, the Judge, and the legislator consists of abstractions. He declared that the great end of education is character, and that to produce a symmetrical character the mind and the hand must co-operate; for "to know the truth it is necessary to do the truth." He declared that the ancient civilizations perished because man retained the savage instinct of selfishness; that selfishness is a savage instinct, not a rational attribute, since it always reacts distinctively on civil society; that ancient educational methods were purely subjective, consisting of exercises in rhetoric and logic, and hence that they promoted selfishness; for "all purely mental acquirements become a part of self and so remain forever unless transmitted into things through the agency of the hand." But manual training promotes altruism because it is objective, its effects flowing outward in blessings for the race.

The paper closed with an appeal for the education of woman, the speaker declaring that her education is a more imperative necessity than that of man, since it is from her that he inherits the noblest traits and receives the earliest and most lasting impressions; that it is in the cradle, in the nursery, and at the fireside that the child becomes "father of the man." The ancients treated women with contempt; the Middle Ages made a toy of her; the leading spirits of the Renaissance pitied her; but Shakspeare, with a sublimer genius, portrayed noble women, and, "with rare prevision of a future better than the age he knew," declared that

Falsehood and cowardice,
Are things that women highly hold in hate.

This is the rational age, but chivalric, too, for, as Ruskin truly says: "The buckling on of the Knight's armor by his lady's hand is the type of an eternal truth—that the soul's armor is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it." It was reserved for Fröbel to rescue woman from the scorn of the ages by declaring her superior natural fitness for the office of teacher—the most exalted of civil functions.

### COL. JACOBSON.

Mr. Ham was followed by Col. Augustus Jacobson of Chicago, who began by comparing the primitive Yankee and the tar-heel of North Carolina. Both were environed by adverse circumstances. The one was comfortable because he was able to make the things necessary to his comfort; the other was wretched because he could not make what he needed. The cause of this difference was that the Yankee had the spelling-book and the New England Primmer, and the tar-heel had not. Forty millions of people live on the Congo River, in one of the richest countries in the world, but live in wretchedness because they are too ignorant to extract from the earth its wealth. It is not the things that are in the earth, nor in the material things on the earth, but in the intelligence and skill of its people that the wealth of a nation lies. Intelligence and comfort go together; comfort increases as intelligence increases. To condemn people to ignorance is to condemn them to poverty. It has been the aim of this country to give to the children the least amount of education that they could get along with. It should be the aim to give to each all the education he is capable of. If our American education means anything over and above and distinct from all other civilizations, it means that the earth and the good things of the earth are the heritage not of the few, but of the many. The only objection that can be made to giving every child in the land a manual-training-school education is the expense. But such an education will bring a hundred-fold return. The advent of the manual-training school is an epoch in our history. Like the common school the manual-training school is an institution which the many will not permit the few to appropriate. To educate every child in this country in the manual-training school would be to raise the people of the United States above their present status in about the same ratio as the average native of New England is already above the average native of North Carolina. Having solved the problem of managing a State without a King at the top, we now find that the ignorant man at the bottom of the State is almost as much of a nuisance as was the King. We find that we are governed by the ignorant man quite as much as we are by the intelligent man, because the ignorant man likes to govern us and is willing to give all his time to the business. The speaker would not deprive the ignorant man of his vote, but would educate his boys and girls, and the ignorant man would naturally die, and under the circumstances he would die out.

### A RESUME.

The convention was a success. Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather the sessions were well attended and the addresses were listened to with attention and applause. Toledo seems to be thoroughly aroused on the subject and enthusiastic over the new departure. Attendance in the manual-training department is optional on the part of the high-school pupils, but nearly all of them, including a son of ex-President Hayes, are to be found in the shops, the girls thus far in the drawing-rooms only. But the management have wisely determined to give the girls a chance; and, while they have matured their plans fully, they have already arranged to open a cooking-school, where the art of preparing food shall be scientifically taught. The enterprise is a noble one; it places Toledo in the very front rank, educationally, of American cities. Superintendent Dowd is in hearty accord with the movement, and gives it his cordial support.

# LACKED MEANS TO PROSECUTE.

## SUITS BROUGHT BY PROHIBITIONISTS IN IOWA AGAINST SALOONKEEPERS DISMISSED BECAUSE OF A FAILURE TO RAISE MONEY.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Twenty-two injunction suits against saloons, commenced in the Circuit Court of this city, were today dismissed by the prosecution at the defendants' costs. These suits were brought by the Polk County Temperance Alliance, but, there being no funds to prosecute the cases, they have been dismissed. There is a good deal of indignation in town that the friends of the Prohibitory law do not support it by the money contributions needed to enforce it vigorously.

# TO ENCOURAGE THRIFT.

## The Need for an Industrial Savings Society in Chicago Clearly Shown.

## The Kind of an Institution That Would Secure Public Confidence—Objections.

## An Absolute Guaranty that Deposits Are Secure—Small Profits for Stockholders.

The suggestion in THE TRIBUNE that Chicago has need of an industrial savings bank or more than one such institution has called forth a variety of opinions, which show that the public mind is alive to the question. Some of the men connected with city banks have shown themselves unnecessarily sensitive on the subject. They, of course, classing the savings bank with commercial banking facilities, think Chicago is amply supplied. The idea, too, that an institution of this kind should not be established with the primary purpose of bringing in big dividends to the stockholders seems to strike them as unsound, which is perhaps natural. Other correspondents fully appreciate the need of a large, powerful institution of the character described, but turn to the Federal Government instead of to private capital to supply the need. Government or postal savings banks are so far distant in this country that they are entirely out of reach in solving the present problem, which is how to encourage the workingmen of Chicago to put by some portion of their earnings and to give them absolute assurance that when they want that portion to buy themselves a home with or to apply in some other way equally beneficial to themselves and the community they will be sure to find it ready for them, with a little premium on thrift in the way of interest. In other words, what THE TRIBUNE wants is simply a *society for savings* established on business principles and managed by business-men with abundant capital and the confidence of the community to back them. It is saying nothing derogatory to the present institutions in the city to affirm that this need is not met in the form and to the extent desired. A purely savings society would not have its trust and other departments under the same management and managed for the same purpose—to make money for the stockholders. However conservative the management the fact remains the same—profit for the stockholders is the primary idea of a bank. It would not be of a saving society. In the Eastern States where these savings institutions flourish this fact has always been kept in view by the Legislature in making laws in reference to them. They fill a distinct sphere and their value is incalculable. Chicago has thousands of skilled artisans who, besides making a comfortable living, are able to save something. It has thousands of less skilled laboring men who, if the proper inducements were held out, would begin to accumulate for a rainy day. But under existing circumstances the bank deposits of the purely workingmen element of the city are not a tithe of what they should be. Let an industrial savings bank be established on the proper principle and see the inflow of savings which would be started. Besides in the Eastern States the system has been tried further west. Cleveland, O., has several flourishing savings institutions, conducted not on the banking but on the purely savings plan. Big dividends for stockholders are not encouraged, but thousands of depositors take advantage of the premiums offered them to be industrious and thrifty, and their number increases year by year, while the confidence in the savings societies, which are not conducted with the sole view to the profits of the stockholders and whose officers do not dabble in other lines of business, has never been shaken. Dividends of 10 and 12 or even 8 per cent are not known, but what the money-lenders do not get is made up to the community by the interest of the savings depositors in its welfare. Chicago offers fruitful soil for the experiment of an industrial savings society. Let the seed be planted, and await the result before declaring that such a system cannot succeed because its chief object is not big profits.

### PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S VIEWS.

Mr. John J. Mitchell writes regarding the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, of which he is President, that his institution does not do a general banking business, confining itself strictly to a trust and savings business, restricting its loans to collaterals known to have a general cash value, bonds, dividend stocks, grain and provisions, etc. Its capital and surplus invested in United States bonds amounts to $750,000, and the stockholders, who number some of Chicago's wealthiest citizens, are liable for $500,000 in addition. It pays its savings depositors 4 per cent on their money and has over $4,000,000 of deposits. There is an examination every six months by two directors, assisted by the United States Bank Examiner, and a sworn statement is made to the public. What is true of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Mr. Mitchell thinks, is true of associate institutions in the city. He thinks also that all these institutions would favor any policy which would tend to increase savings deposits, because it would be a benefit to the banks as well as to the depositors. Mr. Mitchell likewise thinks that one reason why the general savings class has not more confidence is found in the thrusts made by the press on banks in general. Where there are reputable and responsible stockholders in a bank he thinks it may be accepted that they are looking after their own interests, and in doing that cannot fail to protect stockholders.

No fault can be found with what Mr. Mitchell has to say, and his views are entitled to respect. But they do not touch the real point. The large measure of confidence enjoyed by his own institution supports THE TRIBUNE'S assertion that if the right sort of capitalists would give their personal attention and financial backing to a purely savings society its success would be assured. Mr. Mitchell will hardly claim that his own and all the other savings banks in the city have together anything like what should be the aggregate deposits of the working classes of the city. There are millions of dollars behind it. Though explaining that he does not represent a general commercial banking institution, he discusses the subject purely from that standpoint and mistakes THE TRIBUNE'S position entirely. The point about which information is sought is the feasibility of a simple, old-fashioned savings society which will strike its roots deep among the working classes of the community, and which is a proven success in the Eastern states.

### IT IS AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

The *Evening Mail*, editorial: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of yesterday called attention editorially to a very important matter. The *Mail* heartily agrees with it regarding the need of the establishment of strong savings banks in this city, and we earnestly hope that discussion of this matter shall not be suspended until some of our wealthy public spirited and trusted citizens have taken an active interest in it.

Chicago has been practically without savings banks for the last ten years. The experience of our people with the last lot broke down public confidence in these institutions completely. The scandalous and dishonest management of five or six banks then in existence had the effect of preventing the establishment of successors when they went down, for it was plain to capitalists that time was necessary to heal the wounds which had been inflicted by Spencer, Haines, Meyers, and the rest, and that savings banks, no matter how well they might be backed then, would not be trusted. But one or two survived the general wreck—the Hibernian, we believe, being the only one of importance.

But savings are necessary in this and every prosperous community. For ten years the wage-workers and salaried people of Chicago have had no safe places of deposit for their surplus earnings. It will be contended by some that this very fact has led the people to invest their savings in houses and lots. Thousands of them have done so; the outlying and suburban villages built up by the working classes attest this. Enterprising men, taking advantage of the absence of savings banks, have sold lots and houses on the installment plan, thus affording the industrious safety for their money and the opportunities of investment. But there are thousands of others who, for numerous reasons, have not been able to take advantage of easy-payment real estate purchases, and who have seriously felt the want of savings banks, and feel it yet.

There are wealthy men here who could, if they would, establish for the people the institutions which they need. The majority of people think more of the safety of their money than they do of interest while it is lying and accumulating in banks. Besides this, Chicago people have learned to look with suspicion upon savings banks which offer a high rate of interest. Therefore capitalists would find these investments profitable. But now, as much as ever, it is necessary that the men behind these institutions shall enjoy the confidence of the public. There are many such here. Until the Government establishes a savings-bank system, which we hope will not be long delayed, our public-spirited capitalists should step in and give their industrious and saving fellow-citizens some of the advantages which are enjoyed by those in commercial life.

### VIEWS OF CORRESPONDENTS—NEED OF A STRONG INSTITUTION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The editorial in yesterday's TRIBUNE under the caption, "Strong Savings Banks Needed in Chicago," unquestionably strikes the keynote of a great public blessing. With the bitter experience of disastrous failures and thieving rascality which have marked the savings-bank business in Chicago still fresh in the minds of its victims and their friends, nothing short of such an institution as you propose will secure the confidence of the public and induce working people to save instead of squandering their earnings. But why not go a step further and establish a savings bank upon a broader scale of philanthropy? Why not hold out a greater incentive by dividing the profits among the depositors after paying expenses and a nominal dividend to the shareholders? This would insure such a patronage as no savings bank has ever enjoyed, and to that corresponding degree it would become a benefaction to wageworkers and their families.

[THE TRIBUNE'S central thought on the subject is absolute safety and solvency of the proposed institution, and accordingly it suggested that the surplus profits over and above the interest due the depositors and a fair per cent to the stockholders should be left in the bank as a surplus fund to strengthen the institution and to render it invulnerable against panics, runs, hard times, and other strains, rather than to divide the money among the stockholders or depositors. Of course there would be surplus money to divide after awhile if the bank prospered, but there should be no hurry about doing it. Large interest promised to depositors is not the most important matter—absolute safety is the main thing. A million of dollars capital cannot be procured from merely benevolent motives; the stockholders must have faith that their money will be safe and yield them a reasonable return.]

With no guaranty but the known integrity of its directors and shareholders, the little city of South Bend, Ind., having a population of 20,000, has a savings bank with more than $500,000 on deposit. The ratio for Chicago would be deposits amounting to $20,000,000, the earnings of which would yield handsome dividends to depositors after paying all expenses. Such a savings bank would be patronized by business-men to an extent that would largely swell the line of deposits. Its stock would command a large premium on the basis of 6 per cent, and Chicago could point with pride to an institution productive of more good to a larger number of people than could be shown elsewhere in all the world. It is to be hoped that you will agitate this matter until you have enlisted in the enterprise a sufficient number of our best citizens to establish it. WASHINGTON BOULEVARD.

### VALUE OF SAVINGS BANKS AS PROMOTERS OF TEMPERANCE AND CONSERVATISM.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The writer has read with interest your leader of the 6th inst. on the need of strong savings banks in Chicago. As you invite brief expressions of opinion on the subject the following is respectfully submitted: In the writer's view Chicago today needs a safe, interest-paying depository for the wages of workingmen, more than it perhaps needs any other one thing. In a general sense education, sobriety, thrift, contentment, loyalty to government, and even religion itself issue from the personal possession of property, and ignorance, intemperance, anarchy, and all the rest of the Devil's brood come from extreme poverty. Exceptions will at once occur to any reader, but we are referring to general principles as affecting masses of people. If it be true that property and extreme poverty have the tendencies stated, then it follows that whatever will secure to wageworkers the result of their industry must be directly in the interests of the community. Morality is best promoted by indirection. If Prohibitionists and other well-meaning reformers would provide the laboringman with absolute security for his savings intemperance would be discouraged in a greater degree than it could possibly be by arbitrary laws. After a workingman has been robbed by two or three rotten savings banks of the few dollars that his industry and abstinence have accumulated, he is apt to conclude that his money would have brought him better returns if it had been expended for things good to eat and drink. He is likely to think that the wealthier classes, among which such banks are supposed to originate, bear to him the relation which the spider sustains to the fly. It would be interesting to know how much of the intemperance and moral delinquency observed in our city since 1877 have resulted from the squandering of millions of dollars belonging to the working people by officials of broken savings banks. While our good friends, the Prohibitionists, are considering the abuses of the liquor traffic would it not be well for them to look into this phase of the question also. For my own part I do not believe that the private savings-bank system will fully meet the present need. Such banks are often organized by the best of men and for the best of purposes, but good men are often pressed for the need of money, and have even sometimes been known to die. Either of these circumstances may terminate their relations with the savings-bank whose deposits are perhaps largely the result of confidence in the projectors of the enterprise. Dishonest men or visionary cranks may next get control of the bank, and soon may be seen that most pitiful of sights, honest self-denying labor standing in a line before the doors of the gilded institution waiting to learn how much the President or cashier left behind him when he went to Canada. God forbid that this city should witness any more distressing scenes of this character.

Let us divest our minds of all cant about paternalism and state the case clearly. We need a system here such as prevails in England, whereby the faith of the General Government stands pledged that every penny the workingman deposits shall be paid back religiously on demand with interest added. Under the English postal savings system the workingman perceives that there is a motive for economy. Moreover he is a patriot for selfish if not for other reasons. He is one of the proprietors of England, and the Government is his banker. The Government does more than receive—it solicits savings. For a small consideration it sends an agent to the large factories and shops Saturday night. The agent is on hand when the men are paid, and he knows their names. Well, John or Robert, he says, how much can you spare me tonight? and he gets and receipts for the excess over the living expenses. He has stolen a march on the whisky interest. The appeal to the man's self-denial is made before the saloon can display its attractions. For once, at least, the words of Scripture must take a reversion, "and the children of light are wiser in their generation than the children of this world."

Here is a field for broad, humane, comprehensive statesmanship. The question, What shall a workingman do with his wages? lies at the very root and core of the question of the perpetuity of the Government itself. Trained business-men owe it to their hard-handed brothers to see that labor no longer pours its treasures into a sieve. If there is anything in this world that should be sacred from rapacity and fraud it is the dollar which the poor man has honestly earned. If there is any claim upon the fortunate more sacred than another it is to see that the lowliest man, if he be honest and industrious, is on the way to earn and possess a home of his own. THE TRIBUNE, then, has done well to bring up for consideration this very important subject. THOMAS S. CHARD.

[The subject of a National savings system to be operated by the Federal Government similar to the British and Canadian savings schemes has frequently been suggested to Congress, but the idea has never met with much favor for one reason or another; and it is not worth while to discuss it in connection with the need of more sound first-class savings-banks in Chicago. One thing at a time. The question now under discussion is savings-banks in Chicago.]

### FOREIGN EXAMPLES.

HUMBOLDT PARK, Dec. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having with great interest perused your editorial in yesterday's TRIBUNE, I beg you to give inclosed a place in your valuable paper. I had the same idea last winter and asked Mr. Sam M. Nickerson if the First National Bank would start a savings bank, but Mr. Nickerson told me that a National bank was not allowed to do so. My countrymen have often asked me if Chicago had a bank of that kind, and I am sure that when such a bank is started it will command the full confidence of all Scandinavians. A. H. KNUDSEN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I perused with great interest the editorial in yesterday's TRIBUNE on the want of strong savings banks in Chicago. Such an institution would undoubtedly be welcome and most beneficial to all classes. Almost every town in Europe has such banks. Copenhagen, Denmark—a city scarcely half as large as Chicago—has two such institutions, the "Bee-Hive" and the "Workingmen's Bank," with branches in the workingmen's wards. The success of the same is founded on the absolute confidence the public has in them, and both are considered as strong as the National Bank of Denmark. Saturday afternoons especially, when people have received their weekly pay, the large offices are thronged with workingmen, who want to invest small surpluses of their weekly earnings. Small amounts are paid out without notice, while for larger amounts a short notice is required. A similar institution in Chicago I think ought to pay out, say up to $50 without any notice, while for sums from $50 to $200 thirty days, and beyond that amount ninety days' notice could be required. It is to be hoped that some of Chicago's well-known, large-minded business-men will go to work as soon as possible and get the scheme started. The citizens of Chicago are indebted to THE TRIBUNE for having conceived the idea, and will be so to the enterprising, solid capitalists for carrying it out. A good practical result, alike beneficial to all parties, is undoubtedly sure. A DANE.

### OTHER EXPRESSIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Thousands should thank you for your editorial on "A Savings Bank Needed in Chicago." For several years I have had surplus funds (small), but I wanted to save and get a small interest, so I had to send East, because I am not acquainted with a first-class savings bank in Chicago. F. T.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am glad as a workingman to see the article on savings banks in your edition of yesterday. I believe that today there are millions of dollars in the hands of the working class of this city simply waiting for a sure receptacle in which they can place it, even at a low rate of interest. But I do not see that the method you propose will gain the favor of the working class of this State. We do not want a company rising from the capitalists of Chicago. It would only be a repetition of former companies, and composed of stock-jobbers and gamblers. Why cannot we have a bank governed, controlled, and insured by the State, in fact a National Bank something in the form of the Dominion Savings Bank in Canada, the Post-Office Savings Bank in England, etc. Give us Government security and hundreds of millions will be poured into its coffers. Women will not then hide their money in pillow-cases, nor will men need to carry it about with them to be knocked down and robbed. The real workingmen of this country do not desire to be Socialists or Anarchists, but want all the protection the law can give them. Give us then this protective security and the workingmen will, to a certain extent, become their own capitalists. I will say no more this time, but wait for other expressions of opinion and earnestly hope they will bear good fruit. F.

[The Government refuses to establish and operate savings banks. The whole Eastern savings-bank system opposes it whenever the subject is brought up in Congress, and the proposition has met with no support worth mentioning, so it is not worth while talking about a Congressional system or waiting for it, as we shall all be dead before it is established.]

# SUNDAY SALOONS.

## A GERMAN PAPER TAKES AN UNFAVORABLE VIEW OF THE PRESENT TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

Chicago *Freie Presse*, Dec. 7: The question of Sunday saloons, similarly to that of temperance, is one of those political sea-serpents that are generally conjured up by fanatics and demagogs just at the time when everybody wishes they were as far away as possible.

At present in Chicago we have all we can manage to do to dispose of the consequences of the political frauds of Mackin & Co. Harrison has not even been removed from the office yet to which he was actually not elected last spring, yet the Sunday fanatics already begin to stir again.

Under an old Sunday law passed by a Democratic Legislature they propose to close all kinds of business Sundays, including, of course, the saloons. They thereby give the signal for renewed disputes.

These fanatics ought to have learned two things from the events of the last two years: First, that they cannot govern the metropolis of Chicago after the fashion of a New England village, as all their attempts to enact or enforce Puritan blue-laws have been futile; and, second, that whenever such an attempt was made it resulted in placing in power the most miserable demagogs, like Hesing, Harrison, Mackin, etc.

These demagogs claimed to be champions of liberty, and "roasted their steak" by the fire of the enthusiasm of the masses for liberty. To these individuals may be applied the words of Goethe: "All apostles of freedom were ever loathsome to me: each of them only seeks arbitrary power for himself."

The friends of a good, honest city and county administration being reunited after repeated separations on account of the temperance and Sunday movement, and being about to finish up the archdemagog and his following of ballot-box stuffers, thieves, and frauds—suddenly, in the midst of their work come these Sunday saints, and try to stir up dissensions and quarrels among the friends of an honest administration by agitating their notions, and thus assist the demagogs, thieves, and their companions in regaining power.

For these Sunday fanatics may rest assured that an overwhelming majority of the German voters, for instance, will prefer to pay higher taxes to a corrupt but liberal municipal Government, being fully conscious that part of these taxes will be stolen, than to submit to the tyranny of honest fanatics.

The pious Emperor of Germany, who begins no important action without prayer, visits the opera Sunday nights. Prominent pulpit speakers may be found in concert gardens drinking beer Sunday evenings. In Germany people pray, work, and enjoy themselves. Everything at its proper time. The decent German condemns and punishes interference with divine service by brutal fellows, but he also condemns interference with decent and harmless amusements. A vast majority of the Germans of Chicago will again and again fight every attempt of fanatics to impress the gloomy view of life of the Puritans upon the metropolis of Chicago in the form of laws.

In view of these facts the fanatics would do well to stop their hopeless and injurious agitation; if not on account of the equal right and freedom of opinion, at least in view of the hopelessness of their endeavor. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE deserves the recognition and good will of the decent and liberal parts of the population because it explains the situation to the fanatics in clear and decided language. In view of this attitude of the influential English paper we hope that the new attempt of the fanatics will pass by harmlessly, the more so as those indicted for a violation of the Sabbath laws are always entitled to trial by jury, and it would be difficult to get a jury to find a man guilty for keeping open a business Sundays.

The local German organ of corruption a few days ago attacked THE TRIBUNE because it had advocated the Harper law. It is well known, however, that the honest reformer, as well as his paper, worked for the adoption of the Harper law. But they did not have the courage to do so in a direct and manly way, but they did service like banditti, in the dark and for pay.

# NORTHWEST WHEAT AND FLOUR.

## STATEMENT OF THE BULK OF GRAIN IN TRANSIT AND IN STORE—FLOUR MILLS RESUME OPERATION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Rogers' *Daily Record* tonight will say:

The number of cars of wheat in sight at Minneapolis this morning included 1,138 on sidetrack in the city, ninety-eight on sidetrack outside, and seventy-nine on moving trains due here in twenty-four hours, making a total of 1,315. This shows a reduction of about 1,000 cars from the highest number in sight at one time a few weeks earlier. Receipts are yet light in the country, farmers not being free sellers, and there is a large amount back in the country elevators. C. A. Pillsbury & Co. hold in country elevators located along the Manitoba Road about 2,500,000 bushels. Estimating all other elevators to contain an equal amount, would give 5,000,000 bushels for that system. On the other lines so little has been learned of the situation that any estimate is a guess only, though none are so heavy as the Manitoba.

There were nine Minneapolis flour mills started today, including the largest as well as some of the smaller ones. Those tried were the Pillsbury A, B, and Anchor, the Washburn A, St. Anthony, Holly, Dakota, Zenith, and Phœnix. These mills have a capacity of about 16,000 barrels in twenty-four hours, but it is not now possible to push them to that point. The Washburn A will make about 1,000 or 1,500 barrels a day, while it has a capacity for several times that amount. C. A. Pillsbury & Co. have some spare storage room here which they will fill this week, and when this is done and special interior orders are supplied a part of these mills will go down and others take their places for a short run. When the gates were opened this morning it was found that owing to an ice-gorge or low stage in the river the water drew down seven to eight feet and they could not all run. The Washburn A got one side running, and they will only be able to run one side of the Pillsbury A, so that the output of flour will not exceed some 5,000 barrels for the twenty-four hours today. There has been no material alteration yet in the condition of the general flour market from that existing when the wheels were first stopped.

# A NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The New York & Chicago Telegraph Company, with a general route from one to the other city named, was incorporated today. The capital is $1,000,000, and the trustees are Timothy R. Crawford, Singleton L. Crawford, and David O'Brien of New York and J. E. Van Pelt of Chicago. They take all the shares of capital stock.

"Your medicine, Athlophoros, has done wonders for my wife and is helping others," writes James Cook, from Smithton, Missouri, in ordering three dozen bottles of the great neuralgia and rheumatism cure to sell to his customers.

# ARMY REGULATIONS.

## They Should Receive the Attention of Congress Before Its Session Closes.

## Incongruities and Uncertainties Which Mar the Present Unwieldy System—Examples.

## How the Army Could Be Placed on a Better Footing—Compulsory Retirement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Much incongruity exists in army matters relating to command. During our War of the Rebellion, before, since, and very recently, Secretaries of War and Commanding Generals of the Army have contended more or less angrily as to rights of command claimed by each, but which should properly belong to only one or the other of them. Difficulties often arise placing officers of all grades in false status, owing to the diverse interpretations of which laws and regulations are susceptible regarding rank and command; also owing to lack of some needed legislation upon that subject explicitly and sufficiently defining and providing for the many special features of command springing up kaleidescopically from time to time, as changes occur bringing officers into new stations or awkward positions toward other officers touching command. Some of these difficulties are from attempts to avoid or allay jealousies and harmonize conflicting interests of rank; regarding which peculiar and trouble-brewing characteristics of army life, those civilians who are innocent of army experience and know little or nothing concerning such characteristics are, happily for them, in that serene stage of intelligence where "ignorance is bliss." Some of these difficulties are legacies from the War, when various grades of rank, not much diminished since, were largely increased, or higher grades were created, without adequate additional legislation to meet the spheres and functions of command thus newly opened and left to occasional dissentious disputes, intrigues for commands, enmities, and squabbles. Some of these difficulties are from great and little causes, of which, it may be said, the more one studies them the less he understands them.

### NEED OF MILITARY LEGISLATION.

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, now stationed in your city and commanding the largest of the three military divisions of the army—viz.: the Division of the Missouri, concluded his valuable and much-quoted annual report, Oct. 9 last, as follows, under the head of need of military legislation:

"There is great need in the military service of legislation, under the power conferred by the Constitution upon Congress to 'make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.' It is sometimes of supreme importance that the responsibilities of military administration and command be clearly defined by law. And it is important at all times that the rules for the government of the military service be established, like other laws, by competent authority, after due consideration, and under all the light which experience can bring to the aid of the Legislature. Regulations thus established and subject to change only by Congress would have such degree of stability as to become the basis of a sound military system, which up to the present time has not existed in this country.

"Although the regulations have undergone changes almost without number, the most important questions involved in the command and government of the army, which have been the source of constant embarrassment and the cause of much controversy for many years, remain unsettled at the present time. No commanding General, from the highest to the lowest, can know the extent or limits of his authority, and no one can have any staff responsible to him for the faithful execution of his orders.

"During the last twenty-five years the country has passed through three momentous crises wherein these unsettled questions were of vital importance to the Nation, and their decision for the occasion depended solely upon individual opinions. Another such crisis may not be far distant, when such a decision might not be so fortunate for the country. Hence, while I present the necessity of a considerable increase of the army, I also suggest, as a still greater necessity, that laws be established by Congress for the 'government and regulation' of the military forces."

The Lieutenant-General commanding the army in his annual report gave conspicuous prominence to these sound views of Gen. Schofield and emphatically indorsed them.

### THE SHELVING LAW.

By whom would such important subjects be so intelligently comprehended and presented if the youngsters of the army could have their latest hobby gratified—and be young Generals (would this put "old heads" on their "young shoulders"?)—viz.: the enactment of a law to retire their grave and reverend seniors compulsorily at a considerably earlier age than even the quite lively one of 64 years, at which officers are now retired compulsorily under the present absurd, unjust, and burdensome retirement law? This law shelves officers of 64, regardless of their perfect health, faculties, and capabilities. They then suddenly have "nothing to do"; and are thenceforth maintained on the retired list, justly, at a great expense, but without the opportunity of continuing to render services as quid pro quo which they would gladly do. This law also ignores the judicious counsels obtainable only from officers, not rusty through retirement, who have become competent to give such counsels through years of experience, observation, and matured perceptions of the true interests of the Nation in matters affecting its little army.

There should be no longer any doubt, uncertainty, or remaining problems—all conundrums should be authoritatively solved—as to the rights, powers, and duties of command; as to the respective adjuncts or concomitants of command which specific grades of rank should by their inherent force and value secure to officers, in whatever stations, positions, or emergencies. Above all, the laws should carry such penalties, and provisions for immediate appeal or remedy, that Secretaries of War dare not arbitrarily override their mandates and deprive army Generals summarily of the aides-de-camp allowed to them by law. What will these Generals do with new and untried aides, quite strangers to them, to execute their orders, if we are upon the eve of a war with the Mormons?

The Congress which has assembled here today should abolish the compulsory terms of the present Retirement law. In European armies officers are considered to be in their best prime for Generalship at 60 to 70, and available for remote and arduous service at 80 years of age. Are Americans to be branded by our Army Retirement law as degenerate, effete, and inferior in powers and capabilities to Europeans at the same periods of life on the score of age? This Congress should also devote a fair portion of its deliberations to a fulfillment of the urgent "need of military legislation" respecting army command, and to a thorough settlement of the vital questions at issue between Secretary Endicott and the Lieutenant-General. QUIDAM.

# HAMILTON COUNTY (O.) SENATORS.

## ARGUING THE MANDAMUS CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT, WHICH WILL DETERMINE THE VEXED QUESTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The consolidated mandamus cases involving the issuance of certificates to the Senators-elect of Hamilton County were called in the Supreme Court this afternoon. Gen. E. F. Noyes, Thomas McDougall, Drausin Wilson, J. H. Perkins, and Judge George K. Nash appeared in behalf of the Republicans, while the Democrats were represented by ex-Congressmen L. N. Jordan, John F. Follett, and Edward H. Hewett. Counsel for the Republicans asked for further time in which to prepare their side of the case before proceeding to argument, claiming that they had not had sufficient notice of the movement of counsel on the other side for a consolidation of the three cases—viz.: the petition in mandamus brought by the Democrats asking for a peremptory writ directing Clerk Dalton to issue the certificates of election to the candidates on that day; the petition in error to the Circuit Court of Hamilton County; and the petition in mandamus filed by Gov. Hoadly and Secretary of State Robinson to compel the Clerk to return the State Canvassing Board an abstract of the vote of Hamilton County. Messrs. Follett and Jordan argued in favor of an immediate hearing, claiming that no undue haste had been made and that due notice was given the opposing counsel. The court decided to proceed with the hearing. It was finally decided to argue the petition in error to the Circuit Court, the decision of which directed the Clerk to issue the certificates of election to the Republican candidates. Arguments are now in progress.

# PUFFING WHISKY.

## WHAT A PHYSICIAN THINKS OF DOCTORS GIVING THEIR SUPPORT TO ALCOHOLIC ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been somewhat mortified, as well as a little amused, at the publication lately in all the prominent newspapers of lengthy advertisements (containing testimonials from physicians) recommending a certain whisky as a cure not only for almost all the maladies flesh is heir to, but especially as "a cure for drunkenness."

It is fair to presume that the very learned medical men who thus permit their names to be used in recommmending a product of the alcoholic still as a medicine care little for the welfare of "the patients," still less for the unfortunate wives of the miserable slaves to drink, and nothing whatever for their offspring.

This presumption is based upon the fact that they laud to the tenth heaven an article which they know (if they know anything of the nature of alcohol) cannot but be pernicious in its work, whose use has carried to premature graves thousands of good, well-meaning (probably weak) men, beggared their wives, and filled our bagnios and prisons with their ill-reared children. "Qu'avons-nous?" (What ails us?) cries the animated barkeeper of a French liquor-den, as he throws down the paper containing one of these cunningly-written puffs for the vile stuff. I join him. And all right-thinking people may well ask that question. It is an important one—one which concerns humanity, and concerns it deeply.

Can it be that those who so far forget the dignity of their profession as to stick their names to these whisky testimonials are jealous of Switzerland, the oldest republic? That country, as is well known, takes the palm for alcoholic bibification, containing, as it does, more drunkards, male and female, to the square mile than any other land; but the "excelsior" position it has attained in the line of liquor consumption is a stigma upon its escutcheon, a blot on its name. "Drunk as a Swiss" is heard all over Europe as a byword of contempt, and reflective people are sorry for it. But here is a word for these unfortunate Sweitzers: Eight-tenths of them have been made what they are by following the advice of their drunken physicians, scores of whom are to be found in all their principal cities. Whisky is the medicine these Swiss M. D.'s themselves take, and for years they have prescribed it for almost every ailment. The result is known. In Geneva, it is said, girls and boys of tender years reel through the streets daily drunk on medicine.

But enough as to the Swiss. Their horrible national drunkenness is too well known to require any extra amount of comment.

The other day a woman (visibly under alcoholic influence) called at my office to get my opinion as to the benefit to be derived from the use of this so-much advertised non-fusel-oil whisky. She got it, and it was that if she used a bottle or two more of the nasty poison she would become a drunkard. She was horrified and not extra thankful, yet I told her what any honest physician would have told her—to wit: that alcohol, being the base of all intoxicating beverages, it had better be severely let alone, because it was a non-cumulative spirit, evaporative, diffusive, and paralyzing in its action; and that, when the nervous system was once trained to accept and depend upon it for its stimulation there would arise, when the body was free from its effects, an unnatural automatic call for it, a call purely physical and one over which the will power had no control.

I have no desire for any more notoriety than I have already achieved in connection with whisky drinking and its cure; but, as no one else has come to the front to enter a protest against this last attempt to add to the number of our drunkards, I feel it a duty I owe to the people of the country to at least enter mine. There cannot, I am quite sure, be found amongst all the physicians of Chicago one who will not agree with me in the assertion that the advertising of whisky as a cure for anything, much less drunkenness, is ridiculous.

During the last eight years I have had under professional treatment hundreds of inebriate patients who were made such by the use of "Rock and Rye," at one time greatly praised as a remedy in pulmonary attacks; and, at this writing, I have a female patient, residing in New York City, who, after a year's course of the rock and rye treatment, and in a fit of delirium, tried to commit suicide by cutting her wrists with a penknife! Her physician advised the use of the "*medicine*."

There is one of two ways to look upon the physician who advises the use of whisky as a medicine. The first and most charitable is, that he is ignorant of the nature of alcohol; the second, that he is paid to do the work he does. Very respectfully,

R. D. MYER, M. D.

# C. W. FIELD'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

## HE IS BEATEN IN A SECOND APPEAL IN HIS LIBEL SUIT AGAINST BENNETT.

London *Times*, Nov. 26: In the Court of Appeals, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justice Cotton and Bowen, Nov. 24, the appeal in the case of Field against Bennett was heard. The action in this case was by Mr. Cyrus West Field to recover £10,000 damages against Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the New York *Herald*, and Mr. Oakey Hall, for two libels alleged to have been published in that newspaper.

It appeared from opening of counsel that the act complained of consisted of three parts—(1) of publication within the jurisdiction by writing, sending, or transmitting a telegram by cable to New York; (2) of the publication in England by the circulation of the New York *Herald*, in which that telegram was published; (3) of a similar publication by the defendants in England of another libel, printed a week later. The case now came before the court on an appeal by the plaintiff from the judgment of Mr. Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Manisty, who set aside an order of Mr. Baron Huddleston requiring the defendant Hall to make further answer to interrogatories.

The interrogatories on which the arguments mainly turned were the fourth and the eleventh. The fourth question was: "If you shall have answered all or any of the preceding questions in the negative, then say whether you do not act as the agent or representative of, or in some and what other capacity, for or on behalf or on account of the said newspaper or the proprietors thereof in London or elsewhere in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The answer was: "I am not the agent or representative in London or elsewhere in the United Kingdom of the said newspaper or the proprietor thereof. I am on behalf of the proprietor of the said newspaper his adviser and counsel in matters submitted to me by him." The eleventh question was: "Do you not act for or on behalf of the defendant James Gordon Bennett in England or elsewhere in Europe as agent, or in some and what other capacity, and do you not receive and open all or any and what class of communications addressed to the defendant James Gordon Bennett of the office of the New York *Herald* in Cornhill aforesaid or elsewhere?"

The defendant answered: "I decline to answer this interrogatory, on the ground that the same is not material to the issue between the plaintiff and myself in this action." The Divisional Court were of opinion that looking at all the answers, they were, as a whole, sufficiently answered.

Mr. Collard was for the appellant and Mr. A. Cook for the respondent.

The Master of the Rolls, in dismissing the appeal, said that the questions were asked in a very objectionable form, and every one was not accurately answered, as, for instance, the fourth. But if he found that, in answer to interrogatories, there was any attempt to finesse, or run fine in the answers, or that the answers, through negligence, ran fine, he should always insist on further answers. But if, on looking at all the answers together, he found that every question which could be really material to the issue between the parties had in one part or another of the answers been so answered that unless the person answering was saying that which he knew to be false he had substantially answered everything which could be asked of him, his Lordship was not for sending down the case for further answers merely because some particular question had not been answered accurately. Where a Divisional Court has come to the conclusion that answers are honest, and, on the whole, complete, the Court of Appeals would not interfere and encourage appeal merely because the court might think that some particular answer might be more accurately framed. Acting on these rules, the court should not interfere in this case.

The Lords Justices were of the same opinion.

### HIS DEPARTURE REGRETTED.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Commercial circles and "the street" were considerably agitated today over the announcement of changes in the partnership of the well-known wholesale dry-goods firm of A. R. McMaster & Bro. In addition to the retirement of William F. McMaster, one of Toronto's oldest and most respected citizens, there were several rumors about the departure from the city of Alex. R. Carmichael, who for a number of years held a confidential position with the firm. Mr. Carmichael is said to have left the city Friday, and rumor has it that he profits thereby to the extent of $40,000 or $50,000. He is said to be a heavy loser on stocks.

**Chicago Trust & Savings Bank**

120 La Salle-st.

4 per cent interest paid on deposits payable at fixed date; 3 per cent interest paid on certificates payable on demand; 4 per cent interest paid in Savings Department; 2 per cent interest paid on daily balances of commercial accounts in excess of $1,000.
General banking transacted. Accounts solicited.
Banking hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Capital paid in, $250,000; additional liability of stockholders, $250,000; surplus first six months, $15,000.

**Francis B. Peabody & Co.,**

**Mortgages, Building Loans, Investments,**

**68 Washington-st.**

**HAMILTON & STANLEY, MORTGAGE AND INVESTMENT BANKERS,**

**96 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.**

Money to Loan on Real Estate in any amount at Current Rates.
Government, State, City, County, and School Bonds bought and sold.

**AN ESTABLISHED Manufacturing Business**

In this city, protected by patents, and well established in this country and abroad, requires larger capital in order to handle its rapidly increasing business. It is proposed to organize a company with preferred stock equal to the amount of capital required with guarantees.
Principals looking for investment for sums of not less than 10,000 will be afforded an opportunity to investigate by addressing B 8, Tribune office.


# BUSINESS.

## MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

| | Dec. 7. | Nov. 30. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $151,857,748 | $144,923,963 |
| Boston | 14,625,606 | 14,641,125 |
| Chicago | 10,946,000 | 10,779,000 |
| Philadelphia | 8,308,500 | 9,063,308 |
| St. Louis | 3,249,006 | 3,258,763 |
| Baltimore | 2,272,240 | 2,062,860 |
| San Francisco | 1,791,449 | 2,407,771 |
| New Orleans | 2,944,810 | ....... |

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, par.
Boston, par@20c premium.
St. Louis, 25@50c discount.
San Francisco, unchanged.
New Orleans, par.
Cincinnati, par@$1.20 premium.

A total of nearly $10,000,000 bank clearings in Chicago the 7th of the month is pretty large, and is evidence of much activity in business. The cold weather is very favorable to trade. The purchases of many specialties have been retarded by the unseasonably warm weather. Winter having come in earnest, we may now expect the packers to be a more important factor in the situation. There will also probably be a larger movement of currency to the country. Yesterday's orders were moderate in volume. The miscellaneous demand for loans was good. Some Eastern bills sold before clearings at 25c discount, but most of the transactions were at par. Foreign exchange was quiet at the following prices:

| | Sixty days. | Demand. |
|---|---|---|
| Bankers' sterling, posted rates | 484 | 485½ |
| Bankers' actual | 483¾ | 485½ |
| Commercial sterling | 482 | 484 |
| Bankers' francs | 521¼ | 518¾ |
| Commercial francs | 525 | 522½ |
| Bankers' marks | 95¼ | 95½ |
| Commercial marks | 94¼ | 94½ |

There was a fair degree of activity in securities. Chicago City Railway stock was wanted to the amount of eighty shares at 275, but was not to be had. Messrs. Edward L. Brewster & Co. have sold $200,000 more of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's 4 per cent first-mortgage gold bonds at 106 in Chicago. This makes over $800,000 sold at this price in New York and Chicago out of the $1,500,000 to be issued, and the price has now been raised to 107. The price realized for these bonds is probably the highest ever obtained for a 4 per cent railroad bond in this market. Some of the local financiers expressed much surprise that Vermilye & Co. took the loan at so high a rate as 104½. The rapidity with which the bonds are being disposed of shows great confidence in the management of the Illinois Central Road. Among yesterday's sales over the counter in this city were the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 4s....123¾ | $3,000 Bd of Trade 5s.104¼ |
| $5,000 U. S. 4½s....112¼ | $3,000 Ch. & St. L 6s...104½ |
| $1,000 U. S. 3s....103¼ | $600 City 3-65s.....100 |
| $2,500 City 4s....103¼ | $1,000 City 7s of 1895...117 |
| $10,000 City Rwy 4½s...100 | $1,000 Dub. Div. 6s....112¼ |

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chic. T. & S. Bank....140 | Chicago City 3.65s, 1902 99¼ |
| Com. Nat. Bank.....140 | Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s. 99¾ |
| †Con. Nat. Bank.....120 | Cook County 7s, 1892...115¼ |
| First National Bank..214 | Cook County 5s, 1899...107¾ |
| Illinois T. & S. Bank..245 | Cook County 4½s. 1900.105 |
| Mer. L. & Trust Co.....225 | Cook County 4s, 1903...103 |
| †Nat. Bk. of America..143 | N. Chi. C. Ry. 5-20 6s..108 |
| Nat. Bank of Illinois..142¾ | N. C.C. R 5-20 6s (n'w).108¼ |
| Union Trust Co......350 | W. D. Ry. coup. 5-20 6s.108¼ |
| †U. Stock-Y. Nat. Bk..215 | West Town 5s, 1899....102¼ |
| Chicago City 7s, 1887....102¾ | Chi. B. of T. 10-50 5s..104 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1889....109 | C. Op.-H. Co. 6s, 1905..102¼ |
| Chicago City 7s, 1890....111¼ | Chicago City Ry......275 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1893....117¼ | Inter-State In. Ex.....25 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1894....119 | North Chi. City Ry....600 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1895....121¼ | N. Chi. Rolling-M. Co.100 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1898....125 | Chi. Op.-House Co.....108 |
| Chicago City 7s, 1899....125 | Nat. Panorama Co.....42¼ |
| Chicago City 4½s, 1900.106 | Am. Panorama Co.....50 |
| Chicago City 4s, 1901. 103 | Shiloh Panorama Co..80 |
| Chicago City 4s, 1904. 103 | |

Very little was done by the stock speculators of Chicago. The longs in Chicago & Northwestern were considerably worried by the weakness of that stock, which was followed by a sharp decline toward the close, and a moderate quantity of it was thrown overboard at a loss. It is always safe to say that there is a considerable shrinkage in the wealth of this city when Northwest declines, and at this time particularly is it true, for the purchases in the last few weeks have been heavy. Woerishoffer was conspicuous as a seller yesterday, and from his antecedents it was naturally supposed that it was short stock he was selling; but it is believed that some of the bulls used Woerishoffer as a means of unloading. The report was circulated that the Northwestern had got control of a majority of the stock and bonds of the "Diagonal" Road in Iowa, and that it would be consolidated with the Northwest. There were various rumors in regard to the approaching dividend of the Western Union, but good authorities stated that it would be at the rate of 6 per cent a year. The operations of the Western speculators were embarrassed by the bad condition of the wires. The earnings of the Illinois Central Road decreased $18,991 the fourth week of November.

The following figures, from the forthcoming report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, show the foreign commerce of the Port of New York, compared with all ports of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1885:

| | Port of New York. | Total all ports of the U. S. |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign merchandise—including coin and bullion—Imported | $405,055,435 | $ 627,769,652 |
| Exported | 17,828,096 | 33,362,224 |
| Consumed and on hand | $387,207,339 | $ 567,407,428 |
| Domestic merchandise—including coin and bullion—Exported | $349,939,225 | $ 751,059,066 |
| Excess of foreign imports over domestic exports at the port of New York | $ 38,263,114 | ........... |
| Excess of domestic exports over foreign imports at all ports of the United States | | $ 183,651,628 |
| Total foreign comm'rce 1884-'85 | $773,802,756 | 1,405,190,932 |
| Total foreign comm'rce 1883-'84 | 870,968,539 | 1,512,770,947 |
| Decrease at the port of New York | $ 97,165,803 | ........... |
| Decrease at all ports of the United States | ........... | $ 107,580,015 |

Recent mail advices from Buenos Ayres, which, it will be remembered, had a boom during the dull times in this country, followed by a collapse, give some interesting facts. The Forced-Currency bill has been passed, exempting all special gold contracts from the provisions of the law, as likewise the bill for the unification of the three foreign loans. The attempt to include the new Entre-Riano Bank in the Forced-Currency bill signally failed, whilst the emission of the National Bank had been enlarged to the full amount allowed by the charter, which gives that institution an increase of $12,000,000. New wools were coming to market, and farmers were obtaining only the same prices in Government paper that they received last year in gold. The crop would be less than that of last season, owing to the severe winter, which caused great losses in the flocks.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Foreign exchange dull at 483¾ for 60 days, and 485½ for demand. Government bonds dull, strong. State bonds very dull, firm. Railway bonds comparatively dull in the forenoon, but well-distributed business late in the day. Sales $3,340,000. Sales of West Shore trust receipts over 500,000, a gain of over three-fourths. Although Wall street was well supplied with rumors Saturday in regard to matters not known, the lease of the West Shore to the New York Central is perfected beyond all future contingency, and that, in this respect, adjustment of differences between the trunk lines has been completely settled. These facts were, however, known early this morning. There was a slight advance in first prices of stocks, most directly interested in New York Central. West Shore saw their highest prices at opening. In some other cases were exceptions to highest quotations made early in the day. Early dealings were accompanied by considerable feverishness and increased activity compared with last week. Later the market settled down into a more quiet, steady condition, and so remained until about 1 o'clock. A persistent raid was begun about 1 o'clock, directed especially against Northwestern. At that time the stock was selling at 111, but on small sales broke rapidly to 109¼, rallied to 110, sold at 109¾, and closed at 110. There was persistent selling of other stocks, especially St. Paul, Vanderbilts, Louisville & Nashville, and Erie, but the downward movement was slower. The result of the day's operations shows a net decline in Northwestern of 1¾, St. Paul 1⅜, Lake Shore 1½, New York Central 1¾, Erie 1⅜, Louisville & Nashville and Northern Pacific preferred each ⅛. As a rule the market closed at or within a small fraction of the lowest prices reached, and generally weak. Lackawanna, Oregon Transportation, the Gould Southwesterns, and some of the low-priced fancies were comparatively strong—the stock first mentioned closing with a gain of ⅛. Central Iowa went up 1¼ and Lake Erie & Western ⅝. Total sales, $382,700 shares.

The decline in the market was chiefly the result of an attack by the bears, who remained dormant some time.

The *Post:* Very slight decline in future deliveries at the first call, subsequently increased to a loss of .02c; then, after small fluctuations, there was a reaction at the third call, and prices were bid well, as the few sales show an advance of .02c beyond Saturday's quotations; December, 9.29c; January, 9.36c. Futures closed steady at .01@.02c higher than Saturday.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

| Description. | Sales. | High | Low. | Last—Dec. 7 | Last—Dec. 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Can. Pacific | 710 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Canada Southern | 1,400 | 44⅛ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43⅝ |
| Central Pacific | 200 | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 44⅛ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 210 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ..... |
| Do 1st pfd | 525 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Do 2d pfd | 600 | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | ..... |
| C., B. & Q | 810 | 135⅛ | 134 | 134⅛ | 133⅞ |
| C., C., C. & I | 30 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| Den. & Rio G | 400 | 22⅛ | 21⅞ | 21⅛ | 22⅛ |
| Del. & Hudson | 1,960 | 98⅝ | 97⅞ | 98 | 98 |
| D., L. & W | 51,400 | 122⅞ | 122⅞ | 122⅞ | 122⅛ |
| Erie | 18,610 | 26⅜ | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 26⅛ |
| Do pfd | 400 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | ..... |
| Erie seconds | ..... | 89½ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 89⅜ |
| E. Tenn & Ga | 1,210 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | 7⅛ |
| Do pfd | 1,450 | 11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| L. B & W | 2,045 | 26⅛ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 25 |
| Illinois Central | 100 | 138 | 138 | 138 | ..... |
| Jersey Central | 2,835 | 46⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 46⅛ |
| K. & Texas | 12,510 | 34⅛ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ |
| L. E. & West | 1,550 | 19 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | ..... |
| Lake Shore | 26,615 | 89⅛ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 89⅛ |
| Louis. & Nash | 6,35[illegible] | 47⅞ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | 48 |
| Manhattan Con | 1,160 | 118⅛ | 117⅛ | 118 | 118 |
| Mem. & Chas | 800 | 37⅞ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | ..... |
| Mich. Central | 40[illegible] | 79⅛ | 78⅛ | 79⅛ | 78 |
| Minn. & St. L | 420 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22⅛ | 23 |
| Do pfd | 380 | 51⅛ | 51 | 51⅛ | 51 |
| Mo. Pacific | 400 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| Central Iowa | 1,475 | 23⅛ | 21⅞ | 22⅞ | ..... |
| N. Y., C. & St. L | 5,185 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| Do pfd | 810 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 20⅞ |
| Nash. & C | 700 | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | ..... |
| N. Y. Central | 14,085 | 106⅝ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 106⅛ |
| Nor. & W. pfd | 850 | 31 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Northern Pacific | 5,770 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Do pfd | 14,847 | 65 | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | 63⅛ |
| Northwestern | 9,232 | 111⅛ | 109⅛ | 110 | 111⅛ |
| Do pfd | 400 | 134⅛ | 134⅛ | 134⅛ | 135⅛ |
| Ohio Central | 700 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 1⅞ |
| Ohio & Miss | 2,000 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| Ont. & West | 700 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| O. Ry. & N. Co | 2,295 | 111⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| O. Trans-Con | 25,750 | 36⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 35⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 5,670 | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ |
| Peoria, D. & E | 1,110 | 22 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| Reading | 4,010 | 23⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 23⅛ |
| Rich & Dan. term | 3,200 | 40⅛ | 40 | 40⅛ | ..... |
| Roch. & Pitt | 400 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Rock Island | 380 | 129 | 128⅛ | 129 | 128 |
| St. L. & San F | 100 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ |
| Do pfd | 10 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ |
| St. Paul | 32,066 | 95⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 95⅛ |
| Do pfd | 710 | 117⅛ | 117⅛ | 117⅛ | 117⅛ |
| St. Paul & O | 1,100 | 41⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 41 |
| Do pfd | 300 | 104⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 104 |
| St. P. M. & M | 850 | 109⅛ | 109 | 109 | 108⅞ |
| Texas Pacific | 6,000 | 23⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 22 |
| Union Pacific | 19,000 | 57 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | 57⅛ |
| Wabash | 440 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | ..... |
| Do pfd | 200 | 22⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21 |
| West. Union | 31,050 | 76⅛ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ |
| West Shore ctfs | ..... | 47⅛ | 46⅛ | 47⅛ | 46⅛ |

**EXPRESS STOCKS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams........140 | Fargo........116 |
| American........105 | United States........60 |

**GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 per cent bonds........103¼ | St. P. & S C. firsts.....123¼ |
| United States 4½s.......112⅛ | Tex. Pac. land grants. 44¼ |
| United States new 4s...123⅜ | Do Rio Grande.........64 |
| Pacific 6s of 1895........127 | Union Pacific firsts.....115¾ |
| Central Pacific firsts....114¾ | Do land grants.........104 |
| Erie seconds..............89¼ | Do sinking fund........121 |
| Lehigh & W. (offered).105 | |

**STATE SECURITIES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Louisiana consols.....87¼ | Tennessee 6s, new.....52¾ |
| Missouri 6s...........103 | Virginia 6s............43 |
| St. Joe...............117¼ | Va. con. ex mat. coup 52 |
| Tennessee 6s, old.....52 | Do deferred...........10¼ |

Bond transactions today:

**10 A. M. TO 12 M.**

[Dense list of bond transactions from 10 a. m. to 12 m., 12 m. to 1 p. m., and 1 to 4 p. m. (amounts, issues and prices) — [illegible] at this resolution.]

### BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The following were the quotations on the Stock Exchange:

**STOCK SALES AND QUOTATIONS.**

| | Sales | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bell Telephone | 200 | 170¼ | 172 | 170¼ | 172 |
| A. & P | 1,000 | 9⅞ | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 |
| Atchison | 1,500 | 86⅞ | 87 | 86⅞ | 87 |
| Flint & Pere Marq | 300 | 18⅛ | 19 | 18⅛ | 19 |
| Union Pacific | 1,000 | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ |
| N. Y. & N. E | 2,000 | 37⅛ | 38 | 37⅛ | 38 |
| Do preferred | 500 | 102⅛ | 103 | 102⅛ | 103 |
| Mexican Central | 2,000 | 13 | 13⅛ | 12 | 12 |
| Wisconsin Cen. com | 2,000 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ |
| Cin., San & Cleve | 300 | 17⅛ | 19 | 17⅛ | 19 |
| Eastern | 200 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| Flint & Pere Marq | 200 | 18⅛ | 19 | 18⅛ | 19 |
| M., H. & O | 200 | 26 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ |
| Franklin Mining | 500 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |

**BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS.**

[List of Boston bond sales (Atchison 6s, B & M in Neb 6s, Eastern R 6s, Cal & W M 5s, N P 6s, Sonora 7s, L R & Ft S 7s, N Y & N E 6s 2d, Mexican 7s, Mexican scrip, Mexican inc.) — amounts and prices largely [illegible].]

### CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Eastern exchange became firm late in the day and closed at par trading between banks.

### PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 7.—The market closed unsettled:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | 54 | 54⅛ |
| Reading | 11⅛ | 11 3-16 |
| Lehigh Valley | 57 | ..... |
| North Pacific | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| North Pacific preferred | 63⅛ | 63⅛ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 47⅛ | 47⅛ |
| Buffalo, New York & P | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| Jersey Central | 45⅛ | 45⅛ |
| Oregon transcontinental | 35⅛ | 35⅛ |
| Reading gen. mortgage 6s | 78⅛ | 79 |
| St. Paul | 94⅛ | 95⅛ |
| Hestonville | .... | 20 |
| People's | .... | 28 |

### FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 7—5 p. m.—United States bonds, 4s, 127; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 39½; do seconds, 13½; Canadian Pacific, 58⅞; Erie, 27; do seconds, 92½; Mexican ordinary, 24½; St. Paul common, 99; New York Central, 109⅞; Pennsylvania, 56¼; Reading, 11¾.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £6,000.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 70c for the account.

## MINING STOCKS.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Mining shares quiet; strong. Sales: Robinson, 85c; Stormont, 18c; Horn Silver, $3.85; Sutro, 25c; Father De Smet, 4½c; Bodie, $1.90; La Crosse, 10c; Durango, 62c; Eureka Consolidated, $2.75; Bulwer, 82c; Chrysolite, 95c; California & Virginia, $1.08. Closing sales were;

| | |
|---|---|
| Homestake.........23 | Quicksilver.........7 |
| Iron Silver.........140 | Quicksilver, pref.....24 |
| Ontario.........37 | Sutro.........24 |

### BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Allouez M. Co. (new).100 | Quincy.........53 |
| Calumet & Hecla......212 | Bell Telephone.......171 |
| Franklin.........12 | Boston Land.........6¾ |
| Osceola.........14¾ | Water-Power.........5¾ |

### SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alta.........$ .25 | Mexican.........$ .75 |
| Belcher.........1.25 | Mono.........4.50 |
| Best & Belcher.........1.87½ | Mount Diablo.........2.50 |
| Bodie Consolidated.. 1.75 | Navajo.........55 |
| Chollar.........1.12½ | Ophir.........1.12½ |
| Con. Cal. & Va.........1.50 | Potosi.........35 |
| Consolidated Pac.........75 | Savage.........2.00 |
| Crown Point.........1.25 | Sierra Nevada.........80 |
| Gould & Curry.........75 | Union Consolidated.........60 |
| Hale & Norcross.........4.62½ | Yellow Jacket.........1.37½ |

Goodshaw assessed 25c.

## MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally slower yesterday, with more strength in provisions and very little change in breadstuffs. The weather in the West seemed to be the most potent factor in the aggregation of news, the fact that it is cold with little snow being the one on which the most stress was laid by those who are weather wise or otherwise. The trading was mostly local.

Provisions were tame but firmer. They started out higher, in sympathy with hogs, about 20,000 brls pork being bought by local scalpers, mostly at $9.92½ for January, and they occupied most of the day in getting rid of it again at a profit. There was also a little buying early by Geddes and the packing company. That was nearly all. Pork for February sold up 10c, to $10.10, receded 7½c, and closed at $10.05, with January at 12½c discount and May at 37½c premium. Lard sold 2½c higher, to $6.20 for February at the close, with 7½c each way on the two nearest months. Ribs were a shade firmer, with nominal buyers most of the time at $4.95 for February. Cash pork was quoted at a discount of 5c on new and $1.00 on old, both reckoned from January. Cash sales were reported of 500 brls old pork at $8.92½@8.95; 150 brls back pork at $9.50; 1,050 tcs lard at $6.05; 25,000 lbs short ribs at $4.85; 200,000 lbs green shoulders at 3½c; 1,040,000 lbs green hams at $7.20@7.25 for 15-lb averages, 6¾@7c for 16-lb do, and 6½c for 20-lb do; 325 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 7½c for fresh packed and 8¼c for fully cured—all 16-lb average.

Flour was very dull, with no prices named. Sales were reported of 125 brls and 1,800 sacks, equal to a total of 1,385 brls, all on private terms.

Wheat was rather quiet and irregular in tone within a narrow range. It opened with a firm feeling, though Liverpool was called weaker and London 6d lower, but soon turned down under free selling by Jones, which was followed by a good deal of other long wheat on account of parties here and in the Northwest. It declined to 93½c for May, being ⅛c below the latest price of Saturday, and then advanced to 94½c chiefly on a comparison of figures showing that the receipts for the day at the eight Western points were less than 300,000 bu, against 489,000 for the corresponding day last week. There was also some talk about winter-kill. It receded to 93⅝c when New York was reported bearish, with free selling there on account of speculators in England and on the Continent while the estimates of visible supply generally agreed on a large increase, and the Minneapolis mills were said to be obliged to close because of ice. The news that 40,000 brls of flour had cleared from New York carried it up to 94⅜c, with Hutchinson buying, and it closed at 94¼c bid, with January at 6½c discount. Cash lots of spring in store sold at 87¼@87⅝c for No. 2 and 73c for No. 3 in a special house. No. 2 sold only ⅛c below January early, but later the difference was ⅜c. Free-on-board lots sold at 91c for No. 2 hard, 74@80c for No. 3, and 64@68c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 37,000 bu.

Red winter wheat in store was entirely nominal. Three cars sold free on board at 82@83c for No. 3 and 75c for No. 4.

Corn was quiet, with little change. Liverpool was called 1d per cental higher, and our receipts were smaller than expected, but the cold weather gave promise of a larger movement, and this made buyers hold off, while sellers seemed to be afraid to bear the market lest it might result in shutting off receipts, as it is well known there is a vigorous movement around us. Hutchinson and Stuart bought a little for January, and Warren and Brega took some for May, while Warren and Dunn bought some sample No. 3 for export, which caused that grade to rule firm. The year sold down ⅜c, to 41⅛c, reacted to 41¼c, and closed at 41⅛c, with January at 2⅜c discount and May at 1¼c discount. Cash lots in store sold at 41@41⅛c for No. 2 yellow, with 34½c for No. 3 yellow and 34c for No. 3. Free-on-board lots sold at 35@36c for new No. 3 yellow, 39c for old do, 34@35⅜c for new No. 3, and 38@40c for old do, 32½@34c for new No. 4, and 35c for old do, with 31@32c for no grade and 35c for cars. Total cash sales about 170,000 bu.

Oats were easy and dull, closing ⅛c lower for the near futures, while May was steady all day, selling at 31⅝c and closing at 31⅝c bid. January sold at 28⅞c and closed at 28⅝c bid, or ⅛c below the bidding price for December. A small lot, 2,000 bu, sold for that month at 29c. There was very little trading. No. 2 in store sold at 28⅜c, or ⅛c lower. The sample market was fairly active, owing to a good demand on local account and for shipment to Eastern interior points. Prices were steady and all the offerings, which were liberal, were taken. No. 2 sold to go to store at 28⅜@29c. The sales were at 26½@31c for No. 3, 29½@31½c for No. 3 white, 29@30½c for No. 2, 31½@33½c for No. 2 white, and 31⅝@32c for No. 3 white and 34@34½c for No. 2 white barley oats. Total equal to about 130,000 bu.

Rye was steady and futures quiet. December was salable at 61c. January sold, 5,000 bu, at 61⅝c and closed at 61½c bid. May was nominally 69c. No. 2 in store sold at 61c, and No. 3 was quotably 52@54c, according to location. The offerings in the sample market continued quite small, and a sufficient demand existed to take them all. No. 3 sold at 58@59c and No. 2 at 62@63c, according to quality, free on board. The sales aggregated about 7,000 bu.

Barley was easy and futures neglected. Nothing was done in the in-store market. No. 2 was nominally 65c, No. 3 42c, and No. 4 35@36c. The sample market was dull and 1@2c lower for some grades. The offerings were moderate, but it was difficult to make sales, as maltsters and brewers have all the barley they require and shipping orders were light. Those who bought claimed that they did so because prices were lower. The sales were at 40½@46c for No. 4, and 45@63c for No. 3. Total equal to about 45,000 bu.

Millstuffs were steady, with a fair demand. The offerings were moderate. We quote: Winter-wheat bran, $10.75@11.00; choice spring-wheat bran, $10.50@11.00; medium and fine, $10.00@10.25; coarse middlings, $10.75@11.50, and fine, $13.50@15.00. The sales were 13 cars bran at $10.50@11.00; 8 cars middlings at $11.00@15.50; 2 cars shorts at $10.25@10.37½; and 3 cars wheat screenings at $11.50@15.00.

The seed market was firm, with a light volume of trading. Timothy was about 1½c higher, a car of prime seed selling at $1.68¼. The offerings were very light and the demand quiet. Ordinary seed sold at $1.65. Futures were inactive. January was offered at $1.75 and February at $1.78, but there were no buyers. Clover was quiet by reason of very light offerings. There was scarcely sufficient to make a market and prime seed was somewhere about $5.52½@5.55. Two small lots sold at $5.52½@5.65. Futures were not mentioned. Flax advanced ½c. No. 1 cash sold at $1.13@1.13¼ and closed at $1.13¼. The sales of rejected seed were at $1.09@1.10½. The offerings were moderate, 76 cars coming in, but transactions were light, buyers holding off. Futures were quiet and firm. December was salable at $1.13 and January at $1.14. February sold at $1.15 and $1.15¼ was bid afterwards.

Cooperage was in good request and easier. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.07½@1.10; lard tierces, $1.27½@1.30. The following sales was reported: One car pork barrels at $1.10.

The street markets were very quiet owing to the sudden presence of severe weather, which acted as a check upon everything. A firm feeling prevailed, as receipts of perishable products were almost entirely stopped. There was scarcely any movement in either green fruits or vegetables. It is estimated that about 100 car-loads of these products, standing on the tracks, have been injured by the frost. Poultry was firmer and in good request, while game was firm and moderately active. The butter and cheese markets were steady and very quiet. Groceries showed some improvement, especially for coffees and sugars. Hay was firm with a fair demand.

Some activity was noted in the dry-goods market for woolens and seasonable goods. The demand is expected to be quite free before the close of the week, as buyers have held off until they could be convinced that we were to have cold weather. No material change in values was reported.

It is rather early in the winter to begin to talk about frost killing the wheat, but the folks are doing it all the same. The news that no snow has fallen in the winter-wheat sections to protect the grain from the bitter cold set in motion the rumor that the wheat is in danger if not already dead. The market strengthened under it, though most of the traders here seemed ashamed to confess that they attached any importance to the story. St. Louis was buying in Toledo, perhaps on the same motive, and it may be that the Wall street buying of wheat in New York reported yesterday had the same idea for its stimulus.

New York sends word that a vessel is loading at San Francisco with wheat for that port and Milwaukee informs us that 100 cars of wheat are on the way from Oregon to this city. The vessel does not come here. A cynic might be pardoned for the remark that it would perhaps come here if the navigation were good in the Mississippi River. It is in order to note that this shipment from Oregon may compensate us for the stoppage of consignments from Minnesota, where the people are not satisfied with our grading.

There was quite a discussion on 'Change yesterday on the subject of our inspection of Northern wheat. Samples were exhibited of shipments from Rochester, Minn., which had been inspected here as No. 3 when it had been expected to pass muster as No. 2. The receiver was quite discouraged, having received a notification from Rochester that no more of the wheat would be sent here. Of course it is only the softer wheat that comes here from Minnesota. The harder kinds are taken care of at home or sent to Duluth. In regard to the particular samples above referred to nothing need be said, but on general principles it is neither wise nor fair to let down grades on fresh receipts to depreciate that already in store.

It seems to be far from impossible that Milwaukee will enter the lists as a computer of the visible supply. One party telegraphed yesterday that four men had already gone crazy in the effort to master the problem.

The corn pit was yesterday agitated over the conundrum as to whether a certain firm here is long for the year to the extent of 1,500,000 bu or 4,500,000 bu. Most of those who had anything to say on the subject agreed that it must be either one or the other, or something between the two extremes.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicate that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

| | Closed Saturday. | Range yesterday. | Closed yesterday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MESS PORK.** | | | |
| December | $ 8.92½ | $ 8.92½@ 8.95 | $ 8.95 |
| January | 9.87½ | 9.90 @ 9.97½ | 9.92½ |
| February | 9.97½ | 10.02½@10 10 | 10.02½ |
| May | 10.35 | 10.40 @10.45 | 10.42½ |
| **LARD—PER 100 LBS.** | | | |
| Cash | $ 5.97½ | $ 6.00 @ 6.02½ | $ 6.00 |
| January | 6.07½ | 6.07½@ 6.12½ | 6.10 |
| February | 6.15 | 6.17½@ 6.20 | 6.17½ |
| March | 6.25 | 6.25 @ 6.27½ | 6.25 |
| **MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.** | | | |
| January | $ 4.8[illegible] | $ 4.85 @ 4.87½ | $ 4.85 |
| February | 4.92½ | 4.95 @ 4.97½ | 4.95 |
| March | 5.00 | 5.02½@ 5.05 | 5.02½ |
| **WHEAT.** | | | |
| December | 87¼ | 87 @ 88 | 87⅝ |
| January | 87⅞ | 87⅝@ 88⅛ | 87⅞ |
| February | 88⅛ | 87⅞@ 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| May | 94⅛ | 93⅝@ 94⅜ | 94⅛ |
| **CORN.** | | | |
| Year | 41½ | 41⅛@ 41½ | 41⅛ |
| January | 38⅞ | ...@ 38⅞ | 38⅞ |
| February | 37⅛ | 37⅛@ 37⅞ | 37⅛ |
| May | 40⅛ | 40 @ 40⅛ | 40⅛ |
| **OATS.** | | | |
| No. 2 | 28⅜ | ...@ | 28⅜ |
| January | 28⅝ | ...@ | 28⅝ |
| February | ... | ...@ 29 | 29 |
| May | 31⅝ | 31⅝@ 31⅝ | 31⅝ |

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

| | December. | January. | February. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 spring | $ 71¼ | $ 71¼ | $..... |
| No. 2 corn | 36⅝ | 34⅛ | ..... |
| No. 2 oats | 23 | 23⅛ | ..... |
| Pork | ..... | 11.05 | 11.17½ |
| Lard | ..... | 6.70 | 6.77½ |
| Short ribs | *5.60 | 5.60 | 5.67½ |

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

| ARTICLES. | RECEIPTS. 1885. | RECEIPTS. 1884. | SHIPMENTS. 1885. | SHIPMENTS. 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 11,474 | 17,995 | 9,658 | 19,895 |
| Wheat, bu | 73,920 | 189,669 | 9,000 | 4,250 |
| Corn, bu | 134,458 | 111,760 | 105,972 | 170,451 |
| Oats, bu | 109,117 | 121,706 | 40,197 | 39,489 |
| Rye, bu | 7,006 | 5,609 | 1,541 | 1,614 |
| Barley, bu | 96,339 | 71,555 | 41,092 | 12,364 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 177,850 | 64,990 | 57,798 | 69,650 |
| Flaxseed, bu | 31,775 | 13,143 | 28,407 | 19,780 |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 60,000 | 128,300 | 1,5,511 | 139,103 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 201,100 | 715,190 | 2,711,886 | 4,063,050 |
| Canned meats, cases | ..... | ..... | 3,065 | 3,068 |
| Dressed beef, lbs | 26,935 | 300 | 2,823,245 | 378,872 |
| Beef, tcs | ..... | ..... | 8 | 42 |
| Beef, brls | ..... | ..... | 452 | 20 |
| Pork, brls | 150 | 100 | 1,159 | 2,208 |
| Lard, lbs | 399,120 | 158,480 | 565,834 | 912,512 |
| Cheese, lbs | 146,546 | 63,050 | 74,380 | 106,520 |
| Butter, lbs | 333,610 | 164,278 | 363,962 | 306,971 |
| Dressed hogs, No | 13 | 311 | 505 | 898 |
| Live hogs, No | 22,675 | 40,578 | 4,190 | 3,957 |
| Cattle, No | 728 | 3,058 | 709 | 1,897 |
| Sheep, No | 1,263 | 696 | ..... | 835 |
| Hides, lbs | 240,690 | 242,223 | 574,042 | 482,935 |
| Wool, lbs | 25,939 | 30,870 | 163,560 | 134,089 |
| Coal, tons | 14,152 | 10,817 | 3,163 | 2,454 |
| Lumber, M feet | 1,672 | 445 | 2,604 | 2,255 |
| Shingles, M No | 4,678 | 89 | ..... | 199 |
| Salt, brs | 4,373 | 9,051 | 3,967 | 2,921 |

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Saturday by car-loads:

| | Contract grades. | No. 3. | Low grades. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winter wheat | .... | 2 | 2½ | 4½ |
| Spring wheat | 52 | 41 | 10 | 103 |
| Corn | 42 | 152 | 52 | 246 |
| Oats | 38 | 105 | ⅛ | 143⅛ |
| Rye | 10 | 2 | .... | 12 |
| Barley | 2 | 69 | 26 | 97 |
| Total | 144 | 371 | 91 | 606 |

Total about 406,000 bu. Inspected out: 68,752 bu corn, 1,156 bu oats, and 1,943 bu rye. The estimated receipts to be reported today include 265 cars wheat, 410 cars corn, and 170 cars oats.

The following were the receipts in this city of articles named from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 5,153,552 brls; wheat, 18,059,370 bu; corn, 58,648,190 bu; oats, 35,418,905 bu; rye, 1,790,237 bu; barley, 9,641,637 bu; flaxseed, 6,135,176 bu; cured meats, 146,712,512 lbs; lard, 54,736,494 lbs; cheese, 39,296,814 lbs; butter, 87,760,828 lbs; cattle, No., 1,774,149; sheep, No., 919,622; hides, 60,138,654 lbs; wool, 46,692,927 lbs; coal, 3,518,299 tons; lumber, 1,708,574 m feet; shingles, 1,285,950 m; salt, 1,386,830 brls.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

| POINTS. | RECEIPTS. Dec. 7. | RECEIPTS. Dec. 5. | RECEIPTS. Dec. 4. | SHIPMENTS. Dec. 7. | SHIPMENTS. Dec. 5. | SHIPMENTS. Dec. 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 74,000 | 67,000 | 73,000 | 9,000 | 23,500 | 20,000 |
| Milwaukee | 42,000 | 58,500 | 47,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| St. Louis | 19,000 | 16,000 | 16,500 | 4,000 | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| Toledo | 3,500 | 12,500 | 15,000 | 5,300 | 16,500 | 5,000 |
| Detroit | 16,500 | 16,000 | 22,500 | 3,000 | 1,500 | 3,500 |
| Kansas City | 7,500 | 11,500 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 24,500 | 2,500 |
| Minneapolis | 47,500 | 43,500 | 55,500 | 14,000 | 18,500 | 43,500 |
| Duluth | 87,000 | 115,000 | 145,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York | 30,000 | 14,500 | 53,500 | 63,500 | 37,000 | ..... |
| Philadelphia | ..... | 8,500 | 9,000 | ..... | ..... | 20,500 |
| Baltimore | 9,000 | 10,500 | 11,000 | ..... | 7,500 | ..... |
| Total | 316,000 | 373,500 | 443,000 | 101,000 | 130,500 | 98,000 |

The following were the foreign exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

| | Dec. 5, 1885. | Nov. 28, 1885. | Nov. 21, 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 182,000 | 141,300 | 130,800 |
| Wheat, bu | 316,400 | 257,900 | 358,500 |
| Corn, bu | 1,000,100 | 627,300 | 559,100 |
| Oats, bu | 47,000 | 191,500 | 125,300 |
| Pork, brls | 3,900 | 3,180 | 6,470 |
| Lard, lbs | 7,870,800 | 6,492,000 | 6,275,000 |
| Bacon, lbs | 10,440,600 | 11,072,200 | 5,902,400 |

The following were the stocks of grain in this city at the close of last week:

| | Dec. 5, 1885. | Nov. 28, 1885. | Nov. 21, 1885. | Dec. 6, 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bu | 14,078,554 | 13,779,218 | 13,487,292 | 10,068,049 |
| Corn, bu | 574,549 | 407,379 | 249,007 | 1,253,381 |
| Oats, bu | 99,500 | 95,301 | 85,180 | 470,453 |
| Rye, bu | 286,709 | 280,90[illegible] | 273,517 | 51,954 |
| Barley, bu | 200,532 | 198,717 | 156,300 | 112,375 |
| Total bu | 15,179,874 | 14,761,525 | 14,251,362 | 12,557,212 |

These figures show an increase of 299,336 bu wheat, 107,170 bu corn, 4,229 bu oats, 5,801 bu rye, and 1,815 bu barley. Total increase, 418,359 bu.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

| | Dec. 5, 1885. | Nov. 28, 1885. | Dec. 6, 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bu | 56,783,440 | 55,539,993 | 44,570,050 |
| Corn, bu | 4,047,238 | 3,572,229 | 4,034,729 |
| Oats, bu | 2,356,083 | 2,348,778 | 3,060,125 |
| Rye, bu | 714,076 | 695,566 | 532,949 |
| Barley, bu | 2,596,155 | 2,593,124 | 1,980,810 |

These figures show an increase during last week of 1,243,447 bu wheat, 475,009 bu corn, 7,304 bu oats, 18,510 bu rye, and 2,031 bu barley.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady for fine desirable goods, the cold weather creating a better feeling. Some extra fine lots were held at 27c, or 1c higher, but that was not considered a fair quotation. The supply was light. Choice and fancy dairies were scarce and wanted. There was no inquiry for any other grades. We quote: Creamery, choice to fancy, 24@25c; do, extra fine, 26c; do, fair to good, 15@18c; ordinary, 12@15c; dairy, fancy, 18@20c; do, choice, 12@14c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; common grades, 6@7c; inferior, 3½@4c.

CHEESE—There was very little doing in the market. A few country orders came in, but shipments could not be made, it being too cold. Prices continued steady as follows. We quote: Young America, full cream, 10@10½c; full cream cheddar, 9½@10c; flats, two in a box, 10@10½c; skimmed, choice, 6½@8c; skimmed, common to good, 3½@4½c; inferior, 1@3c.

CRANBERRIES—This fruit was almost inactive. Offerings continue large and prices a little more steady. We quote: Common, $2.50@4.00 per brl; bell and cherry, $5.00@5.50; bell and bugle, $6.00; fancy Cape Cod, $6.00@6.50; boxes of 12 quarts, 50@60c; and bu boxes, $1.25@1.75.

EGGS—Firm. New-laid eggs were in light supply, and when known to be fresh would bring 23c. Some lots sold as high as 25c. The demand for ice-house stock was moderate. Pickled lots were very dull. We quote: Strictly fresh-laid, 20@21c; ice-house, 18@20c; and choice pickled, 14@16c, according to quality.

GAME—In good demand and fair supply. Mallard ducks advanced 25c. We quote: Partridges, $2.50@2.75; quail, $1.75@2.00; grouse, $3.75@4.00; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75; red-heads, $2.50@2.75; butter-balls, $1.75; and teal, $1.75@2.00; canvas-backs, $8.00@9.00; jack-snipe, $1.00@1.25; plover, 75c@$1.25; woodcock, $3.50@4.50, accord to quality; reed-birds, 60c; pigeons, $1.00; choice venison saddles, 9@11c per lb; bear saddles, 9@12c per lb; rabbits, $1.00 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Were very quiet on local account and nothing could be shipped. Prices ruled steady. We quote: Messina lemons, $4.50; Florida lemons, $3.50@4.00; Florida oranges, $3.00@3.25 per case; New Orleans brights, $4.00@4.25 per brl, russets, $3.00, and Jamaicas, $6.50@7.00; mandarins, $3.50; bananas, $2.00@4.00; apples, 75c@$2.00 per brl; pears, 25@40c per basket; Catawba grapes, 40@45c per basket of 10 lbs and 40@45c per basket of 5 lbs; Malaga grapes, 40 lbs net, $7.50; 55 lbs net, $9.00.

GROCERIES—Coffees were more active and firmer, sugars scarce and steady, and rice in good demand for choice grades, which were in light supply. We quote: Coffee—Java, 18½@24½c; Maracaibo, 13½@15½c; Mexican, fair to good, 11½@12½c; Rio, choice to fancy, 10@12½c; fair, 9¾c; good, 8@8¾c; common, 7½c. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 7¾@7½c; powdered, 7½@7¾c; standard granulated, 6¾c; standard A, 6½c; extra C, 5⅝@6c; yellow, 5½@5¾c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6½c; Louisiana, 5½@5¾c.

HAY—This market was firmer owing to smaller offerings and a fair inquiry. Some extra choice Iowa upland sold at $9.75, but the bulk of the sales were at $9.00. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.50 on track, $12.00 f. o. b.; No. 2 timothy, $10.00@10.50; mixed, $8.50@9.50; Iowa upland prairie, $9.00@9.50; No. 1 Illinois prairie, $7.00@8.00; No. 2 prairie, $6.00@7.00. Receipts, 674 tons; shipments, 44 tons.

HIDES—In improved request and firm at the following quotations: Light green salted, 9¼@9½c; heavy cows, 8¾@9c; No. 1 calf, 8@12 lbs, 12½c; 12@15 lbs, 10c; No. 2 do, 9¼c; deacons, 50@60c; bulls, 6½@6¾c; dry salted, 11@12c; No. 2 green salted, 7½c; No. 1 dry flint, 13@14c; No. 2 dry flint, 12c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired and thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Carbon oils continued steady and firm, with a good demand. All other grades were quiet and linseed easy. We quote: Carbon, 150° test, snow white and water white, 11c; prime white, 9¾c; 175° test headlight, 13c; Wisconsin test, prime test, 9¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11½c; Michigan test, prime white, 11c; Michigan test, water white, 13c; lard, extra, 50c; lard, No. 1, 42c; lard, No. 2, 38c; linseed, raw, 42c; linseed, boiled, 45c; white winter, 72c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 45@50c; neatsfoot, 50@70c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, 63°, 8½c; gasoline, 74°, 10½c; do, 87°, 17c; do, 88°, 17c; do, 90°, 20c.

POTATOES—Were firmly held at the quotations, but there was very little movement. Several car-loads came in. Prices ranged about as follows. We quote: Choice Burbanks in car-lots, 58@60c; Beauty of Hebron, 52@54c; red rose, 40@43c; and white rose, 52@54c. Stocks from store, 55@70c.

POULTRY—Firm, but the inquiry was light. Prices were unchanged. We quote: Hens and chickens, 6@7c per lb; turkeys, 7@9c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, 7@9c.

TALLOW—Very quiet and weak. Grease was neglected. We quote: City, 4¾@5c; No. 1 country, 4¼@4¾c; No. 2 do, 3¾@4c; "A" white grease, 4½c; "B" do, 4c; yellow, 3¾@3¾c; brown, 3¼c.

VEGETABLES—Almost at a standstill, but firm. Stocks are ample. We quote: Beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsnips, $1.25@1.50 per brls; onions, $2.00@2.25 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cabbage, $4.00@5.00 per 100; squash, 75c per doz; Illinois sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.50 per brl; New Jerseys, $3.00@3.50 per brl; celery, 30@35c and mammoth 50c per doz; spinach, 50@75c per box; cauliflowers, $1.50@2.00 per doz; red cabbage, $4.00@6.00 per 100.

WHISKY—Steady. Distillers' finished goods were quotably $1.15.

WOOL—Steady and in fair demand, especially for medium grades. Fine qualities ruled quiet. We quote:

| *Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and East'n Iowa* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Course, tub | 30@34 | Burry, unwashed | 14@16 |
| Medium, tub | 27@30 | Fine, washed | 28@32 |
| Fine, unwashed | 17@22 | Medium, washed | 30@32 |
| Medium, unwashed | 21@25 | Coarse, washed | 27@28 |
| Coarse, unwashed | 18@20 | | |
| *Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and West'n Iowa.* | | | |
| Fine, unwashed | 16@21 | Coarse, unwashed | 18@20 |
| Medium, unwashed | 18@21 | | |

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 26c; extra firsts, 23c; extra dairy, 20c; extra firsts, 16c; roll butter, 13c; packing stock, 7c.

CHEESE—Full cream, cheddars, 9¾c; full cream, flats, 10c; Young Americas, 10c; part skim, flats, 5c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 21c; December, 23c; buyer, 25½c.

## LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts—* | | | | |
| Monday, Dec. 7 | 7,000 | 100 | 38,000 | 5,000 |
| Monday, Nov. 30 | 8,659 | 222 | 42,3 9 | 4,407 |
| Total last week | 44,598 | 568 | 245,391 | 30,577 |
| Previous week | 37,061 | 809 | 258,338 | 18,635 |
| Cor. week 1884 | 43,913 | 688 | 277,023 | 15,187 |
| *Shipments—* | | | | |
| Monday, Dec. 7 | 2,500 | .... | 4,500 | 600 |
| Monday, Nov. 30 | 2,361 | 4 | 4,939 | 1,080 |
| Total last week | 14,187 | 117 | 29,074 | 10,083 |
| Previous week | 11,183 | 330 | 33,179 | 2,354 |
| Cor. week 1884 | 19,390 | 589 | 19,751 | 2,352 |

Receipts of live stock last week at the under-mentioned points were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 11,550 | 35,870 | 48,230 |
| Kansas City | 7,562 | 69,887 | 3,100 |
| St. Louis | 7,200 | 52,100 | 14,800 |

A special cablegram to the *Drovers' Journal* reported very light supplies of cattle at Liverpool, and prices 1c higher than one week ago. This is the most favorable report in many weeks.

Combined receipts of live stock last week at Chicago, New York, Kansas City, and St. Louis amounted to 69,865 cattle, 403,128 hogs, and 36,767 sheep, against 61,433 cattle, 416,116 hogs, and 57,796 sheep the preceding week. These figures exhibit a decrease in hogs, and considerable increase in cattle and sheep. Chicago alone received almost two-thirds of the aggregate number of cattle and hogs and one-third the entire receipts of sheep.

Twenty Chicago packers purchased 194,528 hogs for the week ending Dec. 5, against 209,586 the preceding week, and about 214,000 the corresponding week last year. City butchers and dressed-meat operators slaughtered about 13,000, and Eastern shippers forwarded about 29,000. Almost 1,000,000 hogs have been slaughtered during the last five weeks by Chicago packers. The three leading establishments—Armour & Co., the Chicago Packing & Provision Company, and Fowler Bros.—have used 499,613 hogs. Armour & Co. killed 190,036, the Chicago Packing & Provision Company 176,570, and Fowler Bros. 133,007. Last week's purchases were distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Armour & Co.........41,800 | Jones & Stiles.........4,450 |
| Fowler Bros.........20,066 | W. Silberhorn & Co....5,809 |
| C. P. & P. Co.........38,100 | J. C. Ferguson & Co.....4,701 |
| Allerton P. Co.........9,879 | Shields & Neil.........1,692 |
| G. D. Baldwin & Co....5,391 | Tobey & Booth.........3,245 |
| Botsford P. Co.........7,818 | Underwood & Co.........4,190 |
| J. C. Cudahy & Co.........6,900 | C. Dupee & Co.........2,736 |
| R. Warren & Co.........5,380 | J Morrell & Co.........3,869 |
| L. B. Doud & Co.........5,600 | Moran & Healy.........3,400 |
| International P. Co....13,023 | |
| J. C. Hately & Bro.........6,350 | Total.........194,529 |

During last week cattle ruled lower, and hogs and good sheep averaged higher. Today's cattle market was active and strong, partially owing to higher markets East and abroad. Hogs opened 5@10c higher, closing with the advance lost.

During last week shipments from Chicago to seaboard markets were: Cattle, 6,463; hogs, 19,123; and sheep, 3,034, against 5,050 cattle, 22,950 hogs, and 1,858 sheep the preceding week.

CATTLE—Chicago received 44,598 cattle last week, while combined receipts at New York, Kansas City, and St. Louis amounted to 26,312. During the first half of last week Chicago receipts amounted to 27,747 head, and common to best grades of beef cattle declined 25@35c, while canning and butchers' grades sold 10@20c lower. Last Wednesday 11,262 cattle arrived, and the market was demoralized, closing weak, with 2,500 to 3,000 cattle unsold. During the last half of the week less than 17,000 cattle arrived, and values reacted 10@15c for beef cattle, and other grades 10c over Wednesday's prices. Fancy Christmas cattle sold as high as $6.25, and inferior cattle as low as $3.40. Very few cattle sold above $5.80, and quite a good many choice bunches made $5.50@5.75. Shipping and dressed beef grades sold principally at $4.25@5.25 for medium to very good killers. Native cows sold at $1.25, $1.40, and $1.75@2.00 for salawags and undesirable selections, with the bulk of fair to good lots at $2.30@2.80, up to $3.25@3.50 for choice, and $3.75 for best, with an occasional animal as high as $4.50. Texas cattle sold at $2.40@3.70, and range cattle at $3.40@4.35 for Wyoming, Nebraska, and Dakota stock. Stockers ranged at $2.25@2.95; feeders, $3.00@4.25. Today's market was active, and exporters and shippers made considerable competition for best beef grades, which advanced 5@10c in some cases. The general market, however, was unchanged, closing firm, with a good clearance effected. Sales ranged at $1.75@5.80. The different grades are fully represented in the following list of today's sales. Quotations closed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Christmas beeves | $ 5.90@ 6.25 |
| Fancy beeves, 1,450 to 1,650 lbs | 5.60@ 5.85 |
| Choice to fancy shipping, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs | 5.25@ 5.65 |
| Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs | 4.35@ 5.10 |
| Common to good shipping, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs | 3.90@ 4.50 |
| Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,100 lbs | 3.40@ 4.25 |
| Fair to choice cows | 2.50@ 3.40 |
| Inferior to medium cows | 1.50@ 2.60 |
| Poor to choice bulls | 1.75@ 2.75 |
| Stockers, 550 to 860 lbs | 2.50@ 3.25 |
| Feeders, 875 to 1,150 lbs | 3.10@ 4.20 |
| Grass-fed Texans | 2.65@ 3.50 |
| Milch cows, per head | 25.00@55.00 |

**SALES:**

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 1,564 | $5.80 | 13 cows | 821 | $1.75 |
| 28 | 1,567 | 5.75 | 9 cows | 1,020 | 2.10 |
| 24 | 1,608 | 5.70 | 32 cows | 878 | 2.15 |
| 21 | 1,584 | 5.65 | 18 cows | 864 | 2.20 |
| 44 | 1,491 | 5.50 | 48 cows | 881 | 2.25 |
| 38 | 1,463 | 5.50 | 16 cows | 900 | 2.60 |
| 57 | 1,486 | 5.50 | 14 cows | 1,064 | 2.65 |
| 34 | 1,441 | 5.50 | 16 cows | 1,062 | 2.75 |
| 17 | 1,157 | 3.50 | 24 cows | 849 | 2.75 |
| 32 | 1,128 | 3.50 | 12 cows | 9-2 | 2.85 |
| 11 | 1,181 | 3.80 | 20 cows | 1,158 | 3.00 |
| 19 | 1,078 | 3.85 | 111 cows | 819 | 3.00 |
| 41 | 1,089 | 3.85 | 16 cows | 1,004 | 3.10 |
| 20 | 1,095 | 4.00 | 15 cows | 1,004 | 3.15 |
| 19 | 1,039 | 4.15 | 15 cows | 982 | 3.25 |
| 25 | 1,062 | 4.25 | 15 cows | 1,148 | 3.40 |
| 14 | 1,048 | 4.29 | 72 cows | 942 | 3.25 |
| 18 | 1,240 | 4.35 | 40 cows | 915 | 3.35 |
| 16 | 1,065 | 4.40 | 20 | 1,041 | 3.55 |
| 19 heifers | 1,057 | 3.37½ | 13 bulls | 1,570 | 3.55 |
| 16 | 1,167 | 4.40 | 189 Texans | 924 | 3.75 |
| 18 | 1,238 | 4.45 | 43 Texans | 875 | 3.50 |
| 22 | 1,092 | 4.50 | 24 Texans | 894 | 3.00 |
| 67 | 996 | 4.00 | 44 Texans | 970 | 2.90 |
| 32 | 1,391 | 4.60 | 265 Tex. cows | 819 | 2.75 |
| 20 | 1,156 | 4.60 | 21 Tex. cows | 952 | 2.75 |
| 21 | 1,300 | 4.60 | 30 Tex. cows | 857 | 2.75 |
| 21 | 1,328 | 4.65 | 24 Tex. cows | 765 | 2.40 |
| 18 | 1,248 | 4.62½ | 15 feeders | 1,084 | 4.00 |
| 92 | 1,222 | 4.75 | 15 feeders | 1,012 | 3.85 |
| 55 | 1,258 | 4.80 | 22 feeders | 955 | 3.60 |
| 19 | 1,334 | 4.85 | 24 feeders | 935 | 3.55 |
| 15 | 1,298 | 4.85 | 22 feeders | 928 | 3.25 |
| 15 | 1,418 | 4.90 | 20 stockers | 730 | 3.10 |
| 18 | 1,235 | 4.95 | 24 stockers | 808 | 3.00 |
| 16 | 1,350 | 5.00 | 34 stockers | 883 | 2.85 |
| 19 | 1,305 | 5.00 | 35 stockers | 630 | 2.85 |
| 14 | 1,300 | 5.15 | 65 stockers | 618 | 2.65 |
| 20 | 1,308 | 5.20 | 32 stockers | 495 | 2.40 |
| 71 | 1,403 | 5.30 | 27 stockers | 505 | 2.25 |
| 19 | 1,316 | 5.35 | 30 calves | 259 | 3.00 |
| 33 | 1,433 | 5.35 | | | |

HOGS—During the last week under review this branch of trade was very active and values underwent but slight alterations from quotations current one week ago. Arrivals were about 245,000 and shipments amounted to 29,000. The quality of animals was good, and more desirable heavy and fewer choice light bacon grades numbered among the offerings. Best heavy sold Saturday as high as $4.00 and assorted light made $3.85. Values generally averaged 5@10c higher than rates paid one week ago. Chicago packers purchased over 194,000, and city butchers and dressed meat operators 14,000. Skips sold as low as $2.80, and the bulk of desirable hogs changed hands at $3.65@3.90 for common to choice selections. Today's receipts were less than 40,000 head, being 3,000 head smaller than the preceding Monday. The weather was very crisp and cold, and packers and other buyers seemed anxious to take hold. Trade was slow at the start, and salesmen asking higher prices than buyers were willing to pay. Shippers and speculators took hold with considerable freedom, and most of the early transactions showed 5@10c advance. Later, however, the feeling weakened, and the finish was weak at about Saturday's closing quotations. Packers bought 37,000 head, and fully 9,000 head remained unsold. A few selected heavy sold as high as $4.05, and several car-loads changed hands at $4.00. Selected light sold quite freely at $3.90, and butchers' pigs at $3.95. Good to choice heavy closed at $3.75@3.90, and good to choice light varieties at $3.65@3.80. Rough to medium heavy sold at $3.55@3.75, and inferior to fair light at $3.40@3.60. We note the following

**SALES:**

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | 402 | $4.00 | 82 | 288 | $3.77½ | 91 | 176 | $3.90 |
| 54 | 364 | 4.00 | 49 | 301 | 3.77½ | 86 | 173 | 3.90 |
| 51 | 338 | 3.97½ | 67 | 291 | 3.75 | 84 | 189 | 3.85 |
| 102 | 341 | 3.95 | 124 | 308 | 3.75 | 80 | 196 | 3.80 |
| 64 | 321 | 3.95 | 141 | 301 | 3.75 | 49 | 202 | 3.80 |
| 67 | 267 | 3.90 | 42 | 309 | 3.72½ | 67 | 181 | 3.77½ |
| 61 | 351 | 3.90 | 128 | 271 | 3.72½ | 94 | 173 | 3.75 |
| 68 | 291 | 3.87½ | 92 | 287 | 3.70 | 61 | 152 | 3.80 |
| 204 | 309 | 3.85 | 95 | 282 | 3.70 | 109 | 167 | 3.65 |
| 67 | 261 | 3.85 | 59 | 302 | 3.65 | 57 | 141 | 3.60 |
| 81 | 248 | 3.85 | 45 | 214 | 3.62½ | 63 | 158 | 3.50 |
| 68 | 275 | 3.80 | 44 | 251 | 3.60 | 49 | 131 | 3.42½ |
| 44 | 303 | 3.80 | 88 | 204 | 3.55 | 38 | 176 | 3.45 |
| 95 | 275 | 3.77½ | 78 | 125 | 3.65 | 41 | 101 | 3.30 |

SHEEP—There was a lively demand for sheep during last week and prices generally averaged steady. Home and outside buyers purchased freely, and best varieties advanced 10@15c. Extra sheep sold as high as $4.00 and fancy lambs at $5.00. Inferior sheep sold as low as $1.60 and common lambs down to $3.50. Nebraska sheep sold at $2.75@3.25 and California stock at $2.90@3.10. Today's market was active and prices averaged higher, about 10c for good grades. All classes of buyers bought freely. Sales ranged at $2.00@4.00 for sheep and $3.90@4.62½ for lambs. We note the following

**SALES:**

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 861 | $2.00 | 93 | 95 | $3.15 |
| 94 | 78 | 2.10 | 98 | 101 | 3.15 |
| 110 | 66 | 2.15 | 95 | 114 | 3.20 |
| 112 | 76 | 2.37½ | 89 | 93 | 3.20 |
| 86 | 80 | 2.75 | 24 | 92 | 3.20 |
| 95 | 103 | 2.75 | 108 | 88 | 3.25 |
| 124 mixed | 69 | 2.75 | 114 | 110 | 3.25 |
| 144 | 78 | 2.75 | 101 | 92 | 2.35 |
| 120 | 85 | 2.75 | 180 Nebraska | 103 | 2.35 |
| 100 | 100 | 2.80 | 100 | 100 | 3.70 |
| 96 | 80 | 2.91 | 11 | 149 | 4.00 |
| 108 | 101 | 3.00 | 22 lambs | 67 | 3.90 |
| 64 | 95 | 3.05 | 24 lambs | 80 | 4.00 |
| 100 | 86 | 3.12½ | 14 lambs | 74 | 4.50 |
| 93 | 111 | 3.12½ | 72 lambs | 68 | 4.62½ |

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—BEEVES—Receipts, including 46 car-loads for exportation, were 4,870 head, making a total of 13,050 for the week; fair to prime steers sold at former prices and in some instances at an advance of 5@10c per 100 lbs live-weight, but inferior and common dragged; common to choice steers sold at $4.00@6.00 per 100 lbs live-weight; extra and fancy do at $6.15@6.35; cows, stags, bulls, and oxen at $2.50@3.85; exports today, 1,080 cattle; for the week, 2,248 cattle, 25 sheep, 11,476 quarters of beef, and 1,150 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 103 car-loads, or 21,700 head, making 55,350 for the week; prime stock firm at former prices; lower grades were extremely dull at lower prices and at least 30 car-loads must be carried over; sheep sold at $2.50@5.00 per 100 lbs, with 1 car-load of wethers at $5.15; lambs at $4.15@6.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 135 car-loads, or 19,000 head, making 55,500 for the week; shade firmer for live hogs, at $4.00@4.30 per 100 lbs.

### BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,900 head; 10c higher on good to choice steers and shippers and butchers; easier but not quotably lower on common to medium; extra steers, $5.50@5.75; good to choice shipping, $5.20@5.40; medium to good, $4.65@5.15; mixed butchers' lots, $3.00@3.75; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000; dull, unsettled; closing weak: medium to good, $3.00@3.70; lambs steady; fair to good Western, $4.25@5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 19,000; opened strong, higher; closed easier; good to choice Yorkers, $3.90@4.00; good to choice mediums, $3.95@4.10; medium to fair Yorkers, $3.85@3.90; good to choice heavy, $4.10@4.15; extra, $4.20.

### KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 935 head; shipments, 835 head; market active and higher; exporters, $5.00@5.20; good to choice shipping, $4.40@4.90; common to medium, $4.30@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.80@3.75; cows, $2.00@3.25; new mixed steers, $3.00@3.45.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,326 head; shipments, 2,011 head; market fairly active and 5@10c higher; good to choice heavy, $3.60@3.15; light and mixed, $3.35@3.55; common, $3.15@3.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market quiet; fair to good, $2.50@3.00; common to medium, $1.50@2.25; scalawags, 50@75c each.

### ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 700; steady, with fair demand; native shipping steers, $3.60@5.75; common to choice native butcher steers, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; rangers, $2.25@3.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,100 head; shipments, 2,300; Yorkers, $3.55@3.65; packing, $3.60@3.75; butchers, $3.75@3.95.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 600; good grades in fair demand; common to medium muttons, $2.00@2.50; good to choice, $2.60@3.40; lambs, $2.25@3.50.

### PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 7.—CATTLE—Dull; receipts, 280 head; prime, $5.50@6.00; good, $4.50@5.50; medium, $3.50@4.25; common, $2.25@2.75.

SHEEP—Lower; receipts, 12,000 head; prime, $4.50@5.25; good, $3.25@4.25; medium, $3.00@3.50; common, $1.75@2.75; lambs, $2.50@6.75.

HOGS—Market booming at $5.62½@5.75; receipts, 500 head.

### BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—BEEF CATTLE—Market slow and prices generally off ½c; best beeves, $4.75@5.00; first quality, $4.00@4.62½; medium, $3.00@3.75; ordinary, $2.00@2.75; most of the sales were from $3.25@4.75; receipts, 2,595 head; sales, 1,572.

SWINE—Fair supply and moderate to good demand; receipts, 5,821 head; quotations, $5.00@5.62½.

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep and lambs were 3,680 head; sheep, $3.00@4.75; lambs, $2.50@4.62½.

### INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.—CATTLE—Steady; common to best grades, $3.25@5.50.

HOGS—Steady; common to best, $3.30@3.90.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady; common to best, $2.00@3.50; lambs, $3.00@4.00.

### EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 7.—CATTLE—Strong and unchanged: receipts, 2,318 head; shipments, 1,387.

HOGS—Quiet, firm; Philadelphias, $4.10@4.20; Yorkers, $3.85@3.95; receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 5,400.

SHEEP—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 800.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—11.30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; fair demand; offerings moderate; winter, 7s 2d@7s 5d; spring, 7s 2d@7s 5d; California, 7s@7s 2d; club, 7s 3d@7s 5d. Corn firm and in fair demand at 4s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 50s. Lard, 32s. Long clear, 30s; short clear, 30s. Beef, 53s.

TALLOW—26s 6d.

CHEESE—45s; dull.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—3:30 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 50s; do Western, 40s. Lard is in poor demand; spot, December, January, and February, 32s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter and spring, 7s 3d. Flour is in poor demand at 8s 4d. Corn is in fair demand; spot firm at 4s 9d; December, firm at 4s 8d; January, firm at 4s 5d; February, firm at 4s 4½d. Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 6,100 qrs; Pacific ports, none; other sources, 46,000 qrs; receipts of American corn, 17,900 qrs.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 5.—COFFEE—Regular first, 4,2 0 reis per 10 kilos; good second, 3,500 reis; receipts during the week, 103,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 114,000; clearances for the United States, 10,000; stock, 477,000 bags.

SANTOS, Dec. 5.—COFFEE—Receipts during the week, 53,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 9,000; clearances for the United States, none; stock, 260,000 bags.

ANTWERP, Dec. 7.—PETROLEUM—51@75c paid and sellers for fine pale American.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling uplands, 5¼d; do Orleans, 5⅜d; sales, 8,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export and 6,600 bales American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady with a fair demand; holders offer moderately; red Western winter and spring, 7s 2d@7s 5d. Corn firm with a fair demand; new mixed Western, 4s 9d per cental.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 27s 3d.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—CALCUTTA LINSEED—43s 9d@44s per quarter.

REFINED PETROLEUM—6¾@7d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady; December, 27s 3d; January to April, 28s.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—*Mark Lane Express:* Damp weather affected the condition of deliveries. Really sound samples of native wheats difficult to obtain. Sales of English wheat during the week, 62,102 quarters at 31s, against 67,970 quarters at 30s 10d for the corresponding week last year. Flour freely supplied. Foreign wheat extremely dull. Flour steady. Corn steady. Peas rather cheap. In the market for wheat cargoes prices are rather against buyers. Ten cargoes arrived, five sold, four withdrawn, six remained, including two Californian. Trade forward and firmer.

At today's market the small arrivals of wheats and the poor condition helped to strengthen values, especially for Russian. Flour steady. Oats steady. Peas in large supply and weaker. Other articles quiet.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—Wheat weaker; California club, 7s@7s 3d; white Michigan, 7s 3d; red winter, 7s 1d; spring, 7s 1d. Corn strong, 4s 9d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 32s. Long clear sides, 30s. Short clear sides 30s. Beef—Extra India mess, 83s. Tallow, 26s 6d. Cheese, 45s. MARK LANE—Wheat—There appears to be a better feeling. Corn declined about 6d per quarter. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steadily held. Corn dull. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmer. Corn rather easier. Country markets—English quiet. French steady. Fair average quality American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 22s. Fair average quality spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 32s. Fair average quality red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 33s 6s. Fair average wheat off coast—Red winter, 33s 6d; spring, 32s; California, 35s 6d. Fair average American mixed corn off coast, 22s. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 36s; nearly due, 35s 6d. Weather in England cold. PARIS—Flour and wheat steady.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Speculation in winter moderately active on a variable market, early in the afternoon a reaction to depression, and winding up here more firmly on an actual gain for the day of ⅛@¼c a bu. Very little interest evinced in wheat for early delivery and market heavy. Shippers practically idle. Sales: No. 2 red, delivered, afloat, from store, 98½c, with No. 2 red, in elevator, quoted at 96¼c asked. No. 2 red futures: December 95¼@96¼c, closing at 96¼c; January 96¾@98¼c, closing at 98¼c; February 97½@98¾c, closing at 98c; March 99@$1.00, closing at 99¾c; April, closing at $1.01½; May $1.02½@1.03¼, closing at $1.03; June $1.03½@1.04¼, closing at $1.04¼.

CORN—Met with a fairly active inquiry for early delivery to a moderate extent on export account, and ruled somewhat stronger, the exception of weakness having been No. 2 from railway elevators. And in the future line No. 2 on a moderately active speculation and through various changes closed tamely on a loss for the day on December of ⅛c and January and February of ⅛c, while May gained ⅛c. Sales of No. 2 afloat, prompt, 53½@55½c, mostly old crop at 55@55½c, and to arrive soon at 54@55c, and regular No. 2 afloat from elevators at 53@54c, closing for prompt delivery, old crop, at 55½c asked, and regular afloat from elevator at 53@53½c and in elevator at 52@52½c, closing at 52½c asked; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 52@52½c. No. 2 futures: December 51⅝@52¼c, closing at 51¾c; January 50@50⅝c, closing at 50⅜c; February 49@49½c, closing at 49½c; May 48½@48⅞c, closing at 48⅜c.

OATS—Varied little on an unusually tame market. Sales: No. 2 white, in elevator, at 35½@35¾c, closing at 35¾c bid; No. 2, in elevator, 33@33¼c, closing at 33¼c. No. 2 futures: December 33¼c, closing at 33⅝c; January 34c, closing at 33c; February 33¼c, closing at 33⅝c.

RYE—Very dull and barely steady.

BARLEY—Held as before, though inactive; ungraded Canada reported sold at 90c.

PROVISIONS—A fair speculative movement reported in Western steam lard, which hardened slightly in prices; otherwise hog-products, though held confidently, ruled quiet. Pork in limited request; mess, $9.87½@10.25; family do, in lots, $11.00@11.50; and clear backs, $12.00@13.00; a moderate call noted for cut meats at generally steady prices; pickled bellies, medium, sold at 5c. Bacon as previously quoted. Western steam lard more active for early delivery, mainly on speculative account, with contract grade at $6.35 and choice at $6.37½@6.40. Futures: December $6.35, closing at $6.35; January $6.42@6.44, closing at $6.43; February $6.51@6.55, closing at $6.52; March, $6.59@6.61, closing at $6.59; April $6.66@6.67, closing at $6.66; May $6.74, closing at $6.72.

BUTTER—Choice to fancy butter yet scarce and wanted, with best creamery up to 28@31c; other kinds slow of sale at former figures.

CHEESE—Unaltered on a slack demand.

TALLOW—Sales noted at 4¾c.

SUGARS—Raw firm, including fair refining muscovado, at 5 7-16c, but dull. Refined in some demand, with cut-loaf and crushed at 7¾c; powdered, 6 15-16@7c; granulated, 6⅞c; confectioners' A, 6¾c; Standard A, 6¼c; off A, 5¾@6¼c; and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—Were without notable activity in any line, and, as to rates, without important changes.

New York, Dec. 7.—Cotton—Dull; uplands, 9½c; Orleans, 9 9-16c; sales, 114 bales. Futures closed steady: December, 9.29c; January, 9.36c; February, 9.49, March, 9.56c; April 9.69; May, 9.80c; June, 9.91c; July, 10.01c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 47,288 brls; exports, 9,174 brls, 33,946 sacks; quiet and barely steady; sales, 12,500 brls.

HAY—Firm; good demand; shipping, $60.00.

HOPS—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: Fair Rio quiet, 8¾c. Options dull, but steady; sales, 5,250 bags; December, 6.70c; January, 6.70c; February, 6.75c; March, 6.80c. Molasses quiet. Rice steady; demand moderate.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United closed at 91⅞c.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 37½c.

EGGS—Quiet and firm; receipts, 3,084 packages; Western, 25@26c.

BUTTER—Firm; fair inquiry for choice; Western, 8@30c; Elgin creamery, 30@31c.

CHEESE—Dull and weak; Western flat, 7@8¾c.

COPPER—Dull; lake, $11.15.

LEAD—Firm; common, 4⅛c.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 47,288 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 147,936 bu; oats, 56,050 bu; rye, 155 bu; barley, 29,550 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 9,174 brls and 33,946 sacks; wheat, 63,333 bu; corn, 230,473 bu; oats, 162 bu.

### BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—BUTTER—We quote Northern creamery at 23@27c per lb for choice to extra fall and 17@22c for summer; Western creamery, 22@27c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 19@23c for choice to extra and 12@16c for fair to good; Western dairy, 17@18c for choice to extra, 10@14c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 16@20c for choice to extra; ladle packed, 15@17c for choice fresh and 8@10c for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra, 9½@9¾c per lb; choice, 8¾@9c; and common to good, 5@7c; Vermont, choice to extra at 8½@9¼c; common, 5@7c; Western, extra, 9@9¼c; choice, 8@8¾c; common to good, 4@6c.

### OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat was very active all day; opening at 99¼c. May declined to 98⅜c, rose again and steadily advanced to $1.00 here, with good selling values, dropped to about opening figures; other futures quite neglected; January sold between 92⅛c and 93½c; February sold at 94c; cash, in good inquiry, selling at 92@92¼c; No. 1 hard, 89¼@89⅝c; No. 1 Northern, May, closed at noon with buyers and sellers at 99c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Opened dull, but soon became active and excited; May opened at 98¼c, advanced to 99⅛c, at which it closed; January, 93c. Sales about 2,000,000 bu; receipts, 66,000 bu; in store, including wheat afloat, 3,903,226 bu; Duluth visible supply shows an increase of 1,600,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western irregular and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 99¼c; December, 89¼@91c; January, 92@92¾c; February, 94⅛c. Corn—Western lower and dull; mixed, spot, 47@47⅛c; December, 46⅛@47c; January, 45⅛@46c; February, 45⅛@45⅝c. Oats higher; Western white, 38@39c; mixed, 35@37c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and quiet; mess pork, $10.50. Lard, refined, 7½c.

EGGS—Firmer at 25c.

COFFEE—Dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 6⅞@7½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,265 brls; wheat, 9,600 bu; corn, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,455 brls.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 7.—GRAIN—Corn firm; new high mixed, 33@33½c; new No. 2 mixed, 32@33c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 30⅛@31⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 28@28½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 62@63c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 49,308 bu; oats, 41,730 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 4,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 33,110 bu; oats, 25,750 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, none.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 white, 92¼c cash and December; 93¾c January; $1.00¼ May; No. 2 red, 95½c bid cash; 95½c asked December; 96c asked January; 97½c asked February; $1.01¼ May; No. 3 red, 84c; receipts, 17,500 bu. Corn, 39¾c. Oats—No. 2 white, 33½c asked; No. 2, 32¼c asked.

Toledo, O., Dec. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash, 95@95¼c; December, 95c; January, 95⅛c; February, 97@98c; May, $1.01¼. Corn steady; cash or year, 40c; January, 39c; May, 40⅛c. Oats—Dull; cash, 31c; May, 34c.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm; cash or December, $5.50; January, $5.60; February, $5.7.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash, 94⅛@95c; December, 94⅛c; January, 96c; February, 97⅛c; May, $1.01¼. Corn quiet; cash or December, 40c; January, 39c asked; May, 40½c bid, 40¾c asked. Oats dull; cash, 31c; May, 34c.

CLOVER SEED—Inactive; cash, $5.50 bid; December, $5.52½ asked; January, $5.60 asked; February, $5.70 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7.—FLOUR—Steady, with a moderate demand; Western and Pennsylvania super, $3.00@3.50; do extras, $3.25@3.75; Ohio, Indiana, St. Louis, and Southern Illinois, $4.50@5.00; winter patent, $5.25@5.50; Minnesota bakers', $4.25@4.50; spring patent, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak; closed steady; No. 2 red December, 90@91½c; January, 92½@92¾c; February, 94½@94¾c; March, 96½@96¾c. Corn, spot steady, with a moderate demand; new No. 4 mixed, 37½@38c; new No. 4 yellow, 39c; new No. 3 mixed, 41c; new No. 2 mixed, 39½@44c; options, nothing doing; prices nominal. Oats a point stronger, with a good demand; rejected white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 39½@40c; No. 2 white, 39⅛@40c. Futures firm; No. 2 white December, 39¼@39⅜c; January and February, 39¼@39c; March, 39¼@40c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef—City family, $11.00; do No. 1 mess, $9.00. Pork—Prime mess, new, $11.00; do family, $11.50@17.00. Lard steady; city refined, $6.75@7.00; do steam, $6.37½@6.50.

BUTTER—Firm for fancy grades; creamery extras, 29@31c; B. C. and N. Y. fresh, 22c.

EGGS—Firm and fairly active; Pennsylvania and Western fresh, 26@27c.

CHEESE—Quiet and easy; Ohio flats, choice, 9¼@9½c; Ohio, fair to prime, 7½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 91c bid. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Oats firm; mixed, 30c bid.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 7.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9⅛c.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm; family, $4.10@4.40; fancy, $4.50@4.75.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, 96c; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, 1,500. Corn inactive but lower; No. 3 mixed, new, 35½c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 31@33c. Rye in moderate demand; No. 2, 65@66c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $10.25. Lard quiet and firm; $6.00. Bulk meats firmer; short ribs, partly cured, $5.10. Bacon firm; short clear, $6.25.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; good to prime Ohio creamery, 23@30c; choice dairy, 14@15c.

LINSEED OIL—Dull; 41@42c.

SUGAR—Firm; hard refined, 7@7⅜c; New Orleans, 4⅞@5⅛c.

EGGS—Firmer; 20c.

CHEESE—Firm; choice mild Ohio factory, 9¾@10c.

HOGS—Firm; common and light, $3.00@3.85; packing and butchers', $3.90@4.00; receipts, 6,600; shipments, 600.

SUGAR—Quiet.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash, 77c bid, 77½c asked; January, 72c bid, 78c asked; February, 75c; May, 82½c bid, 85½c asked. Corn quiet; cash, 27@27¼c; January, 27¾@28¼c; May, 31c bid, 31½c asked. Oats nominal; 25½c bid, 27c asked.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 7.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash, 86¾c; January, 87¼c; May, 93⅝c. Corn firm; No. 2, 41c. Oats dull; No. 2, 28¾c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 61c. Barley dull; No. 2, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, cash, old, $8.95; new, $9.95. Prime steam lard, cash or December, $6.02; January, $6.02½.

BUTTER—Quiet; dairy, 14@16c.

CHEESE—Dull; 7½@8¼c.

EGGS—Plenty; 18@20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,481 brls; wheat, 42,090 bu; barley, 19,415 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 19,515 brls; wheat, none; barley, 9,775 bu.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 7.—FLOUR—Quiet; weak; choice, $4.40; fancy, $4.60; Minnesota and winter wheat patents, $5.40@5.50.

GRAIN—Corn firmer; white, 43c; mixed, 43½c; yellow, 44c. Oats quiet; firm; choice Western, 37c.

HAY—Steady.

HOG PRODUCTS—Demand light, but holders firm.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio, 7@9½c.

RICE—Louisiana, 3½@5½c.

COTTON-SEED PRODUCTS—Quiet, but steady.

SUGARS—Louisiana open kettle steady, with fair demand; choice, 5c; strictly prime, 4¾c; prime, 4⅝c; good common to fair, 4¼@4¾c. Louisiana centrifugals active, firm, and higher; granulated, 6⅝@6 7-16c; choice white, 5¾c; choice yellow clarified, 5⅛c; prime yellow clarified, 5 11-16@5⅞c; seconds, 4⅛@5¼c.

MOLASSES—Dull; open kettle, choice, 43c; strictly prime, 40@41c; prime, 33@35c; fair, 25@27c; centrifugal, strictly prime, 30c; fair to prime, 18@23c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat closed weak, a shade lower than at the opening; country deliveries light; very little local milling demand and few orders from country millers; No. 1 hard cash, 90⅜c; December, 91c; January, 91⅝c; February, 92½c; May, 98¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash or December, 85¾c; January, 86¾c; February, 87c; May, 93¾c.

FLOUR—Inactive; light business; buyers demanding lower figures, but millers firm; no prospect of a general starting up of mills; patents held at $4.75@5.00; bakers', $3.75@4.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 47,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; flour, 4,030 brls.

IN STORE—Wheat, 6,245,637 bu; St. Paul, 1,120,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard, new, closed at $1.02 asked, and was worth that price, taking other markets as a basis; winter wheat held at 99c for No. 2 red and 97c for No. 1 white. Corn weak; sales at 42c, 42¼c, and 43c on track.

RECEIPTS—By lake, 72,000 bu corn.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; unsettled; opened weak, ⅛@¼c lower, advanced 1½c, sold off ⅛c, and closed ⅛@¾c above Saturday; No. 2 red, cash, 93¼c; January 93½@96⅛c, closing 96c; February 95⅛@96⅛c, closing 96c bid; May $1.03⅛@1.04⅝, closing $1.04½. Corn opened weak on cold weather and heavy receipts, but sold up later ⅛@⅜c; the advance was not maintained, however, and the close was a shade off from top prices; No. 2 mixed, cash, 34½c; December 33¼@34½c, closing 34½c; January 34@34⅝c, closing 34½c; May, 37c. Oats firm but slow; No. 2 mixed cash, 29@29½c; December, 27¾c; May, 31¼@31½c. Rye dull and lower; 59c. Barley quiet; 50@80c fair to fancy; Canadian, 92c@$1.12.

LEAD—Firm; $4.25@4.30.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Higher; 19½@20c.

FLAXSEED—Dull; $1.09 bid.

HAY AND BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $1.65@1.70.

WOOL—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.07.

PROVISIONS—Generally firm, but not active. Pork—$10.00 for new. Lard, $5.90. Dry-salt meat boxed—Long clear, $4.75@4.80; short rib, $5.00; short clear, $5.10@5.15. Bacon—Long clear, $5.55@5.60; short rib, $5.70@5.75; short clear, $5.90@5.95. Hams, $8.75@11.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 192,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 33,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 223,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firmer, but sales confined to May, closing at $1.04½@1.04¾. Corn steady. Oats quiet.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7.—COTTON—Active, but lower; middling, 9⅛c.

GRAIN—Firmer; wheat, No. 2 long berry, 97c; No. 2 red, 94c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, 48c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 31@32c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Bacon—Clear rib sides nominal; clear sides, $6.25; shoulders nominal. Bulk meats—Clear rib sides, $5.00. Mess pork, $9.00. Lard—Choice leaf, $8.00.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 7.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 8 13-16c; receipts, [illegible]; stock, 119,428; sales, [illegible].

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 8 7-8c; sales, 3,484 [illegible].

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 7.—COTTON—Easy; middling, 9c; low do, [illegible]; receipts, 9,105 bales; sales, 444; stock, [illegible].

New Orleans, La., Dec. 7.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 8 13-16c; low do, [illegible]; receipts, 16,021 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,300; to the Continent, [illegible]; stock, 290,713.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 7.—PETROLEUM—Easy; standard white, 110°, [illegible].

New York, Dec. 7.—PETROLEUM—[illegible] active, opening at 91¾c; [illegible] during the forenoon [illegible] 91½c, advanced to [illegible]; bid: sales, 5,854,000 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 7.—PETROLEUM—[illegible] tional Transit certificates [illegible] 91⅛c; highest price, [illegible].

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 7.—PETROLEUM—[illegible] 91⅛c; closed at 91¾c; clearances, 3,092,000.

Titusville, Pa., Dec. 7.—PETROLEUM—[illegible] 90c; highest, 92¾c; [illegible].

Oil City, Pa., Dec. 7.—PETROLEUM—[illegible] 90c; highest, 92¾c; [illegible]; 2,047,000 brls; [illegible]; shipments, 73,677; runs, [illegible].

New York, Dec. 7.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—[illegible] demand as far as sales [illegible]; more doing in inquiry.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 7.—[illegible] unchanged.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 7.—[illegible] at 34c.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 7.—[illegible] at 34½c.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 7.—[illegible] at 34c.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 7.—WHISKY—[illegible] Sales of 169 brls finished [illegible].

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 7.—HIGHWINES—[illegible] goods, $1.09.

—Clear rib sides, $5.15; clear sides, $5.40; shoulders, $4.00. Mess pork—$10.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, $10.00. Lard—Choice leaf, $7.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 7.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 8 13-16c; receipts, 9,375 bales; shipments, 5,007; stock, 119,429; sales, 2,800.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7.—Cotton—1-16c lower and easy; middling, 8 7-16c; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 4,381; shipments, 3,434; stock, 76,958.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 7.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 9c; low do, 8¾c; good ordinary, 8¼c; net receipts, 9,165 bales; gross, 9,167; exports, coastwise, 30,856; sales, 444; stock, 103,089.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 7.—Cotton—Dull; middling, 8 13-16c; low do, 8¾c; good ordinary, 8c; net receipts, 15,022 bales; gross, 16,616; exports to Great Britain, 8,298; to the Continent, 6,750; sales, 4,000; stock, 308,712.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 7.—Petroleum—Firm; standard white, 110°, 8¼c.

New York, Dec. 7.—Petroleum—Moderately active, opening at 91¾c, rose to 92¾c, and remained steady during the forenoon a little below that, declined to 91¾c, advanced to 92¾c, and closed heavy with 91¾c bid; sales, 6,464,000 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 7.—Petroleum—Quiet; National Transit certificates opened at 91¾c; closed at 92¾c; highest price, 92¾c; lowest, 91c.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 7.—Petroleum—Opened at 91¾c; closed at 92¾c; highest, 92¾c; lowest, 90¾c; clearances, 2,092,000.

Titusville, Pa., Dec. 7.—Petroleum—Opened at 92¾c; highest, 92¾c; lowest, 91¾c; closed at 91¾c.

Oil City, Pa., Dec. 7.—Petroleum—Opened at 92¼c; highest, 93¾c; lowest, 91c; closed at 91¾c; sales, 2,047,000 brls; clearances, 4,614,000; charters, 43,650; shipments, 78,437; runs, 63,520.

New York, Dec. 7.—Dry Goods—Market quiet in demand as far as selections for immediate wants, but more doing in inquiry for spring fabrics.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 7.—Whisky—Steady and unchanged.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 7.—Turpentine—Steady at 34c.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 7.—Turpentine—Dull at 34½c.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 7.—Turpentine—Quiet at 34c.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 7.—Whisky—Firm, $1.09. Sales of 160 brls finished goods on this basis.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 7.—Whisky—Basis for finished goods, $1.09.

## THE POLICE STAGE.

MRS. JANE WHIPPLE'S SENSATIONAL EXPERIENCE AS TOLD TO THE "JEDGE."

Mrs. Jane Whipple came into Justice Meech's court yesterday morning and leaned quietly against the railing. She is a tall, thin woman, with very light hair and very light eyes. Near her stood a tall, lank man, wearing a fur-trimmed overcoat and a very conspicuous diamond. His entire attention was given to his long red mustache. Mrs. Whipple glanced at him once or twice, frowning as much as one with imperceptible eyebrows can frown.

"Your Honor," she began icily but dramatically, "it was the Thursday before Thanksgiving. A woman was hurrying homeward from her work. She had been making cloaks at a shop on Market street. She was I!" Mrs. Whipple paused and then repeated with triumphant emphasis, "She was I!" Mr. Whipple, who had stood some distance behind, came forward upon hearing this. "I can corroborate that, your Honor," he said timidly. "She always is."

"On State street, near Hubbard court, a man overtook her," Mrs. Whipple went on, "and said 'Good evening.' As the man was in a buggy and driving a beautiful gray pacer, the woman said 'Good evening.' She was I. 'Your husband is dying,' said the man.

"'O my!'

"'Fear not, beautiful woman,' said the man, 'I will take you to him.'

"The woman went with him."

"Excuse me," said the court, "I suppose she was still you."

"She was, your Honor. They drove to Michigan avenue and Fifty-third street. There the man tried to kiss her—me, that is—and she shrieked. 'Give me a dollar for freight charges,' said the man. She refused. Then he robbed her of 60 cents, stripped her of her cloak—O, dear such a cloak!—and, throwing her from the buggy, lashed his steed, and disappeared in the darkness. The woman borrowed 10 cents from a gentleman she met, and made her way home in a street-car. She was I," said Mrs. Whipple, dramatically, "and this was the man."

The man with the red mustache and the yellow diamond laughed. "A fairy tale, sir. I'm a married man. John Kentz, the well-known, popular horseman, stables Forty-ninth and boulevard. Horses, sale or exchange. John Kentz, the popular and unflinching grand juror. I run away with a woman, eh? Steal 60 cents, eh? Petit larceny and larceny of a petite woman, eh? Never! I want a continuance. I can prove an alibi, sir. I had one at the time—dozens of people saw it that very day."

"Do you own a gray pacer?" asked the Justice.

"I do. You never saw his mate, sir. Record 2:17."

"Well, your case may go over to Wednesday. Give bonds of $1,000."

"Price $800," concluded Mr. Kentz.

A JUSTICE FORGIVEN.

Patrick Lee, a night watchman, was pacing up and down Van Buren street when he heard "blud-coordling groanin's." Rushing toward Third avenue he saw a man lying on the ground, while two others were going through his pockets. As Patrick came up the two took to their heels. One of them dodged down an alley and escaped, but Patrick caught the other one, or thought he did. The captive gave his name as M. F. Hackett and was brought before Justice Meech yesterday morning. He was a tall young man, who looked as though he secreted an unusual amount of sentiment. "I am a painter," he said. "Sign?" asked the court. The young man sighed. "Pastoral and religious," he replied.

"It was Sunday and I always reserve Sunday afternoon for writing to—to—ah, to a friend of mine in Oneida. In the morning I go to church," he added proudly.

"Well, go on."

"I had been to the Post-Office to mail the letter, and was coming back when this man jumped on me, tore my clothes, and hurt me here," and he tapped his breast tenderly, as though his feelings had been seriously damaged.

Justice Meech sent him over to the grand jury, and as he went out the young man wafted back a meek "I forgive you—farewell."

A POOR COLLECTION AGENCY.

There are a great many people who look upon a Justice court as a collection agency. Every day or so some irate landlady has an unfortunate boarder arrested, charging him with larceny, all on account of an unpaid bill. Shopkeepers want warrants for the arrest of slow-paying customers, or those they fear will never pay at all. Yesterday William Walsh had a quondam crony arrested for the larceny of an overcoat. William is tough and seems to think that toughness is the highest mark of culture. "The tarrier askt me to lind 'im me overcoat. He didn't show up in an hour wid de ben, an' I 'ad 'im pinched. Its all right now, yer betcher, he give it back an' I'll lit de tarrier go. He's all right, but I was sorter skeered." "The prisoner is discharged—let the plaintiff pay the costs." William didn't have a dollar, and he was led below and booked for the bridewell.

SWEET MARY McGRAW.

A little, gray Irishwoman danced into the Armory Court as the Clerk called Mary McGraw. She pushed back her white and brown shawl and bobbed up and down before the Justice.

"It's matin' we ar' once more, yur Anur, an' pleasant lookin' ye ar', havin' slept loike a babe by that same soign. God bliss ye, Joodge, darlint, an' may ye be out whin the divil calls in fur ye. It's a Christyun I am this same day, an' it's the same prayer I'm makin' fur your Worship this day, it is."

"Drunk and disorderly, eh, Mary?"

"An' thanks to the Holy Vargin, it's ashamed ye shud be askin' the loike av sooch words av a woman. Let me go, dear, an' it's the prayers ye can't count I'll be prayin' beloike av ye, darlint—the same I will, dear!"

"H'm; $30, I think."

"An' the divil a bit av good will prayin' fur ye do, I beleve—what wid the heart av ye harder than the stones in the strate; bad cess till ye!"

A VILE ATTACK.

Chicago *Freie Presse*, Dec. 7, the local Communists' sheet, prints the following vulgarity: "The reason why Logan declined (the Presidency of the Senate) is apparent. He has grown old in the course of time, and, although constantly at the public crib, is by no means a man of means according to prevailing notions. He wants to utilize the next session of the Senate, which would be impracticable if he was President of the Senate or even Vice-President. He can only do so by being a member of the committees of railroads, land grants, harbor improvements, etc. He wants to provide for his old age." It is true the liberty of the press assures to every person owning type the right to criticise officers and representatives. But a man like Logan, who, through his long years of service to his country in war and in peace has remained a poor man, ought to be protected from so vile an attack from scoundrels who are venal themselves, and consequently assume that their own vileness of character exists in all other people.

STEVENS PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

DETROIT, Dec. 7.—The Coroner's jury in the Duckwitz case today found a verdict of intentional and malicious murder against William Stevens, who was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

## THE COURTS.

### Trying to Find Some of Ferd Ward's Property—Milliner Haynes' Conveyance to His Wife.

### Hyde Park Pumping-Works—Board of Trade Telegraph—Divorces—Barber & Hartman.

A creditor's bill, based on a judgment recovered in New York Oct. 10, 1885, was filed yesterday by H. G. Batcheller against Ferdinand Ward and his wife and his mother-in-law, Mary D. Green. Batcheller says he recovered judgment against Grant & Ward for $22,323, but has not been able to find any assets on which to levy. In May, 1881, Mrs. Green conveyed to her daughter, Ella G. Ward, sixteen lots in Wrightwood, but it is claimed the land was paid for by Ferdinand Ward when he was insolvent, and was taken in his wife's name to keep it out of the hands of his creditors. He paid off incumbrances to the amount of $10,000 on the property, and, in May, 1884, Mrs. Ward reconveyed it to Mrs. Green in secret trust for Ward. Batcheller says this property is all he can find belonging to any of the firm, and he wants it made subject to the lien of his judgment.

MILLINER HAYNES.

The case of Albert Haufe against N. B. Haynes, the bankrupt milliner, came up again before Judge Moran yesterday morning on a motion to set aside the order of a few days ago, overruling the demurrer, and permitting Haynes' assignee to go on and sue to set aside an alleged preferential conveyance of property to his wife. The Judge said that, in view of the fact that the Appellate Court has construed the statute of the State against the assignee's right, he felt bound to respect that decision, although he well knew the opinion of the court above in another case was not binding on him. But if the case was appealed the Appellate Court would, of course, abide by their former ruling and reverse his decision. He had followed the decisions of courts of last resort in other States on the construction of similar statutes. Although he personally was of a different opinion from the Appellate Court, he would follow their ruling, sustain the demurrer, and dismiss the bill for want of equity. The complainant took an appeal to the Appellate Court.

THE HYDE PARK WATER-WORKS LITIGATION.

An answer was yesterday filed by Willard & Driggs, representing the Village of Hyde Park, in the suit of John Cameron against the village and others to restrain the purchase of a new pumping-engine. This is an answer to the second amended bill, and sets up that the publication of the notice for bids was sufficient, and the contract with the Holly Company would not create a debt beyond the constitutional limitations. Several affidavits were also filed in support of the answer. The case was set for argument before Judge Tuley on a motion for injunction, but at the last moment the complainant withdrew the motion.

THE BOARD OF TRADE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

In the case of the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company a motion was made by the two Chicago directors in the Board of Trade Telegraph Company before Judge Gresham yesterday morning for leave to file a petition asking for a transfer of the company's assets to them. The Judge declined to hear the matter, and an application was then made to Judge Blodgett, but he was busy with his criminal calendar, and the case was postponed indefinitely.

DIVORCES.

A lengthy bill of divorce was filed yesterday in the Circuit by Olive A. Klinesmith against Henry C. Klinesmith the pawnbroker. She was married to him in June 1876 and a few weeks after her marriage she says he threw a cup of coffee in her face. This, it is claimed, he followed up at different intervals by kicking her in the side, threatening to cut her throat with a razor, tearing up her clothes, and threatening to shoot her. She also charges him with adultery with various women. His stock of goods is worth $8,000 to $10,000, and he has as much money in his safe or in the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company. She therefore asks for a divorce and alimony, and an injunction to prevent her husband from disposing of his property. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Moran.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Superior Court Judges held a meeting at high noon yesterday and elected Judge Anthony Chief Justice. There were four Judges of equal rank—Judges Anthony, Gardner, Hawes, and Williamson and the choice, it is said, was determined by drawing straws.

BARBER & HARTMAN.

In the attachment suits of Waldo F. Miller, Joseph Fish, and John V. Farwell & Co., against Barber & Hartman, a motion was made before Judge Rogers to strike from the files the plea of the assignee in bankruptcy traversing the allegations of the affidavit for attachments. Judge Prendergast had already given the assignee leave to file such a plea in the attachment suits, but the motion was made on the view that the assignee, being no party to the record in the Circuit Court, could not oppose the affidavits even when authorized to do so by the County Court. Judge Rogers was at first inclined to adopt this view, but upon hearing the authorities, particularly a case in 16 Bradwell, he took the motion under advisement.

THE SOUTH CHICAGO POLICEMEN AGAIN.

Patrick Riley, who with his brother officer, Bartholomew Keon, has been in jail for seven months for failure to pay the judgment of $5,000 recovered against them by George S. Bierwirth for an assault in South Chicago, was before Judge Anthony yesterday afternoon on a writ of habeas corpus. The ground of the petition is that John Mergenthaler, the Sergeant of police who was sued in a separate action for the same assault, has already paid a judgment of $800. The satisfaction of this judgment, it is claimed, operates by force of law as a satisfaction of all other judgments upon the same cause of action. Judge Anthony heard some of the evidence, but postponed his decision.

WHO IS GEORGE E. PECK?

In the case of George E. Peck, grandson of Clarissa E. Peck, against Henry and Albert Keep, executors of Mrs. Peck's estate, to get a share of his father's large estate, answers were filed yesterday by Henry, Albert, and Chauncey Keep, and George L. Otis, and others. They admit that Philander Peck died intestate June 20, 1852, leaving a widow and three children and a large estate. That George E. Peck married Margeret Campion and lived with her until he died, in October, 1865, but it is denied that they ever had any children or that complainant is their son. It is admitted that George E. Peck, June 25, 1863, after he was 21 years old, conveyed all his property, including his share in the estate of his father, Philander Peck, to his mother, but it is denied that the mother kept her son in ignorance of the value of his estate or fraudulently induced him to enter into any contract in regard to it, or that he ever requested her to cancel the conveyance, or that the mother held or used any of his property after his death. That in 1869 Margaret Peck, widow of George E., filed a bill in the Circuit Court against her mother-in-law and the Keeps and others, representing that her husband died intestate, leaving no child or children, but only her, his widow, and asking to have all conveyances to his mother set aside and for a half interest in his property. A compromise was ultimately effected by which a large sum of money and a tract of land were conveyed to Margaret, and she covenanted in her release that there was no child born of her and her husband. In conclusion the executors deny that they have any property belonging to the estate of George E. Peck, deceased, or that they have been guilty of any fraud or collusion.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett is engaged in hearing the case of Manasseh Petzle and Louis Cohen, charged with executing a fraudulent tobacco bond. Cohen's wife, Bertha, keeps a tobacco store, and it is alleged that her husband induced Petzle to sign his bond in the sum of $1,200, representing himself as John Mulhausen and scheduling the property of the latter. Fleming R. Moore, the Watseka attorney, was found guilty of receiving an illegal fee for collecting a pension.

Judge Gary has on trial the case of Joseph Dworak against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company for the loss of his leg. The suit was begun in 1877. The plaintiff was a boy who was run over at the Twenty-second street crossing. The case has already been tried two or three times.

In the case of Ernest Fanter, the youth who sued Henry A. and Emery A. Clark for the loss of a hand in their planing-mill, the jury in Judge Hawes' court was unable to agree and was discharged.

Sarah Cohn began a suit against H. Gall to recover $5,000 for alleged damages. She rented a part of a house of him on South Canal street, and claims her furniture was damaged by the careless bursting of a water-pipe in his portion of the premises.

Archie Greathouse, a Pullman palace-car porter, brought suit to recover $2,000 of Sarah Sommerfield, charging that she wrongfully had him arrested on a charge of stealing $75 from her while she was traveling on the car. He was acquitted, but lost his situation.

Judge Tuley was engaged yesterday in hearing a demurrer to the bill in the case of Woodworth & Yale against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. This was a bill to enforce a lien for $59,910 purchase money of some depot grounds for the Chicago & Pacific Road in 1876.

In the divorce case of Jennie Rothgerber against James Rothgerber, the complainant filed an affidavit yesterday stating that the defendant owed her ninety-one weeks' alimony at $7 a week and $35 awarded for her solicitor's fees. He left the city as soon as she obtained a decree against him, but returned in May last, and has since been working on the *Inter-Ocean*. A rule was issued on Rothgerber to show cause Thursday why he should not be attached for contempt in not paying the alimony.

## THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

19,953—W. D. Dillard vs. Jonathan Young Scammon and S. D. Babcock. Creditor's bill on judgment for $16,418. James Lane Allen, solr.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

100,301—B. Schoeneman et al. vs. H. Regensburg. Asst., $2,000. Dent, Black & Cratty Bros., attys.

100,303—D. Car Snaden, use, etc., vs. Ellithorpe Air-Brake Company. Asst., $1,000. William Armstrong, atty.

100,304—Dora Kirk vs. Robert Kirk. Bill for divorce for desertion. H. O. McDaid, solr.

100,305—Chicago Planing Mill & Fence Works vs. J. N. Crandall, W. W. Schultz, R. B. Miller, and S. F. Hanchett. Replevin, $500. A. W. Brickwood, atty.

100,306—Elizabeth Radye vs. Albert Radye. Bill for divorce for cruelty. A. B. Baldwin, solr.

100,307—Jacob Christie et al. vs. Charles H. Fest, Magdalene Fest, Julius Wolff, and Herman Reissing. Creditors' bill on judgment for $1,971. McClellan & Cummings, solrs.

100,308—J. D. Nordlinger vs. E. H. Hanford. Confession of judgment, $1,314. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

100,309—Ole B. Jacobs vs. Andrew Neilson and Karen Pedersen. Confession of judgment, $748. Morton Culver, atty.

100,310—Gilbert E. Paster vs. Benjamin B. Bullwinkle. Confession of judgment, $1,116. Monroe & Tewkesbury, attys.

100,311—Julius Nathan et al. vs. John M. Reinwalt. Attcht., $318. Hofheimer & Rosenberg, attys.

100,312—August Kneker vs. Olof O. Ostrom. Robert and Adolph Berger, E. S. Dreyer, and E. R. Hause. Petitions for mechanic's lien for $3,678. Arnold Tripp, solr.

100,313—Thos. H. Sharpe vs. Kessie Agnes B. Sharpe. Bill for divorce for adultery and desertion. W. S. Young Jr. and Isaac E. Adams, solrs.

100,314—H. G. Batcheller vs. Ferdinand Ward, Ella C. Ward, and Mary D. Green. Bill to set aside conveyance. Dupee, Judah, & Willard, solrs.

100,315—Robert Blake vs. Richard Dunkley. Asst., $1,000. M. O. Robinson, atty.

Suppressed Saturday—100,292—Olive H. Rhea vs. William Powell and George W. Powell. Attachment, $620. Lincoln Brooke, atty.

100,298—R. Beman Randall vs. A. Ellen Randall. Bill for divorce for desertion. G. Frank White, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—3,950. Martin Owens vs. Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.; fdg. pltf. $250, jdg. and sat.—1,243. Michael Roeder vs. Bauerle & Roeder Sewing-Machine Case Mfg. Co.; verd. pltf. $1,200.

DECREES.

JUDGE GARDNER—1,023. Kalteux vs. Williams; decree and ref. mr.—87,482. Babcock vs. Bair; decree and appeal.—207. Werner vs. Kilbourne; decree and appeal.—794. Harms vs. Kirsch; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree sale.—1,055. Sayre vs. Sayre; commrs. rep. cfd. and decree.—1,519. John S. Chichester vs. Charlotte Chichester; decree of divorce for adultery.—1,355. Liska vs. Liska; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree.—1,355. Parker vs. Parker; decree.

JUDGE GARNETT—1,509. Patrick vs. Patrick; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree.—96,636. Frohlich vs. C. & W. D. Rwy. Co.; decree of deficiency.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

54,970—George H. Taylor & Co. vs. A. F. Doremus. Appeal.

54,971—T. W. Harvey Lumber Co. vs. Patrick Conway and L. S. Bourett. Appeal.

54,972—William G. Wetherell vs. William M. Devine. Bill for injunction. H. B. Hurd, solr.

54,973—Olive A. Klinesmith vs. Henry C. Klinesmith. Bill for divorce for cruelty and for injunction. F. W. Tourtellotte, solr.

54,974—Sarah Cohn vs. H. Goll. Case, $5,000. Sears & Foster, attys.

54,975—Krull & Volger vs. John Konold. Appeal.

54,976—Louis Harms vs. S. F. Hanchett, Samuel Appleton, and Henry Wulff. Replevin, $500. Millard & Riggle, attys.

54,977—Jacob Cunny vs. Julius Kaeseberg. Appeal.

54,978—Robert E. Jenkins vs. Herman von Colahn. Assumpsit, $500. William J. Manning and Percy V. Castle, attys.

54,979—Frank Thomas vs. Alice Thomas. Bill for divorce for adultery. F. A. Nayler, solr.

54,981—George F. Kimball vs. John P. Townsend. Assumpsit, $600. H. W. Wolseley, atty.

54,982—Richard Graham, use, etc., vs. A. J. Scott, Appeal.

54,983—Archie Greathouse vs. Sarah Sommerfield. Case, $2,000. Morris & McGhee, attys.

Suppressed Saturday—54,962—Rhoades & Ramsey Company vs. John M. Gilligan. Confession of judgment, $311. F. W. Hayes, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—1,488. John Walks vs. Annie Shallok; fdg. pltf. $30, jgt. and sat.—1,473. Louis Guenther vs. Peter and Annie Fick; verd. pltf. $90.

JUDGE ROGERS—7,169. Jennison vs. Gould; dflt. and jgt. prop. in pltf., das. $5.—3,955. Stephen C. Wilder et al. vs. James D. Earle; fdg. for pltf. $81 and jgt.—3,961. Koehler vs. Hanchett; fdg. pltf. prop. and jgt.

DECREES.

JUDGE MORAN—2,661. Hale vs. Mason; decree cfg. title.—1,916. Anna Kuhn vs. George Kuhn; decree of divorce for desertion.—1,895. Charlotte Hultgren vs. Frederick Hultgren; same, drunkenness.—2,605. Conrad Scherer vs. Clara Scherer; same, desertion.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,377—Lemmer & Stewart to Lucius D. Tuttle, voluntary assignment; assets $800, liabilities $1,000. Smith & Burgett, attys.

6,378—Henry Schaefer vs. Elizabeth Haas. Appeal.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—5,018. City vs. Jesse Kinsley, appeal; jury wvd. and subtd. to crt. on agreed statement of facts., fdg. glty. and judgt. for $10 and costs.—563. James Bell, asslt.; bail fxd. at $1,000.—40. C. L. Cutler, obtg. money by flse. pret., stkn. off.—68. William Murray, lar.; pl. n. g. withdn. and pl. of glty. entered.—257. Charles Leonard; pl. of n. g. withdn. and pl. of glty. of pet. lar. entered; prisoner, who had been in jail four months, rlsd. on his own recog.—79, 93 to 95, and 97 to 101, Harry Samuels, forgery, etc.; contd. by deft.—485. Charles Winterfeld, pet. lar.; jury wvd. and subtd. to crt., fdg. glty.

JUDGE SHEPARD—295. William Morris, lar.; contd.—225. John N. Ford, conspcy.; stkn. off.—105. Vernon C. Clark; pl. n. g. withdn. and pl. of glty. of pet. lar. entd., sentd. to thirty ds. Co. Jl.—Jerry C. Brown, robbery; rlsd. on own recog. of $1,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set Indiana Railroad case.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of criminal calendar.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,247, 1,431, 1,441, 1,443, 1,444, and 1,445. No. 1,436, Dworak vs. C., B. & Q. R. R., on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 863, 859, 284, 654, 493, 653, and 291. No. 99, Reidy vs. Clough, on trial.
JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 44, 45, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the new calendar. No case on trial.
JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 336½, 338, 339, 341¼, 345, 345¼, 346, 350¼, and 328. No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—First call, Nos. 551 to 600, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 1,493, 1,502, 1,505, 949, 1,526, 1,534, 1,543, 1,547, 1,553, and 1,553. No. 1,498, Axele vs. Donegan, on trial.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 2,626, 3,934, 3,894, 3,936, 3,940, 3,944, 3,970, 3,992, and 2,418. No. 3,384, Montague vs. Hanchett, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—No. 83. No. 49, Legnard vs. Armstrong, on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 33, Easter vs. Deering, on trial.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No call. No. 4,916, Hyde Park spl. asst., on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Claims.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 181, 213, 284, 275, 293, 311, 336, and 483.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 38, 43, 66, 77, 81 to 84, 158, 159, 273, 225, 249, 295, 321, 349, 361, 363, 369, 370, and 371.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Dec. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vine st, near Vedder, w f, 25x57 9-10 ft, dated Nov. 28 (Robert Fitzgerald to Julius Frank) | $ 975 |
| Cornell st, 48 ft e of Holt, n f, 25x132 ft, improved, dated Nov. 28 (Albert Hoeke to Karl Szapinski) | 2,075 |
| West Seventeenth st, 150 ft e of Halsted, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Dec. 5 (Owen McDonough to N. and M. Dederich) | 1,100 |
| Jefferson st, 200 ft n of Harrison, e f, 50x93 ft, dated Dec. 3 (Patrick P. O'Donnell to M. O'Donnell) | 5,000 |
| The premises No. 395 Warren av, dated Oct. 31 (S. T. and J. W. Knox to S. J. and W. H. Eagle) | 7,500 |
| St. Louis av, near Twenty-first st, e f, 50x122¼ ft, dated Nov. 25 (W. P. Elliott to M. E. Cole) | 1,200 |
| Thirty-eighth st, n w cor of Gage, s f, 31x147 ft, dated Nov. 7 (W. F. Tucker to T. E. Wieder) | 800 |
| Michigan st, 174 ft e of North Wells, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 21 (Master in Chancery to B. P. Baser) | 1,950 |
| Same property as above, dated Nov. 30 (B. P. Baer to A. and M. D. Routzong) | 2,500 |
| West Ohio st, 25 ft w of Armour, n f, 25x119 ft, dated Dec. 5 (William Waller to E. W. Bosker) | 1,000 |
| West Fourteenth st, 277 ft e of Blue Island av, n f, 72x125 ft, dated Nov. 30 (Thomas Delihant to J. J. Sheahan) | 7,500 |
| West Thirteenth place, 222 ft w of Blue Island av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 19 (C. F. White to J. H. Saannon) | 1,350 |
| Vernon av, 60¾ ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 18x109 ft, improved, dated Dec. 5 (James M. Love to William A. Neye) | 7,500 |
| Grove court, 74¼ ft e of Orchard st, n f, 24x123 ft, improved, dated Dec. 4 (Hedwig Kuntz to Martin Kuntz) | 2,000 |
| Egan av, n w cor of Michigan, s f, 369¾x97 ft, dated Dec. 5 (Master in Chancery to Arthur Orr) | 42,000 |
| Western av, 44 ft n of Harvard st, e f, 48x112 ft, improved, dated Nov. 10 (William Fuller to F. L. Wilk) | 5,600 |
| The premises No. 498 Marshfield av, dated May 11 (Chicago Life-Insurance Company to James Welch) | 2,875 |
| West Erie st, between Leavitt and Oakley, 240x124 ft, dated Dec. 2 (A. C. Barney to H. F. Scheuermann) | 3,970 |
| Chicago av, 178 ft w of Sedgwick st, n f, undivided half of 26x130 ft, dated Dec. 7 (F. Walter to A. Walter) | 3,125 |
| West Jackson st, n w corner of Lincoln, s f, 25x121 ft, dated Dec. 7 (E. T. and H. W. Durant to Catherine Hyde) | 1,000 |
| State st, 50 ft s of Harrison, e f, 50x108 ft, dated Dec. 7 (Ferdinand Zeug to Jessie Bross Lloyd) | 55,000 |
| Wabash av, 140 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 68x168 ft, improved, dated Dec. 7 (Mary W. and N. M. Wheeler to Helen E. Snow) | 20,500 |
| Loomis st, near Blue Island av, w f, 24x130 ft, improved, dated Dec. 5 (Albert Kaspar to Josep Silhauck) | 3,200 |

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lake View av, s e cor of Oakdale, w f, undivided ½ of 182 ft to lake shore, dated Dec. 24 (Joshua E. Davis to Elleanor Story) | $ 13,650 |
| Wellington st, 311 ft w of Racine av, n f, 25x123 ft, dated June 9 (estate of W. O. Jones to B. Trossen) | 625 |

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dexter av, e of Halsted st, n f, 25x126 ft, dated Sept. 24 (Wood & Nash to Luke Clark) | 1,200 |
| Wright st, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 3 (J. S. Ayers to W. O. Budd) | 628 |
| Arnold st, 217 ft n of Forty-fifth, e f, 23¾x124 ft, dated Oct. 8 (M. Lafiin to V. Herrmann) | 425 |
| Indiana av, s w cor of Thirty-ninth st, s f, 100x161 ft, dated Oct. 22 (Theodore V. Wadskier to Arthur Orr) | 30,000 |
| Oak st, 333½ ft e of Kimbark av, s f, 33¼x150 ft, dated Oct. 1 (W. B. Gates to W. G. Denney) | 1,550 |
| Jefferson st, 150 ft s of Chestnut, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Nov. 20 (D. L. Merrill to Henry Hamann) | 2,500 |
| Hyde Park av, bet Fortieth and Forty-second sts, e f, 25x180 ft, dated Nov. 14 (George Trumbull to G. H. Bell) | 2,700 |
| Wallace st, s w cor of Fifty-ninth, e f, 203x100 ft, dated Nov. 6 (E. A. Otis to Henry Blum) | 2,700 |
| Michigan av, 75 ft s of Forty-third st, w f, 75x100 ft, dated Dec. 3 (E. E. and C. B. Sawyer to Daniel A. Jones) | 7,500 |
| State st, 167 ft n of Fifty-first, w f, 25x160 ft, dated Oct. 19 (A. J. Gross to G. R. Nixon) | 2,050 |
| Lots 5 and 6, Block 6, Packer's Fifth Addition, dated Oct. 29 (Tracy, Sykes & Poter to H. T. Higgins) | 1,300 |

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clara place, 100 ft e of Perry av, s f, 25x102 ft, dated Dec. 3 (Isaac Drake to G. W. and J. R. Coole) | $ 1,000 |
| Elston av, n e cor of Hoffman, 22¼ acres to river, dated Nov. 7 (Helen E. Snow to August S. Wehrheim) | 24,750 |

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 181 Blue Island avenue, Robert Tobin, three-story store and dwelling, 25x80 feet, $6,000.

No. 705 Throop street, Joseph Zarubsky, three-story store and dwelling, 24x80 feet, $8,000.

Nos. 596 and 598 Blue Island avenue, August Breicher, two three-story store and dwellings, 50x80 feet, $15,000.

Nos. 3700 to 3712 Ellis avenue, John M. Thacher, seven two-story dwellings, 130x50 feet, $25,000.

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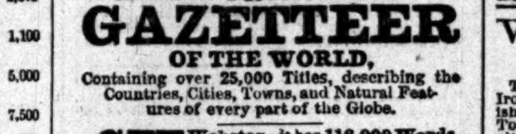
THE MINNESOTA LAW PROHIBITING ITS MANUFACTURE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—In the District Court this morning Judge Koon sustained the demurrer in the case of the State against W. T. Peet for selling butterine, and decided that the law under which Peet was arrested—i. e.: the new State law against the sale of oleomargarine—is unconstitutional. This decision will prevent the question going to the Supreme Court. Mr. H. C. Howard, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, states that the decision of Judge Koon affects only the fourth section of the general law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of adulterated dairy products. The remaining sections of the law, he says, still stand with all their original force. The case may, of course, be taken to the Supreme Court in some other action.

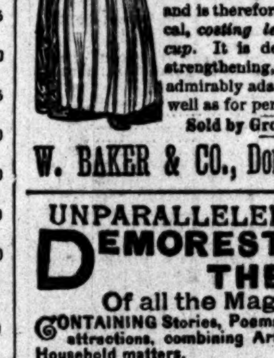
DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following were the receipts of dutiable goods at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: J. W. Doane & Co., 859 packages of tea; E. A. Shoyer & Co., 147 packages of tea; C. A. Morrill & Co., 336 packages of tea; F. E. Fernald & Co., 1,725 packages of tea; Fitch & Howland, 682 packages of tea; David Wylie, 150 packages of tea; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 3 cases rifles; J. V. Farwell & Co., 1 case buttons; J. H. Rice, 45 cases glass; Lyon & Healy, 8 cases musical instruments; Julius Bauer & Co., 3 cases musical instruments; J. T. Relling & Co. 2 cases books; E. D. Morris & Co., 2 casks tiles; Meyer Wolf, 2 cases wine; Mandel Bros., 11 cases dry goods; H. H. Hayden, 761 sacks salt; Marshall Field & Co., 41 cases dry goods; Stanton & Co., 3 cases whisky; James Egan, 1 cask of wine; C. Jevne & Co., 57 cases wine; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 250 sacks salt; Steuben County Wine Co., 2 casks whisky, 5 ½-pipes gin; Benson Bros., 25 barrels fish; Rockwood Bros., 3 cases canned goods; J. Berr & Co., 31 cases wine; Locke, Hullatt & Co., 1 case dry goods; J. Russell Jones, 24 cases wine; C. M. Linington, 1 case needles; Schlesinger & Mayer, 2 cases dry goods; Michael Reese Hospital, 1 case surgical instruments; Gormully & Jeffrey, 1 case tricycles; C. W. & E. Pardridge, 3 cases dry goods; S. C. Hick, 50 barrels grease; Fillman & Co., 3 cases machinery; L. Manasse, 10 cases manufacturing metal; H. D. Lloyd, 1 case musical instruments; James Deering, 1 case dry goods; Klein, Baer & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 7 cases dry goods; J. H. Walker & Co., 3 cases gloves; J. H. Lesher & Co., 3 cases dry goods; McNellis & Campbell, 2 cases dry goods; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 166 boxes tin-plate, 255 bundles fish. Collections, $5,843.

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Change in Inspection Rules.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held Nov. 13, 1885, it was Ordered, That the rule concerning the collection of fees for the inspection of grain be amended to read as follows:

The Chief Inspector of Grain is hereby authorized to collect on and after Dec. 10, 1885, on all grain inspected under his direction as follows:

For in inspection 35 cents per car-load, 10 cents per wagon or cart load, 40 cents per 1,000 bushels from canal boats, ¼ of a cent per bushel from bags.

For out inspection, 50 cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels, 35 cents per car-load to cars, 35 cents per car-load to teams, or 10 cents per wagon-load to teams.

JOHN I. RINAKER, BENJAMIN F. MARSH, WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.


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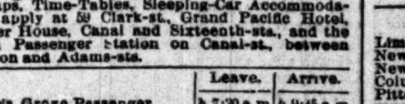
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|---|---|---|
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b 7:30 a m | b 9:45 a m |
| Aurora Sunday Passenger | 8:30 a m | 6:30 p m |
| Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex | b 8:45 a m | b 7:10 p m |
| St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex | b11:00 a m | b 2:50 p m |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b10:50 a m | b 1:45 p m |
| Council Bluffs Passenger | b11:50 a m | b 2:15 p m |
| Denver & Omaha Fast Express | a12:30 p m | a 2:00 p m |
| Kansas City & South Pacific Ex | a12:30 p m | a 2:00 p m |
| St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex | a12:30 p m | a 2:00 p m |
| Aurora Sunday Passenger | 1:05 p m | 10:15 a m |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b 1:30 p m | b 4:45 p m |
| Aurora Passenger | b 3:20 p m | b 7:45 a m |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b 4:30 p m | b 7:30 p m |
| Mendota & Ottawa Express | b 4:45 p m | b10:30 a m |
| Rockford & Rochelle Express | b 4:45 p m | b10:50 a m |
| Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex | b 4:45 p m | b10:50 a m |
| Aurora Passenger | b 5:15 p m | b 8:40 a m |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b 5:45 p m | b 8:15 a m |
| Aurora Passenger | b 6:20 p m | b 8:40 a m |
| Downer's Grove Sunday Passngr | 6:20 p m | 10:00 a m |
| Downer's Grove Passenger | b 9:20 p m | b 6:45 a m |
| St. Paul & Sioux City Express | c10:00 p m | d 6:35 a m |
| Dubuque & Forreston Express | a10:00 p m | d 6:35 a m |
| St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express | a10:30 p m | a 6:55 a m |
| Des Moines Express | a10:30 p m | a 6:55 a m |
| Texas Express | c10:30 p m | d 5:45 a m |
| Kansas City Night Express | a10:30 p m | a 5:45 a m |
| Aurora Sunday Passenger | 9:45 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Aurora Theatre Train | b11:30 p m | |

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.
St. Paul, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

**Illinois Central Railroad.**
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Texas Express | * 8:40 a m | * 8:00 p m |
| St. Louis & Texas Fast Line | § 8:30 p m | § 7:20 a m |
| Cairo & New Orleans Express | * 8:40 a m | * 8:00 p m |
| New Orleans Fast Express | § 8:30 p m | § 7:20 a m |
| Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass | * 2:50 p m | * 3:00 p m |
| Pontiac & Springfield Express | * 8:40 a m | * 8:00 p m |
| Gilman Passenger | * 4:25 p m | *10:00 a m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | *11:00 a m | * 2:50 p m |
| aDubuque & Sioux City Express | §10:00 p m | § 6:35 a m |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Express | *11:00 a m | * 2:50 p m |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Express | §10:00 p m | § 6:35 a m |

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

**Chicago & Alton.**
Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex | §12:30 p m | § 2:00 p m |
| K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex | §11:30 p m | § 7:00 a m |
| St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express | * 8:45 a m | * 7:30 p m |
| St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express | § 9:00 p m | § 7:30 a m |
| St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex | §11:30 p m | § 7:00 a m |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa | * 8:45 a m | * 7:30 p m |
| | §11:30 p m | § 7:30 a m |
| Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex | *12:30 p m | * 2:00 p m |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 5:00 p m | * 9:05 a m |

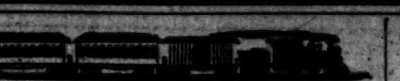
*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

**Kankakee Line.**
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express | * 9:10 a m | * 6:50 p m |
| Do Night Express | § 8:00 p m | § 6:50 a m |

**Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.**
Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-street, between State and Clark-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Danville & Terre Haute Mail | * 8:10 a m | * 5:25 p m |
| Evansville & Indianapolis Line | § 8:00 p m | § 7:05 a m |
| Nashville & Southern Fast Line | § 3:40 p m | §10:50 a m |
| Momence Passenger | * 5:15 p m | * 8:15 a m |



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.**
Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.
Reference marks: a, Daily; b, Daily except Sunday; c, Daily except Saturday; d, Daily except Monday.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee | b 8:00 a m | b10:30 a m |
| | a11:30 a m | a 2:00 p m |
| | b 3:00 p m | b 4:00 p m |
| | b 5:00 p m | b 7:00 p m |
| | a10:30 p m | a 7:00 a m |
| Racine, Freeport & Waukesha | b 8:00 a m | b10:30 a m |
| | b 5:00 p m | b 3:00 p m |
| Racine & Waukesha | a11:30 a m | a 2:00 p m |
| | b 3:00 p m | b 4:00 p m |
| Elgin & Rockford | b 8:30 a m | b10:25 a m |
| | b12:05 p m | b 2:15 p m |
| | b 4:00 p m | b 6:00 p m |
| | c10:40 p m | d 7:10 a m |
| Elgin | b 6:20 p m | b 6:45 a m |
| Elgin | b 5:15 p m | b 8:45 a m |
| Elgin (Sunday only) | 4:00 p m | 10:25 a m |
| La Crosse local | b 8:00 a m | b 7:00 p m |
| La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen | a11:30 a m | a 2:00 p m |
| | a10:30 p m | a 7:00 a m |
| Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco | b12:05 p m | b 2:15 p m |
| | c10:40 p m | d 7:10 a m |
| Des Moines and Ottumwa | c10:40 p m | d 7:10 a m |
| Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point | b11:30 a m | b 4:00 p m |
| | b12:05 p m | b 2:15 p m |
| Janesville | b 3:00 p m | b 7:00 p m |
| Madison | b11:30 a m | b 7:10 p m |
| | b12:05 p m | b 2:15 p m |
| | c10:30 p m | d 7:00 a m |
| Green Bay and Menominee | b11:30 a m | b 2:00 p m |
| Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh | b11:30 a m | b 2:00 p m |
| | a10:30 p m | a 7:00 a m |
| Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis | b11:30 a m | d 6:00 a m |
| | b12:05 p m | b 2:15 p m |
| | c10:30 p m | d 7:10 a m |
| | c10:40 p m | b 7:00 p m |
| Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen | b10:30 p m | b 7:00 p m |
| | b10:10 p m | b 2:15 p m |
| Calvary and Graceland | b 6:20 a m | b 6:47 a m |
| | a 1:00 p m | a 3:45 p m |
| | b 5:15 p m | b 7:00 a m |
| | b 6:15 p m | b 6:45 p m |
| Sunday only | 5:30 p m | 8:45 a m |

**Chicago & Northwestern Railway.**
For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs | *12:00 m | * 2:15 p m |
| | †10:30 p m | ‡ 6:50 a m |
| Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines | * 8:30 a m | * 6:15 p m |
| | *12:00 m | * 2:15 p m |
| | †10:30 p m | ‡ 6:50 a m |
| Sioux City & Northern Nebraska | *12:00 m | * 2:15 p m |
| | †10:30 p m | ‡ 6:50 a m |
| Aurora, Batavia & Geneva | * 8:30 a m | * 6:15 p m |
| | *12:00 m | * 2:15 p m |
| | * 3:45 p m | *11:00 a m |
| | * 4:15 p m | *10:30 a m |
| | * 5:15 p m | * 8:45 a m |
| Freeport, Rockford & Elgin | *10:15 a m | * 2:40 p m |
| | * 4:15 p m | *10:30 a m |
| | *11:30 p m | *11:15 p m |
| Rockford & Elgin | * 7:15 a m | * 5:55 p m |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville | §11:30 a m | § 2:00 p m |
| | §10:35 p m | § 7:00 a m |
| Huron, Pierre, Winona, and... | 9:00 a m | 6:55 p m |
| Madison, Janesville & Beloit | † 8:30 p m | ‡ 6:25 a m |
| Janesville, Watertown | * 9:20 a m | * 4:45 p m |
| Fond du Lac, Oshkosh | * 4:45 p m | *10:25 a m |
| Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth | §10:35 p m | § 7:00 a m |
| Madison and Milwaukee | * 8:00 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| | x8:30 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| | *11:30 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| | * 3:00 p m | * 7:00 p m |
| Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha | * 8:00 a m | § 4:00 p m |
| | x8:30 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| | *11:30 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| | * 3:00 p m | * 7:00 p m |
| | * 5:00 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay | *11:30 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| | §10:35 p m | § 6:30 p m |
| Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette | §10:35 p m | § 6:30 a m |
| Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan | *11:30 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa | †10:30 p m | ‡ 6:50 a m |
| Lake Geneva | * 7:15 a m | * 6:15 p m |
| | * 3:15 p m | * 9:55 a m |
| | * 4:15 p m | *10:30 a m |

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

**Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.**
Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Davenport & Peoria Express | * 9:10 a m | * 5:45 p m |
| Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex | *12:10 p m | * 2:10 p m |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express | *12:10 p m | * 2:35 p m |
| Minneapolis & St. Paul Express | §11:20 a m | § 2:35 p m |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday) | §11:20 a m | ‡ 2:35 p m |
| Peru Accommodation | * 4:45 p m | *10:00 a m |
| Council Bluffs Night Express | †10:30 p m | ‡ 6:50 a m |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express | †10:00 p m | ‡ 6:25 a m |
| Peoria Night Express | †11:00 p m | ‡ 6:25 a m |
| Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex | †10:00 p m | ‡ 6:50 a m |

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

**Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.**
Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex | * 8:45 a m | * 7:30 p m |
| St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex | § 9:30 p m | § 7:25 a m |
| Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express | * 8:45 a m | * 7:30 p m |
| Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express | §12:30 p m | § 2:50 p m |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex | §12:30 p m | § 2:50 p m |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex | § 9:30 p m | § 7:25 a m |
| Custer Park Accommodation | § 5:30 p m | § 9:05 a m |

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

EASTERN.

**Michigan Central Railroad.**
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.
Central Standard Time.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main Line) | † 6:50 a m | † 5:45 p m |
| Day Express | * 9:00 a m | * 7:10 p m |
| New York—Limited | * 3:30 p m | * 9:00 p m |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | † 4:00 p m | †10:30 a m |
| Atlantic Express | * 9:05 p m | * 8:05 a m |
| Night Express | * 9:55 p m | * 7:00 a m |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail | * 9:00 a m | * 7:10 p m |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon | * 3:30 p m | * 7:00 a m |
| Grand Rapids Sleeper | * 9:55 p m | * 7:00 a m |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

**Chicago & Atlantic Railway.**
Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Lima, Marion & Columbus | † 8:30 a m | † 6:15 p m |
| New York & Philadelphia Expr's | * 3:30 p m | * 9:00 p m |
| New York, Boston & Philadelphia | * 8:15 p m | * 7:30 a m |
| Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'ld | * 8:15 p m | † 6:15 p m |
| Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo | * 8:15 p m | * 7:30 a m |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

**Baltimore & Ohio.**
Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg & Baltimore Express | * 8:10 a m | * 5:25 p m |
| Pittsburg—Limited | § 5:10 p m | § 8:55 a m |
| Washington & Baltimore Limited | § 5:10 p m | § 8:55 a m |
| Pittsburg & Baltimore Express | §11:10 p m | § 5:40 a m |
| New York—Limited | § 8:50 p m | § 8:50 a m |
| Detroit, Niagara Falls & N. Y. Ex | § 8:45 p m | § 7:05 a m |

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

**Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."**
Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Via "Fort Wayne Route"— | | |
| Day Express | † 8:00 a m | † 6:00 p m |
| New York Express | * 3:15 p m | * 9:30 p m |
| Limited Express | * 5:00 p m | * 9:30 a m |
| Night Express | *11:30 p m | * 6:30 a m |
| Via "Pan-Handle Route"— | | |
| Day Express | * 7:50 a m | * 6:55 pm |
| Southeastern Express | † 7:50 a m | † 6:55 p m |
| Eastern Express | * 6:30 p m | * 7:15 a m |
| Southern Express | * 8:30 p m | * 7:15 a m |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

**Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.**
Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 104 South Clark and at depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | * 9:10 a m | |
| Limited & Day Express | † 3:25 p m | † 7:55 p m |
| Atlantic & Pacific Express | § 3:25 p m | § 8:10 a m |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | † 5:20 p m | † 8:40 a m |
| Chicago Lawn Accommodation | * 6:25 p m | * 7:20 a m |
| Sunday Passenger (Sunday only) | 1:15 p m | 10:00 a m |
| Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Speci | §12:01 m | § 3:10 p m |

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

**Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.**
Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Old Road) | * 7:25 a m | * 8:00 p m |
| Special New York & Boston Ex | * 8:50 a m | * 8:00 p m |
| Limited Express (daily) | § 3:30 p m | § 2:30 a m |
| Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily) | § 7:45 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| Night Express (via Old Road) | *11:30 p m | * 5:40 a m |
| Goshen & Old Road Accomodat'n | * 4:35 p m | *11:30 a m |
| New York & Boston Fast Express | | § 9:30 p m |

**Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.**
Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General offices, 97 Randolph-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New York & Boston—Limited | § 3:50 p m | § 8:50 p m |
| New York Fast Line | § 8:45 p m | § 7:05 a m |

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

**"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.**
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

# PROSPECTUS, 1886.

THE CHICAGO

## Daily and Weekly TRIBUNE.

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The Democratic Administration which has recently come into power will receive from THE TRIBUNE such treatment as from time to time it shall deserve. Its good deeds will be mentioned in an appreciative and ungrudging spirit, while its bad ones will be exposed and censured as they deserve to be. While endeavoring always to give the new Administration credit when credit is due, THE TRIBUNE will not cease to protest against the principle of minority rule which has triumphed in Mr. Cleveland's so-called "election." As long as five Southern States in which a free ballot and honest count have been denied are counted in the Electoral Colleges as Democratic THE TRIBUNE will demand retribution at the North for the villany practiced in the South. Disfranchisement and ballot-box stuffing, like all other forms of treason against the American people, must be made odious.

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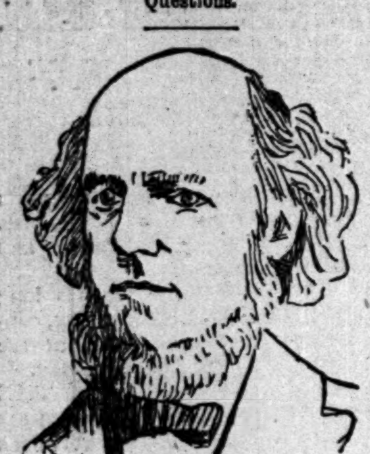
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# FAMOUS ENGLISHMEN.

## The Late Dr. William B. Carpenter, the Celebrated Biologist and Physiologist.

## Herbert Spencer and a Review of His New Volume on "Ecclesiastical Institutions."

## Sir Charles Dilke, the Noted Liberal, and His Views on Important Municipal Questions.



DR. W. B. CARPENTER.

*Pall Mall Budget:* Dr. Carpenter's sudden and lamented death has removed from English scientific circles rather an honored and familiar figure than an active worker or a still living power in the world as we know it. His loss will be felt personally and socially more than scientifically. His work, a useful and valuable work, was long since finished. Twenty years ago or more he fell back practically among the past masters of his chosen craft. Since that time he has lived on rather as the possessor of a great assured biological reputation than as an actual promoter of biological knowledge. A new generation had meantime arisen, which, trained in parts upon his own methods and results, had nevertheless learned from Darwin and Huxley, from Spencer and Haeckel, far to outstrip the cautious and timid reserve of its earlier teachers. Cast in the midst of a revolutionary age, Carpenter's native bias of mind was in many ways rather conservative than revolutionary. Thus in his later days he was well content to stand aside upon his well-earned laurels and allow a free stage to the younger biologists of the scientific mountain, whose proceedings he never could school himself to appreciate, though he found his hands powerless to effectually resist them.

It gives us perhaps the true keynote to Dr. Carpenter's peculiar idiosyncrasy to remember that he came of a good old-fashioned orthodox Unitarian family. His father was a well-known minister of Exeter and Bristol, a pioneer of the modern public education movement, and a diligent student of Biblical literature. Now, Unitarian orthodoxy is in its own way about as stiffly and rigorously orthodox as any other form of dogma to be found anywhere within the 103 sects of Britain. Fuller creeds are often more elastic. The very minimizing of the demands made upon the credence of the individual believer seems to render the necessity for holding fast to that irreducible minimum an absolute necessity of the properly trained Unitarian mind. Hence it happens that such men as Dr. Carpenter, while ready to go up to certain points with perfect frankness, seem to shut off steam, as though automatically, the moment they reach the prescribed end of their mental tether. "He who says A," a wise French proverb tells us, "must also say B." It was the misfortune of Dr. Carpenter's scientific life that he would say all through the series of the alfabet till he reached W; but no amount of reasoning or evidence or inductive logic could ever get him to admit the consecutiveness of the remaining letters, X, Y, Z.

Born in 1813, William Carpenter was brought up as a doctor, and soon showed the native bent of his intellect by beginning his investigations into physiological questions. From the very first the psychological side of his favorit study had an immense attraction for a mind which still retained in its inmost fibre much of the inherited metaphysical twist. Instinct and will, automatism and reflex action, these from the outset engaged a very large part of his earnest attention; and the modern science of physiological psychology, now being so ardently pursued by the followers of Spencer, Bain, and Maudsley, owed not a little impulse in its earlier stages to Carpenter's interesting observations and conceptions. But here, as elsewhere, his mind moved within prescribed limits; he supplied materials and pointed out the way; when others went a little further on the path than himself he drew back at once in horror and dismay, and denounced all flights more daring than his own as illegitimate attempts to transcend the necessary limits of scientific knowledge. To the end, free will and the existence of an uncaused and causative element in the human mind were to him undoubted and indubitable dogmas. To these he clung with determined energy; they envisaged themselves in his eyes not merely as scientific truths, but as necessary safeguards of the moral order. It was his misfortune, therefore, to see his own facts and ideas and principles used in the end as the fulcrum of a lever whose outcome in movement he cordially regretted.

It was much the same with regard to his physiological studies. "Carpenter's Physiology," as everybody called it, was for many years in successive editions the text-book from which a whole generation of English biologists drank in the first milk for babes of their selected science. His name was long almost synonymous to the English student with comparative anatomy and physiology themselves. No man more thoroughly prepared the way beforehand for the great biological revolution by showing the ultimate unity of structure and function, the unsuspected homologies of organ and use throughout the greater part of the entire animal series. Yet when the revolution itself arrived Carpenter found himself wholly unable to assimilate to the full its new and startling revolutionary doctrines. From that moment his place in the forefront of science was forfeited forever. He fell back, not, indeed, into the lesser ranks behind, for his services to biology had been too genuine and too valuable for such a complete shelving, but into the charmed circle of the retired great, left behind by the onward march of ever-untiring and unceasing human thought. Younger men led the van that he was no longer capable of leading, and as President of the British Association he looked on from a dignified hight at the more rapid advance of his rebellious juniors. Even so, he continued to do no small good to the cause of science by his influence and exertion; and it was mainly owing to his persistent advocacy that the Challenger expedition was fitted out—rightly or wrongly, at the public expense—to explore the fauna of the deep seas. Of late years, however, he had taken but little active part in science. The wave had passed on, leaving him stranded; new problems, whose very reality he would probably have doubted, had arisen to engage the biological intellect. As one of the last austere survivors of the pre-Darwinian scientific school, he demands the meed of admiration due to a consistent and philosophic thinker. His work in its own time was good and progressive; if he outlived its impulse, that was rather the accidental misfortune of his epoch than the fault of his own considerably gifted mind. Others, indeed, moved too fast for him; the Erasmus of a scientific reformation, he ended by finding himself almost alone, kept in countenance only by the veteran Owen, on the solitary hights of a respectable officialism. In future there will be no more like him. Those who are hot will be far hotter, and those who are cold immeasurably colder. No one will see so much as he did, yet stop so far short of the ultimate recognition.

HERBERT SPENCER'S NEW VOLUME.

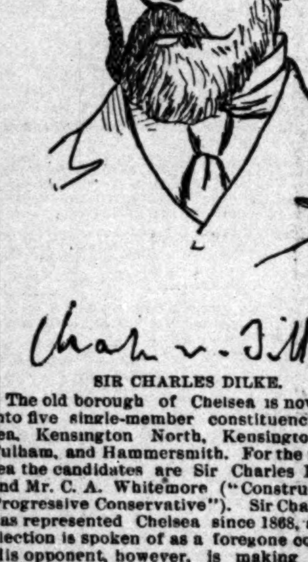
More than three years have now elapsed since the issue of "Political Institutions," the preceding division of Mr. Spencer's great work; and this little treatise, long delayed by its author's persistent ill-health, is, indeed, but a meagre result to show as the main outcome of these three years' concentrated activity on the part of so powerful and encyclopedic an intellect. Meagre, we mean to say, when judged by the standard of magnitude alone; for the argument itself in the new tractate is just as keen, as crushing, and as logical as in any of Mr. Spencer's earlier writings. It will be matter indeed for world-wide regret if health and strength are not permitted him to complete the working out of the gigantic scheme which he planned almost a generation since for his wonderful system of synthetic philosophy. But, considering the precarious tenure of that valuable life, we must accept each fresh installment in gratitude as so much to the good, and not grumble if Mr. Spencer's rate of production grows every day more painfully retarded. When the scheme itself was first put forward, it looked even then too vast for one man's powers ever to bring to a satisfactory conclusion; each year now sees us nearer to its final fulfillment, and makes us hope that, in spite of constant indisposition, the native elasticity of our great philosopher's still youthful and vigorous mind will yet carry him safely through to the ultimate goal in the principles of morality.



MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

"Ecclesiastical Institutions" begins with a short restatement and reinforcement of the ghost-theory of the origin of religion already laid down in the first volume of the Sociology. It is interesting to note how much new confirmatory evidence has been rapidly accumulated during the intervening period; and Mr. Spencer therefore wisely chooses most of the fresh instances by which he strengthens his case from works published since the appearance of his earlier volume. In one of these in particular, the Rev. Duff Macdonald's "Africana," conclusions almost identical with Mr. Spencer's own have actually been arrived at by a Scotch missionary in the heart of Africa, in apparent total ignorance and independence, and without a passing glimpse of their ulterior implications. From the origin of the religious idea itself, here assigned to the belief in a soul, and consequent ancestor worship, Mr. Spencer gradually passes on to the evolution of ecclesiastical or hierarchical systems. Beginning with the medicine man, as the propitiator or averter of hostile ghosts, and the priest properly so called, as the propitiator and attendant of friendly ghosts—the family gods or manes—he proceeds to trace the gradual development of the organization which results with increasing culture from the last of these two classes of functionary. Descendants, he shows, are the first priests; and more especially male descendants, at least wherever the position of women has become one of marked inferiority. But the eldest male descendant in particular—in short, the head of the family—tends to concentrate upon himself the highest duty of the priesthood. Moreover, as the chief gods in early communities are deceased rulers, the King, as their living representative, exercises the functions of priest also. In process of time the King frequently finds the priestly offices clash with other duties, and then he delegates them to others; they are performed by proxy. Hence in most instances the origin of a distinct non-royal priesthood. The rise of such priesthoods is well shown in the case of the Flamens, instituted at Rome to replace the King during his temporary absence. As the ghost gradually develops into the god, polytheistic priesthoods of the advanced type are evolved side by side with the evolving religion. Sometimes the Pantheon has its relative ranks assigned by conquest and incorporation; the gods of the vanquished tribes take their place amicably in the same system with the gods of the victors, but naturally enough on a lower level. Eventually the slow elevation of one great god to a position of marked superiority in the Pantheon may give rise to a gravitation towards monotheism. Thus, to the philosophic Greeks of the age of Socrates, Zeus had almost arrived at that point of supremacy over other gods which lifts the "father of gods and men" into the true monotheistic position, the other deities at the same time sinking to the subordinate grades in a sort of angelic hierarchy. Mr. Spencer next goes on to notice the value of the ecclesiastical system as a social bond, especially in early times, the military and civil functions of priests, and the question of the relations between Church and State. A very Spencerian chapter on Nonconformity is replete with its author's ingrained independence and individuality of character; for Mr. Spencer is nothing if not individualist in fibre. The book ends with an ecclesiastical and then a religious retrospect and prospect, where timid waverers may find much to console and to reassure them. Mr. Spencer does not see in the threatened changes of form any final menace even to religious worship in its proper essence. He anticipates that there will always remain a necessity for qualifying the too prosaic and material form of daily life by religious observances; that a sphere will still exist for those who are able to impress their hearers with a due sense of the mystery which enshrouds the universe; and that musical expression to the sentiment accompanying this sense will not only survive, but will undergo further development. Finally he concludes with the reiteration of the idea already so fully insisted upon in the "first principles." "One truth must ever grow clearer—the truth that there is an inscrutable existence everywhere manifested, to which [man] can neither find nor conceive either beginning or end. Amid the mysteries which become the more mysterious the more they are thought about, there will remain the one absolute certainty, that he is ever in presence of an Infinit and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed."

We have abstained from criticism, because in such a case criticism on the only scale here possible would be at once absurd and impertinent. The reasoned ideas of a great thinker cannot be disposed of by the offhand treatment which we properly apply to a second-rate novel. Mr. Spencer's views may be right and they may be wrong; but, at any rate, they are of the sort to be chewed and digested, not of the sort to be lightly tasted and then either rejected or swallowed entire. It is best merely to state their chief heads, and refer readers for fuller information to the pages of the luminous original itself.



SIR CHARLES DILKE.

The old borough of Chelsea is now split up into five single-member constituencies—Chelsea, Kensington North, Kensington South, Fulham, and Hammersmith. For the new Chelsea the candidates are Sir Charles Dilke (L.) and Mr. C. A. Whitemore ("Constructive and Progressive Conservative"). Sir Charles Dilke has represented Chelsea since 1868, and his reelection is spoken of as a foregone conclusion. His opponent, however, is making some stir in the borough, and opinions differ widely as to the probable strength of Sir Charles' majority.

From the passages to which Sir Charles Dilke has referred us in his public speeches we learn that his views on London questions are somewhat as follows: He is of course in favor of a central municipality, and has spoken favorably of the principle of transferring to it the control of the police, although he assented to the compromise whereby such transfer was omitted from Sir W. Harcourt's bill. He has also spoken favorably in principle of transferring the functions of the School Board, but sees difficulties in carrying the idea into effect now. He is in favor of intrusting the municipality with the licensing of places of amusement and with the powers and properties (with compensation) of the gas and water companies.

It was Sir Charles Dilke, of course, who brought in a bill founded on the recommendations of the City Guilds Commission, but he has said that he will not be disposed to give the companies such a chance again, and will now advocate their control by the municipality. He is in favor of the Sunday opening of museums, etc., and has spoken generally in favor of the principle of legislative limitation of the hours of labor.

He is in favor of the enfranchisement of leaseholds, and is pledged to the taxation of ground rents, with a view to securing to the community some portion of the unearned increment arising from the growth of London. On the question of the municipalization of land, he suggests that "to have no regard to prospective value in settling the arbitration price might be too strong a measure, especially if the principle were to be applied suddenly." He is in favor of the complete repeal of the Contagious Diseases acts.

# THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

JUDGE SMITH GAINS 16 VOTES, A NET GAIN OF 43 THUS FAR.

The recount of votes in the Mayoralty contest was continued before Commissioner Windes yesterday. Nearly 3,800 votes were counted during the day and the count brought up to the end of the Ninth Ward. The inaccuracies discovered were numerous. Of the fourteen precincts counted only one was found correctly figured up by the judges. As a general thing the loss was on the side of the candidate who had a minority of the votes in the precinct. Throughout the Eighth Ward Smith gained considerably and Harrison lost a few votes. Up to noon Smith had gained 20 votes, and when the Eighth Ward was finished his total net gain over Harrison since the count began amounted to an even fifty votes. In the Ninth Ward he began to lose slightly, and when the last precinct of that ward had been counted and an adjournment was taken for the day his gain during the day had dropped to sixteen, and his total gain since the beginning of the count to forty-three.

The Fifth Precinct of the Eighth Ward was passed. It showed the indorsement: "Found open and sealed. J. G. Neumeister." This makes eight precincts that have been passed for submission to the court and the introduction of further evidence.

In the Sixth, Seventh, and Twelfth Precincts of the Eighth Ward, and in the First and Fifth of the Ninth no affidavits of non-registered or challenged voters were found. Four were returned from the Fourth of the Eighth. Two envelopes were opened that were marked Second of the Ninth. One contained ballots and the other affidavits. Of the latter there were 167 in number, and they revealed the fact that Harrison's enormous majority in that precinct—he polled 585 votes to 166 for Smith—was probably owing, to some extent, to the remarkable activity of some workers in swearing in voters. Of the vouchers forty-five were signed by P. Garrity of No. 115 Canal street, twenty-seven sworn to by D. J. O'Brien of Nos. 26 and 28 West Madison street, eighteen by John Keegan of No. 129 Canal street, and nine by Thomas Considine, seven by John Gaynor, and nine by George Miller.

Among the curiosities discovered was one vote for I. N. Stiles, whose candidacy for Mayor was during the examination of witnesses pronounced to be of the mild type. Mr. Story immediately proposed to have Gen. Stiles made a party to the suit.

The following tabulated statement of the work done yesterday shows a net gain for Smith over Harrison of 16 votes in addition to the 27 he had last Saturday.

| Ward | Precinct | As canvass'd: Smith | As canvass'd: Harrison | As canvass'd: Bush | As counted: Smith | As counted: Harrison | As counted: Bush | Smith: Gain | Smith: Loss | Harrison: Gain | Harrison: Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VIII | 4 | 186 | 267 | .. | 189 | 267 | .. | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| | 5 | 275 | 332 | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | 6 | 162 | 513 | .. | 171 | 513 | .. | 9 | .... | .... | .... |
| | 7 | 182 | 322 | .. | 185 | 318 | .. | 3 | .... | .... | 4 |
| | 8 | 133 | 293 | .. | 131 | 295 | .. | .... | 2 | 2 | .... |
| | 9 | 110 | 225 | .. | 111 | 226 | .. | 1 | .... | 1 | .... |
| | 10 | 127 | 277 | .. | 131 | 276 | .. | 4 | .... | .... | 1 |
| | 11 | 213 | 405 | .. | 213 | 405 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | 12 | 129 | 401 | . | 130 | 399 | .. | 1 | .... | .... | 2 |
| IX. | 1 | 112 | 628 | .. | 111 | 629 | .. | .... | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | 2 | 167 | 583 | 2 | 166 | 585 | 2 | .... | 1 | 2 | .... |
| | 3 | 185 | 444 | .. | 187 | 443 | .. | 2 | .... | .... | 1 |
| | 4 | 307 | 146 | .. | 307 | 147 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| | 5 | 363 | 204 | 4 | 364 | 208 | 4 | 1 | .... | 4 | .... |
| | 6 | 305 | 223 | .. | 304 | 223 | .. | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Total | | | | | | | | 24 | 5 | 11 | 8 |

SIXTH WARD CONTEST.

But little progress was made in the taking of testimony in the City Clerk's office in the Doerner-Monear contest for the Sixth Ward Aldermanship yesterday forenoon. Mr. Philip Demmler, Superintendent of the Map Department of the Board of Public Works, testified to the exact location of certain numbered houses in the Sixth Ward, designating whether each house specified was upon the east or west side of the thoroughfare. There were no such numbered houses as 106 West Twentieth street or 740 West Seventeenth steeet. John Ambrose, a lumber-laborer living at No. 93 Eighteenth place, testified that, accompanied by Mark Sullivan, he canvassed the Sixth Ward in June last under orders from the Committee on Public Safety, from whom he received a list of voters; he canvassed from house to house on foot and by inquiry at doors or windows. He had not worked for or been paid money by Mr. Monear, nor had he shown him the list from which he worked. He had canvassed every house in the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Precincts. He swore that No. 723 Throop, No. 571 West Eighteenth, and No. 721 Hinman streets were supposititious numbers, being vacant lots. William Lorimer, a painter of No. 186 West Eighteenth street, testified that he had visited certain localities in the spring of 1885 and again that very morning to refresh his memory. He was not hired or paid for this work, but performed it out of admiration for Mr. Monear, toward whom he felt very kindly disposed. In determining the numbers where no houses existed he was guided by the nearest house number and made a careful calculation. The following numbers were vacant lots upon which no buildings were erected, and the numbers therefore supposititious, but used for identification: Nos. 903, 993, 1007, and 1098 West Eighteenth street; 721 Hinman street; 668 West Twentieth street; 143 String street; 636 Blue Island avenue; 723 Throop street; 907 and 933 Ashland avenue; 697 West Seventeenth street; 180 West Twenty-second street. Witness further testified that No. 619 West Nineteenth street was a new school-house; that there was no such number as 241 West Twenty-first street, inasmuch as there were lumber-piles between Nos. 201 and 299; that there was no No. 584 West Twenty-first street for similar reasons, and No. 571 West Eighteenth street was a little coal shanty.

Mark Sullivan of No. 93 Eighteenth place testified that he had canvassed the Sixth Ward in the spring, going from house to house, in the interests of Mr. Monear, and that he had also visited the vacant lots named above during the forenoon of yesterday. His testimony corroborated that of Mr. Lorimer in regard to vacant lots. Adjourned until 10:30 today.

# VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

THE BLAISDELL DIVORCE.

MACOMB, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your special from Boston states that Willard Blaisdell, who is figuring in a divorce suit at Bangor, Me., is a brother of Dr. Blaisdell of that city. This is a mistake and I ought to know, as I am a brother of the doctor. W. O. BLAISDELL.

FIRST INFANTRY, I. N. G.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me where I can apply for membership to the new company which is being formed now in this city for the First Regiment, I. N. G. INQUIRER.

[The movement of organizing a new company for the First Regiment has been abandoned, and the men enrolled have joined different companies in the regiment. If you wish to join apply to the headquarters of the regiment, No. 24 Jackson street, any Monday evening.]

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me through your columns to warn the public against a smooth-tongued and professional deadbeat. My mother advertised in THE TRIBUNE for boarders, and he engaged the best room in the house. He said he could not pay until the next day—pay-day—but would like to come and stay that night, and was given lodging, supper, and breakfaft. He hung around all the morning, with the pretense that his effects would arrive before noon. At 2 o'clock no goods had arrived, and the landlady began to suspect the fraud. He went to look after them, and has not yet returned. He claimed to be a car tracer on the Northwestern Railroad, and referred to Mrs. Phillips, No. 104 Loomis street, where no such person resides. The name he gave was W. E. Raymoud. He is about five feet eleven inches tall, has dark hair and mustache, gray eyes, and claimed his left hand and arm had been shattered on the railroad. He wore a dark sack suit, slouch hat, heavy buckled shoes, but no overcoat. S. A. J.

THE DANGEROUS "GRIP."

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"There is but a step between me and death;" so said David to Jonathan; and yesterday I came near finding it true as regards myself. Returning from church, I got off at Thirtieth street, and was crossing diagonally, when, looking northwards, I caught sight of a grip rapidly following and close upon the one I had just left. Hastening to escape the impending danger, I was about setting foot on the second track, when a call from the driver made me aware that another car was approaching from the south and within less than two yards of me; one second more and one step more and I should have been crushed to pieces! It was only by a violent jerk backwards, nearly prostrating me before the other advancing car, that I was enabled to save myself. Now, the point I want to make is this: Surely some precautionary methods should be adopted and enforced by the railroad company to prevent the possibility of any such terrible accident as I came so near becoming the victim of. RESIDENT.

## FINANCIAL.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSiness in this city protected by patents and well established in this country and abroad requires larger capital in order to handle its rapidly-increasing business. It is proposed to organize a company with preferred stock equal to amount of capital required with guarantees. Principals looking for investment for sums of not less than $10,000 will be afforded an opportunity to investigate by addressing B 8, Tribune.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, etc., at rates you can afford; two to twelve months; pay as it suits. Illinois Mortgage Company, 70 La Salle-st., Room 5. Usual publicity avoided.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st. Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

FOR CASH—FIRST MORTGAGES AND trust-deeds on Chicago and suburban property bought and sold. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old; no assessment companies), and same bought. Send stamp. Real-estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY THE CHICAGO Mtge. Loan Co.—The only properly-organized Loan Co. in Chicago—Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse-receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money call at the Banking-Rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND Englewood property at current rates. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

WANTED—$3,000 TO $5,000 FOR THE manufacture of a greatly improved staple article with a ready market, and extensively used throughout the U. S. and Canada. Address P.-O. Box 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

$8,000 WANTED FOR BUILDING LOAN for three and five years; will pay 6 per cent; no brokers need apply. Address G 97, Tribune office.

$50,000 OR MORE TO LOAN IN SUMS to suit on real estate. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV. — FINELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FORTY-SECOND-st., convenient to Stock-Yards steam and horse cars, and two blocks from boulevard trains to Van Buren-st.—Three or four good parties can get satisfactory rooms and board; house new and warm; location A1. Address B 17, Tribune office.

North Side.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE ROOM AND board; also single room; day board.

241 OHIO-ST. — NICELY FURNISHED front room and first-class board; also table-board.

Hotels.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A young couple, between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sts.; will pay liberal price for home comforts. E 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—WILL YOU GIVE ROOM AND board for use of furniture of ten-room house, or will you buy? Address O A 12, Tribune office.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ARRIVED — THE LARGEST STOCK OF pianos for holiday trade ever brought to this city, including Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball pianos. Rosewood, ebony, and mahogany casings. 200 new pianos to rent.

BARGAINS.

1 Square (leading make), second-hand.... $150
1 Upright, second-hand.... 145
1 Chickering upright, second-hand.... 250
1 Chickering upright, second-hand.... 275
1 Hallet & Davis upright, second-hand.... 275

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ANYONE HAVING A SECOND-HAND piano that they may wish to turn in as part payment on a new one can do so, and, by leaving their address with us, we will send a competent man to examine the same. W. W KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SACRIFICE HIS elegant upright piano at a bargain; only cash buyers need apply. Call or address 19 East Harrison.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
For the next thirty days only we offer buyers the following splendid inducements:

Five second-hand square pianos, rosewood cases, 7-octave, etc., $100 to $200; fully guaranteed; terms, $25 cash and $10 monthly.

NEW UPRIGHTS.... $165
NEW UPRIGHTS.... 185
NEW UPRIGHTS.... 225
NEW UPRIGHTS.... 250

Old pianos and organs taken in exchange; write for particulars if you cannot visit our warerooms. REED'S Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

BARGAINS IN MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS —A few discontinued styles, new and of fine quality, will be sold very low for cash or on easy payments. Also a few second-hand of our own and other makes. The Mason & Hamlin Co., 149 Wabash-av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A FEW "RADIANT SUN" BASE-BURNers (been used at fairs), half price, $15; few odd room stoves, any price. Don't delay. First come, first served. Genuine bargains. CHARLES BALDWIN, stove manufacturer and jobber, 46 State-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME OAK MANTEL, with large-sized mirror framed in oak; price $45. Address A 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND PORTAble furnace, cheap. Address E 69, Tribune office.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE AMERICAN WALNUT Hair Dressing and Restorer is the best for gray hair: 75 cents. Depot 75 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, BEing a stranger in city, desires the acquaintance of a gentleman as a friend and companion. E 88, Tribune office.

## PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN PHYSIcian to take a salaried position. Send reference and experience to PHYSICIAN, Tribune office.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS SELLING MO. STEAM WASHERS make big money. J. WORTH, Sole Mgr., St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR COMBINAtion four hours per day money-making business; guaranteed the best chance in America for live men everywhere to make money; $2 samples free. Send stamp for papers and secure permanent business that pays. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TOO MUCH BUSIness for one; close investigation solicited. E 72, Tribune office.

## TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

2200 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3038 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogey, Druggists.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
3640 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.
358 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST.—Wilson Young, Druggist.
517 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathieson & Co., Prescription Druggists.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
2401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
629 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., corner Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

180 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
384 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.
490 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Loomis—Star Pharmacy.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
826 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. I. True, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., 422 WEST TWELFTH-ST., } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
724 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
623 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
883 MILWAUKEE-AV., 453 MILWAUKEE-AV., } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
525 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
372 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowar, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
420 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
298 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubachek & Buchman, Presciption Druggists.
351 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Oak—L. Burlingham & Co., Druggists.
980 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN 733 Wells-st. and Western Union Telegraph office and Michigan Central depot, a small hand bag containing toilet articles, etc. Liberal reward for return to Room 60, No. 115 Dearborn-st., or information that will lead to recovery. Address G 36, Tribune office.

LOST—DIAMOND PIN, RANDOLPH OR Madison-sts.; reward. Room 29, 226 La Salle-st.

## SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRApher and typewriter; good longhand writer. City references. Address G 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED accountant as bookkeeper or cashier with a good house. City references from former employer. Address E 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN with four years' experience in bank and insurance business; understands bookkeeping. Best references. Address G 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WIDE-AWAKE young man as delivery clerk or as shipping clerk; will work for low wages for a while. References given. Address G 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BANK CLERK by a young man aged 20; desires to learn the business; is good accountant. Highest references as regards character and business capacity; security furnished if required. PATTERSON WAKEFIELD, Student B. A. B. College, Toronto, Canada.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CIGAR SALESman with established city trade. E 78, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as furniture decorator. Address G 98, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, REliable man (American) in whom implicit confidence may be placed, on a gentleman's place; is competent, obliging, and willing; understands the care of horses, carriages, live stock, poultry, and plain gardening; is a careful driver, does not use tobacco or get intoxicated, and will work for his employer's interest. Address E 74, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man as cook in a private family or boarding-house. No. 9 Polk-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—IN BOOT AND SHOE business: 8 years' experience; American; speaks German. Reference or ample security. Address E 84, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and washerwoman. The best of references given. Apply at 51 East Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY UNderstands housekeeping, cooking, nursemaid's duties, fancy work; good education; either position. E 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, RELIable girl as cook and laundress or to do general housework. Room 55, 161 La Salle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 CANADIAN girls as chambermaids or waitresses; no objection to boarding-houses or hotels. 2118 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL to do general housework; is a first-class cook. References. Call at 74 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO DO second work in a respectable family. Address E 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework. 2914 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS Canadian cook. Call for two days at 224 Elm-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL who speaks German and English to care for children; can teach piano. Address No. 125 North Clark-st., Room 6.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by German lady. Apply at Room 38 Atlantic Hotel.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Scandinavian help apply at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE COAL OFfice a first-class stenographer: one not afraid to work and who will work for moderate salary. Address E 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE-work who has typewriter: permanent position. References required. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, E 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUG CLERK. Address E 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUG CLERK; German. One with city references preferred. Call at 504 North Clark-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS TOBACCO salesman of unquestionable character and habits to visit wholesale trade exclusively of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Mississippi and Missouri Rivers from St. Louis and Kansas City to St. Paul. Must have an established acquaintance already formed. We will positively not consider any proposition that does not meet above requirements. Address SPENCE BROS. & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESmen to sell to the grocery and hardware trade on commission. Call after 6 p. m. at Windsor Hotel. SIMPSON & PARSONS.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY IN AN OFFICE. MUST come well recommended. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. at 7 Wabash-av., Room 1.

WANTED—BOY BETWEEN 16 AND 18 years of age; must write a good hand and be quick and accurate at figures. Address, in own handwriting, O L 12, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN IN a wholesale harness factory. Address GEO. MARKS & CO., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—A MILLER TO GO TO SOUTH America, unmarried, competent to run and take charge of a Stevens roller and stone mill combined that turns out 400 barrels per day. Good recommendations required. Inquire of E. BATCHELLER, 153 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS, CHOPPERS, tiemakers, bridge men for railroad and levee work in Mississippi and Louisiana; $1.50 to $2.25 per day; ties 15 cents at the stump; winter's work and cheap fare; also tickets to New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis over Illinois Central direct line at ROSS' Labor Agency, 268 South Water-st., up-stairs.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD JANITOR AT 101 WASHington-st. References required. H. HILL.

WANTED — SEVERAL ENERGETIC MEN familiar with machinery and the wholesale city trade to handle an article on commission; no samples; can make good pay. Must be of good address and workers. Address, with references, E 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITOR TO NEGOtiate write-ups. Apply at Room 68 Major Block.

WANTED—A BONANZA FOR A SMART man with good address. 99 Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD SOLICitors for city trade; parties familiar with musical instruments preferred. Call at Orchestrone Emporium, No. 216 Wabash-av.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND laundress. References required. Apply at 2941 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS. GERman or Swede preferred. 3544 Ellis-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RELIABLE HELP. 1030 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their own homes; $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, Crown M'f'g Co., 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED — LADIES AND YOUNG MEN desiring light, profitable employment at home to send for our circular. Mailed free. Distance no objection. No canvassing. All materials furnished. Address KENSINGTON ART ROOMS, 19 Pearl-st., Boston, Mass. P.-O. Box 5078.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made; no photo. painting; no canvassing. For full particulars please address, at once, Crescent Art Co., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass., Box 5170.

WANTED — AN ACTIVE, EDUCATED young lady (should not be younger than 20) disposed to learn our business and ambitious to advance in it; salary moderate, with semi-annual increase. Apply after 10 a. m. G. F. LANG, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 50.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2322 CALUMET-AV. — TWO-story and basement brick; 10 rooms; all improvements; rent $50. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED 14-ROOM house; $30; small payment down, balance on time. On premises, 2401 South Park-av., or the Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—231 WARREN-AV—AN ELEgant 8-room stone-front house, with all modern improvements, nearly new; carpets and part of furniture for sale if desired; now rented for $60 per month; can be had for the low price of $45 till May 1; this is a fine opportunity for a cozy home. Look at it and call on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

North Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED nine-room house; cheap to responsible party. LUNT & BAKER, 78 Honore Block.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE—MODERN IMprovements; finely furnished. Furniture for sale; cash or installments; rent $50. LUNT & BAKER, 78 Honore Block.

Suburban.

TO RENT— NO. 5317 WASHINGTON-AV— 3 blocks from Hyde Park station; house contains 10 rooms, bath-room, laundry, attic and good cellar; in thoroughly good repair; immediate possession given. Apply to BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st., s. w. cor. Monroe.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—COSY 6-ROOM FLAT H IN Hodges' Block, Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.; elevator, and rent reduced; would sell furniture; janitor will show flat. Apply to J. H. PEARSON, Room 86 Adams Express Building.

TO RENT—WARM 3-ROOM FLATS ON State-st., near Thirty-fifth; rent $10 to $15. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT, 372 WEST Lake-st.; six pleasant rooms; convenient and in good order. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—680 WEST MADISON-ST.—FLAT of six rooms; bath-room; hot and cold water; good order. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

North Side.

TO RENT — IN THE NEW RAVENNA, northeast corner La Salle-av. and Division-st.—The handsomest, lightest, and snuggest nine-room flats in the city, with steam heat, passenger elevator, and all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLATS ON North-av., near Dearborn; choice location; fine view of Lake and Lincoln Park. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen, man and wife, or light housekeeping; all conveniences. 209 South Peoria-st.

South Side.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms at 2230 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DOUBLE AND single rooms; rates reasonable for winter. 165 Adams-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—222 EAST OHIO-ST.—TWO NICEly furnished front rooms.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 104 AND 106 Franklin-st., corner Washington, with or without basement. Also store and basement 108 and 110 Franklin-st. 40x70 feet. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES 31 AND 33 MICHIGAN-av., each 25x150 feet, 4-story and basement, with water elevator. Will connect for party wanting large store, or rent separate. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 231 Wabash-av. Possession given now. JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 8.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 90 Franklin-st.; low rent. B P. HUTHINSON, Corn Exchange Bank, 222 La Salle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARTLY-FURNISHED office, 602 Opera-House Building, a bargain, to May 1. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN OFFICE—Steam heated; near new Board of Trade; $15 per month, present occupant leaving city for winter. E 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR TICKET OR STOCK broker's office, half of No. 129 Randolph-st., under Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. Inquire on premises.

Lofts.

TO RENT—(WITH POWER) LIGHT ROOM, 30x40, on third floor of 142 Monroe-st. Inquire of E. S & W. S. FOWLER, 103 State-st.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THE ARMORY HALL OF THE First Regiment Cavalry, I. N. G.—Liberal terms will be made with societies, clubs, etc., for the use of this hall; heated by steam, illuminated by electricity, and the finest and largest dancing floor in the city. Apply at the Armory, 135 Michigan-av., to C. S. CLEAVER, Regimental Quartermaster.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, SUITABLE for manufacturing, storage, or machinery, 54x80, 4-story and basement; will be divided to suit, is situated on Van Buren-st., near Clinton; long leases given. PLEASANT AMICK, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS FOR MANUFACturing purposes, 40x100, with ample steam-power and heat; excellent light, good dry-kilns, large and small elevators connected directly with floor; building effectually protected from fire by automatic fire-sprinklers, and is only one mile from business centre. Inquire of JNO. McEWEN & SON, 247 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, DIvided to suit tenants; two elevators; good light. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 and 44 West Monroe-st.

## STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE TERWILliger, N. Y. make, bank safe, with Sargent time-lock; one Hall fire and burglar, heavy inside doors, safe, with Holmes' electric time-lock; several small fire and burglar-proof safes, and a large assortment of new and second-hand vault doors and safes. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A thorough shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

## MUSICAL.

WANTED—FOR THE CHOIR OF ST. JAMES' Church, a first-class solo-soprano boy; good salary for a fine voice. Address WILLIAM SMEDLEY, 310 East Chicago-av.

## STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE FARRY, 126 and 130 West Monroe-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL VERY desirable centrally located business blocks to offer to capitalists who desire investments that will net 7 to 9 per cent. Prices ranging from $30,000 to $400,000. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF TAKEN WITHIN 30 days—Two-story house, fine order; 9 rooms; lake water and barn; sewer; lot 50x125; A1 neighborhood. H. M. GARLICK, 118 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

West Side.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV., 48X100, EAST front, just north of Taylor-st. J. F. LYON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW HOUSES ON Robey-st., near Harrison; a good investment. J. F. LYON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—S. E. COR. MORGAN and Adams-sts., 50x125, with frame improvements, $10,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN—the Epiphany Church, 46x188, located on Throop-st., between Monroe and Adams.

FOR SALE—NEW 3-STORY BUILDING ON Ogden-av., east front, north of Polk-st.; rented three years. J. F. LYON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—ONE VACANT LOT ON OGDEN-av., east front, north of Polk-st. J. F. LYON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

North Side.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW RESIdences near Lincoln Park; will take well-located lot, or will sell two houses, part cash and good lot. H. M. PAYNE, Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE CAN offer some special bargains in this suburb for the next 30 days, consisting of some 40 new modern houses, located on all the principal streets and avenues. Prices range from $2,000 to $15,000, with terms to suit all. Parties who cannot find time to see these properties on week days can make an appointment with us to meet them on Sundays. The many advantages of this suburb are too well known to be enumerated. If you want to buy a home come and see us. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—50-FOOT LOT ON RIDGE-AV., Evanston, east front, $1,800. No. 4109 Langley-av., 2-story and basement brick house, in thorough repair, $4,000. No. 4333 St. Lawrence-av., 2-story and basement brick house, in thorough repair, 26-foot lot, $4,500. Will sell part cash, balance time; or will make liberal discount for all cash. Apply to H. M. BOICE, at office of Cutler, White & Boice, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 153 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN ACRES—10 acres in South Lynne, Town of Lake, at $275 per acre. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHEAST corner Forty-fourth-st., 132x169, $35 per foot. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS OF ALL descriptions in South Evanston. FRANK TILLOTSON, office South Evanston.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK HOMES, large and small; also houses to rent. Some bargains in vacant lots. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—80X170 FEET ON FORTY-first-st., one block from depot, only $70 per foot; also 390x200 feet, corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-fifth-st., $65 per foot. W. M. TAYLOR, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUtrix.

A splendid stock and grain farm situated on the Southern Kansas Railroad, one mile from Thayer, Kas., the healthiest town in the State.

The farm is in the garden of Kansas, and comprises 640 acres, all under first-class wire fences (new) and hedges; 200 acres in cultivation, of which 35 acres are in orchard in full bearing; 200 acres in splendid timber, consisting of walnut, elm, mulberry, oak, hickory, etc., with a fine blue-grass and clover sod, presenting a park-like appearance, and affording splendid pasture for stock, as well as shade and shelter; balance in prairie; all the above is underlaid with 7 veins of coal from one to six feet in thickness, within 500 feet of the surface.

There are two frame dwelling-houses, large corn-crib, cattle sheds, stables, and other frame outbuildings, with good cattle corral, and hog lot fenced with six boards; also six good wells and two spring creeks. Soil a rich black loam, rolling land. Good schools and churches; splendid roads. Good, clear title, free from incumbrances. Possession 1st March, 1886. Apply to T. EDE, Barrister, Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—SIXTY-PAGED ILlustrated pamphlet mailed free to all on application describing 2,000,000 acres Disston lands, best in Florida; thirteen miles charming gulf coast, ocean front, high lands, unexcelled for health, scenery, mineral springs, homes, villas, investments, values rapidly increasing, hunting, fishing, sailing, camping, winter vegetables, tropical fruits, new hotels, and moderate prices for everything. Gulf-Coast Land Co., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN BEARING ORANGE groves will be sold at auction on Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1885, at De Land, Florida. By O. N. HULL.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—30,000 TO 40,000 SQUARE FEET manufacturing property within 2 miles of the Court-House—railroad front preferred. Apply to I. N. BARKER, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—100 FEET Calumet-av. and Forty-ninth-st. Address E 73, Tribune office.

## TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—WILL GIVE LOT FOR good portable furnace, new or second-hand. Apply at Room 29, 94 Washington-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE, CITY OR COUNtry. Chicago Drug Agency, Room 34 Rowland Block.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST AND BEST LOcated stock of general hardware in Rockford, Ill. Reason for selling the recent death of my father compels me to take charge of other interests. Address ALBERT W. COBB, 118 South Maine-st., Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND—One of the best stone grist or exchange mills in Iowa. For particulars address J. E. BARRETT & SON, Mt. Vernon, Ia.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE NOTION BUSIness, including team, wagon, and small, clean stock; an established route with good line of customers; a rare opening for any live man; capital required about $2,000 to $2,500; a good bargain will be given if taken before Dec. 19, as owner is unable to continue. For particulars inquire of C. E. WOODRUFF at Henry W. King & Co.'s, corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT, EASILY-MANaged, thoroughly respectable, and well-established business worth $1,000; one-half cash, balance on time if required. Address E 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT MAKING $20 per day; worth $3,000; $1,400 if taken at once. E 75, Tribune office.

GRAND CHANCE FOR A MARRIED MAN with $300 to buy chicken farm raising 400 monthly. 108 East Van Buren-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FULL OF roomers, Congress-st., near Michigan-av. Will sell on the installment plan; 13 rooms. The Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286, 288 Wabash-av.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IF YOU WANT CUTTERS OR SLEIGHS SEND for our new circular, or call and see them at our carriage repository, 291 and 293 Wabash-av. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS.

WANTED—GOOD SOUND WORK-HORSE, from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds, not over 8 years old, not to exceed $100; or in exchange for new furniture. 3809 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—EXPRESS WAGONS AT 176 North Wells-st., with drivers; also boys to drive express wagons at 6:30 o'clock in the morning.

## ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths; ladies specially invited; letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st. Always at home.

MRS. LUCIA BROWN, TRUEST FORTUNE-teller—Works wonderful; speaks German and English; don't fail to see her; 25c and 50c. 333 North Sedgwick-st., first floor. Name on door.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH steel radiators. Send to manufacturers for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co., 171 and 173 Lake-st.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN SEAL, plush, cloth, and brocaded garments and wraps made by furriers and tailors at reasonable prices. ETTLINGER, furrier, 109 State-st., second floor.

LADIES' PATTERN STAMPING — WHAT you need during six months. 125 South Clark-st., Room 63.

MIND-READING, ANTI-SPIRITUALISM, magic, etc., for stage or parlor, taught by experienced professional. Success guaranteed. Address D 70, Tribune office.

MRS. CLARA THOLLANDER, GRADUATED midwife from Sweden, has returned and offers her services. 123 Townsend-st.

SEAL GARMENTS RELINED, RESHAPED, lengthened, and fur-trimmed; all kinds of furriers' work done at reasonable prices. ETTLINGER, 109 State-st., second floor.

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